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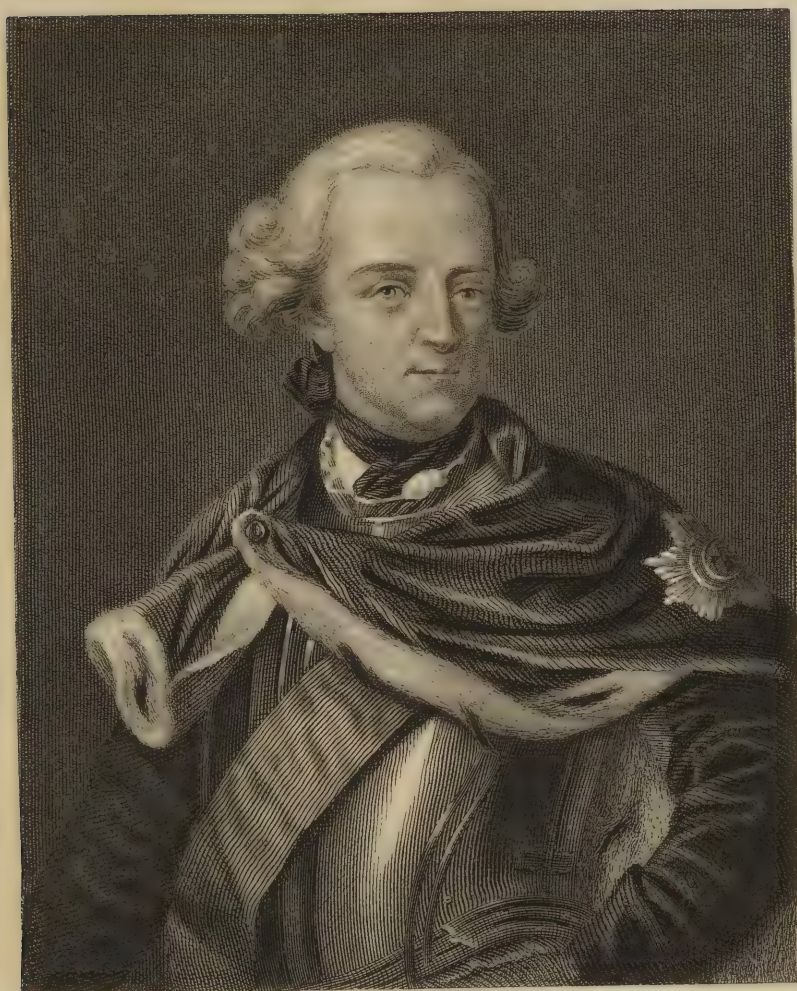
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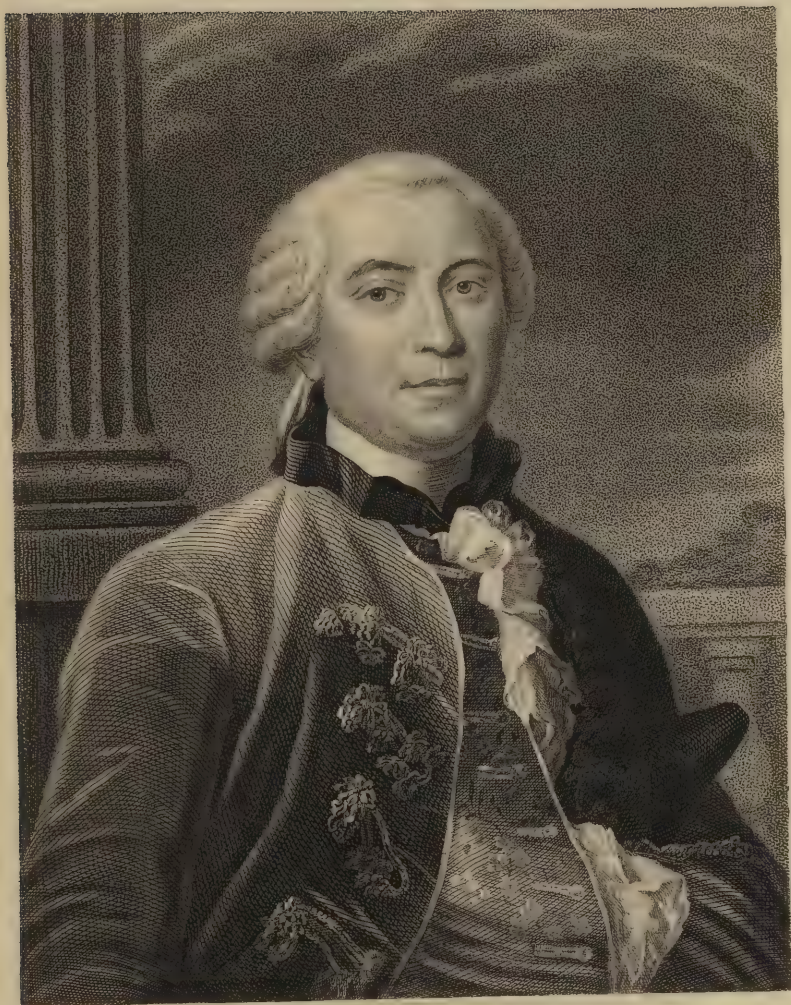
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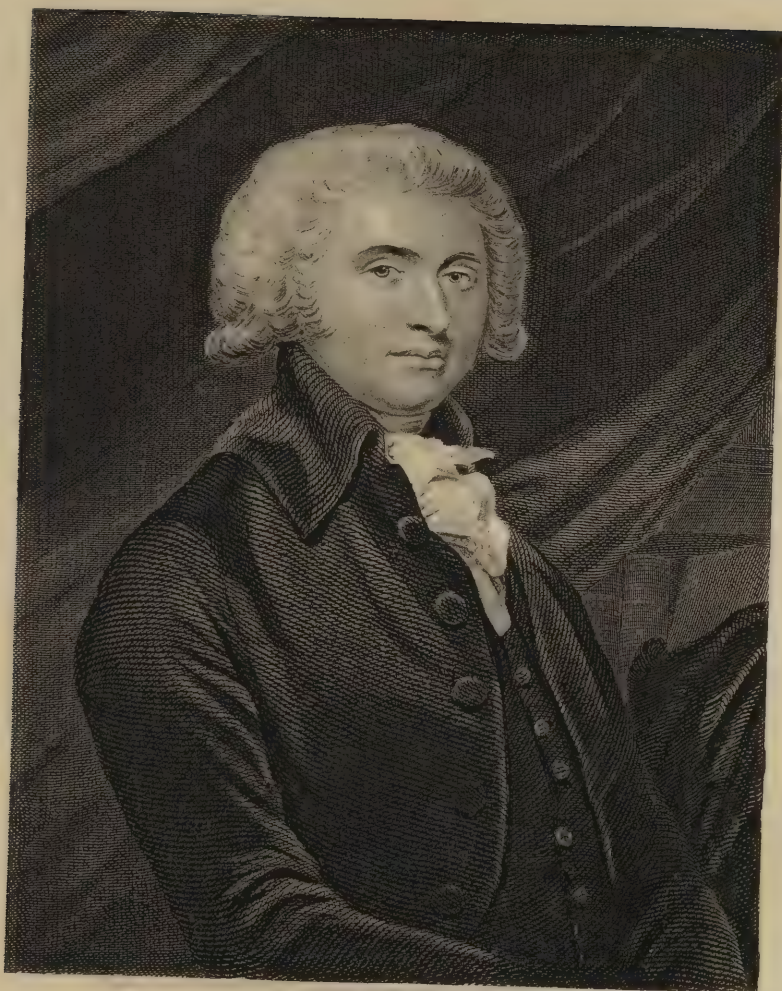


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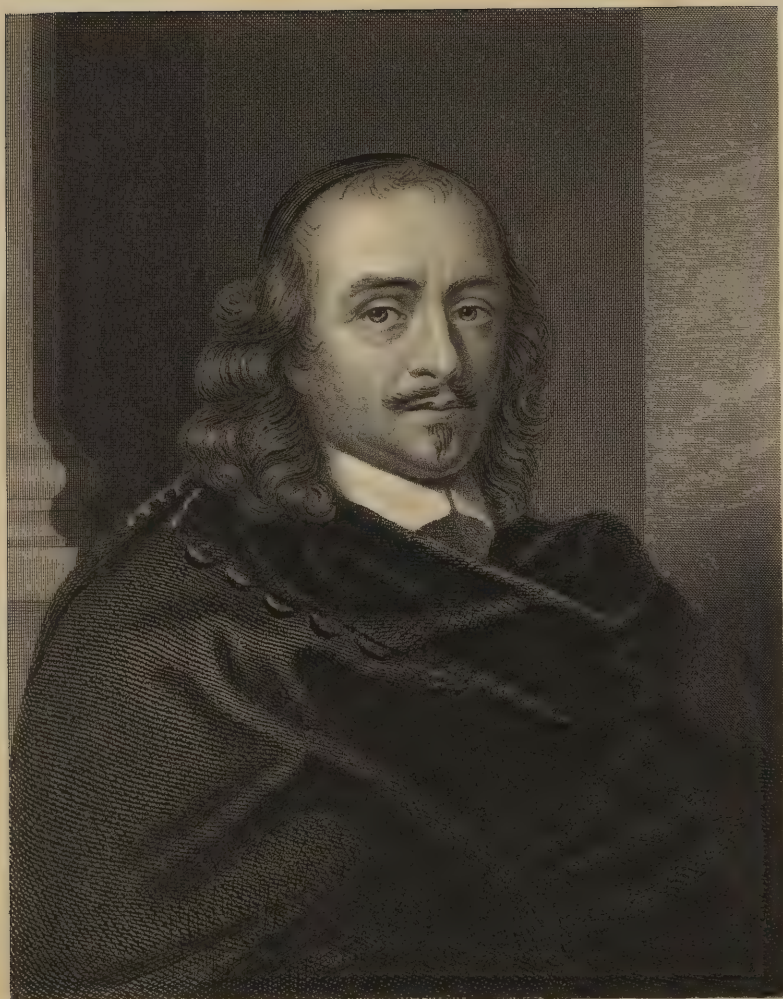
SIR ROBERT PEEL BART











laws, and the punishment of crime, on which subjects he published works in 1817 and 1819. In 1822 he was called to the bar, after studying at the middle temple. He became a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1812, and was elected secretary in 1824. He showed a great taste for natural science in various departments. After the death of his father in 1831, he quitted London, and retired to Tynan, near Pyle, in Glamorganshire, where he had become a partner in iron-works, which turned out an unsuccessful speculation. In 1829 he visited Ireland, and published a work on "Ireland and its Economy." In 1836 the marquis of Lansdowne appointed him one of the commissioners for inquiry into the expediency of introducing poor laws into Ireland, and in 1842 he was appointed by Lord Stanley colonial secretary of Van Diemen's Land. He died at Hobart Town on 28th February, 1851, after a short illness. Botany was his favourite pursuit, and several of his papers on this department of science appear in the Linnean Society's Transactions, such as "Observations on the Orchis militaris of Linnæus," "On the Linnean Genus *Juncus*," and "On Systems and Methods in Natural History."—J. H. B.

BICKERSTAFF, ISAAC, a very successful dramatic writer, was born in Ireland, probably about the year 1735, and we find him appointed to be one of the pages to Lord Chesterfield, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1746. He produced "Love in a Village," "The Maid of the Mill," and "Lionel and Clarissa," three genuine English comic operas, which will continue to be popular as long as the language in which they are written lasts, and would still hold their ground as most amusing comedies, even if the incidental songs, beautiful, simple, and national, as many of them are, were omitted. The first of these operas in particular, though borrowing largely from Johnson's Village Opera and other sources, was so favourably received in London during its first season, 1762-63, that it was played nearly as often as the Beggars' Opera had been at an earlier period, and established a permanent reputation equally brilliant. "The Maid of the Mill" was first produced at Covent Garden, on the 31st of January, 1765, and had a run of thirty-five nights during the season. "Lionel and Clarissa" was also very successful, and still holds its place in popular favour. In addition to these, Bickerstaff wrote "The Padlock," "The Sultan," and "The Spoiled Child," all farces still upon the acting list. It is right to mention that the authorship of the last is attributed to Mrs. Jordan, W. Forde, and others, but the weight of authority and evidence is all in favour of Bickerstaff. He also wrote some comedies, and altered several pieces of other authors, and he composed an oratorio called "Judith," which was set to music by Dr. Arne, and performed at the Lock Hospital chapel on the 6th of February, 1764. Upon the whole Bickerstaff may be pronounced one of the most successful writers for the stage during his time. His dramas, original and adapted, amount to the number of twenty-two, though it must be admitted he availed himself very freely of the plots of other writers. Bickerstaff served for some time as an officer of marines, and died abroad in extreme old age and reduced circumstances; but the place and date of his decease have not been ascertained.—J. F. W.

BICKERSTETH, EDWARD, a clergyman of the church of England, and for many years secretary to the Church Missionary Society, was born in 1784 at Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland. His father was Henry Bickersteth, Esq., a surgeon of the place. At the age of fourteen he entered a situation in the post-office, London; but at the close of his nineteenth year, desirous of more congenial employment, he entered a lawyer's office as an articled pupil, and such were his ability and integrity that in less than three years he was appointed the managing clerk of an extensive law establishment. In 1812 he removed to Norwich in connection with his profession, and there married his partner's sister. It was while there that he wrote his "Scripture Help," and that he established the Norwich Christian Missionary Association. It had long been his desire to engage in ministerial labour, and to enter the missionary field. At the end of his third year of residence at Norwich, and in the twenty-ninth year of his age, he was appointed to visit the West African mission of the Church Missionary Society; and having obtained, in December, 1815, both deacon's and priest's orders at the hands of the bishop of Norwich and Gloucester, he sailed for Africa on the 3rd of the following month. In his actings during his stay of three months in that country, he fully realized all the expectations of those who sent him forth. He returned to

England on the 17th of August, 1816. The personal knowledge which he now brought with him of the character, circumstances, and feelings of the missionaries, of the degradation of long-neglected and injured Africa, and of the actual success already vouchsafed, peculiarly qualified him for the position which awaited him here at home, and the important duties which he discharged for the space of fifteen years. Such was the force of his appeals, and the interest he excited, that new associations sprang up in various parts of the united kingdom, and the annual income of the society was largely increased. Nor was he inactive with his pen; he sent from the press, in the years 1819 and 1821, his admirable treatises on Prayer and the Lord's Supper; whilst, moreover, for several years he ably directed the theological pursuits of the missionary students who resided under his own roof, as well as conducted mainly the widespread correspondence of the society, both for home and foreign parts. Mr. Bickersteth latterly began to wish for some more quiet post, in which, whilst he could throw the weight of his mellowed experience into the interests of christianity generally, he might give more personal attention to the teaching of his own children. In the year 1830, a gentleman was led to put him in possession of the living of Watton, Herts, where he found the very quiet which he needed for study and writing; and in whose population he had the joy to form that sweet connection which subsists between a faithful pastor and a grateful flock. It would be grateful to the feelings of the writer to give here, in minute and chronological detail, our author's proceedings during the period of twenty years in which he was the rector of this parish; to do this, however, must require a volume instead of our limited space. After a lingering dissolution of some weeks' length, our valued friend departed at Watton, on the 24th February, 1850. "May my last end be like his!" We here affix a list of his published works; and in doing so may just add, that few men, since the days of the apostles, have more completely left the impress of their own great character upon their generation than the subject of our sketch. The following are the principal works published by Mr. Bickersteth, and now in print—"A Scripture Help, designed to assist in reading the Bible profitably;" "A Treatise on Prayer, designed to promote the spirit of devotion;" "A Treatise on the Lord's Supper." Of this one portion has been printed separately, entitled "A Companion to the Holy Communion;" "The Christian Student, designed to assist in acquiring religious knowledge;" "Christian Truth, a Family Guide to the Chief Truths of the Gospel;" "The Chief Concerns of Man for Time and Eternity;" "Family Prayers, a course for eight weeks, with occasional prayers;" "A Practical Guide to the Prophecies;" "The Signs of the Times in the East, a Warning to the West;" "The Promised Glory of the Church of Christ;" "The Restoration of the Jews to their own Land;" "A Treatise on Baptism;" "Family Exposition of the Epistles of St. John and St. Jude;" "The Divine Warning to the Church." "The Christian Hearer" is not at present in print; and the following works were adopted or compiled by him from older writers—"The Testimony of the Reformers, from Cranmer, Jewell, Bradford, and others;" "The Book of Private Devotions, chiefly compiled from the works of the Reformers;" "Practical Reflections on the Four Gospels, arranged as a Warning;" "The Christian Fathers of the First and Second Centuries;" "A Manual of Prayers for the Young;" "Christian Psalmody, a collection of psalms and hymns for public worship." Besides the above, Mr. Bickersteth published many single sermons, addresses, &c., which were afterwards collected into a volume, entitled "Occasional Works."—J. W. D.

BICKERSTETH, HENRY, Baron Langdale of Langdale, brother of the preceding, was born on the 18th of June, 1783, at Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland. After being educated at the grammar school of his native place, he was apprenticed to his father, and became medical attendant to the earl of Oxford, by whom he was encouraged and enabled to enter Caius college, Cambridge, where in 1808 he graduated as senior wrangler. He was called to the bar on the 22d November, 1811, became a king's counsel and a bencher of the inner temple in 1827, and filled the office of treasurer in 1836. He rose to great eminence in the equity courts, to which he confined his practice, and, in spite of his liberal opinions, was offered by Sir Robert Peel in 1835 a seat on the bench, which, however, he gratefully declined. In 1836 he was appointed to succeed Lord Cottenham as master of the rolls, was called to the house of peers and sworn a privy

councillor—a combination of honours rarely gained at the same time, and more remarkable as his lordship had taken no active part in politics, and had neither sat in the house of commons, nor held the office of legal adviser to the crown. In 1850, on the resignation of Lord Cottenham, the great seal was more than once offered to Lord Langdale, but he declined the honour, his intense application for many years to the reform of the court of chancery rendering repose indispensable. A month before his death, he took farewell of the court and the bar, with the esteem of the whole legal profession, and the character of an able and high-minded judge. He died at Tunbridge Wells, on the 18th of April, 1851, in the 68th year of his age.—W. M. H.

BICKERTON, SIR RICHARD HUSSEY, an English admiral, born in 1759, entered the navy in 1771. He served with great distinction under Lord Keith, who made special mention of his services in a letter to the admiralty. Sir Richard was appointed vice-admiral in 1805, one of the commissioners of the admiralty in 1807, governor of Portsmouth in 1812, and general of the royal marines in 1819. Died in 1832.—J. T.

BICLARA, JOAS DE, a Portuguese historian, who lived in the sixth century. For the purpose of studying the Greek and Latin classics he went to Constantinople, and vied in fame with the renowned Isidore of Seville. He was bishop of Girona about the year 589. His chronicle of the events which happened in the Roman empire and Spain, from Justin to Recarêdes, is interesting and precise. His death is not recorded.—A. C. M.

BIDDLE, JOHN, called "the Father of English Unitarianism," because he, in modern times, set up the form of worship so designated, was born at Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire in the year 1615. Having received a classical education at the grammar school of his native place, he was, in 1632, admitted of Magdalene hall, Oxford, where he continued his studies with increasing success and reputation. After well discharging for a few years the duties of college tutor, he accepted, 1641, an appointment as master of the free school of St. Mary of Crypt, in the city of Gloucester. Having adopted antitrinitarian opinions, he was summoned before the magistrates to answer to a charge of heresy. In self-defence he drew up a paper, entitled "Twelve Arguments," &c., in which he assailed the established doctrine touching the Deity of the Holy Spirit. A copy of this falling into the hands of the parliamentary committee, then sitting at Gloucester, the author was, by their authority, committed to gaol while labouring under a dangerous fever. From this confinement he was relieved on giving security for his appearance when it should please the parliament to send for him. During the interval, which lasted about six months, he was visited by the celebrated Archbishop Usher, who, passing through Gloucester, heard of his case, and endeavoured, but in vain, to convince him of his errors. Shortly afterwards Mr. Biddle was summoned to appear at Westminster, and examined before a committee of the house of commons, appointed for the purpose. Avowing that he did not hold the common view of the Deity of the Holy Spirit, he was detained in prison for sixteen months without any issue. At length he addressed himself to Sir. H. Vane, who was a member of the committee, beseeching him either to procure his discharge or bring the matter to a crisis. Vane laid his case before the house. The only consequence was, that the offender was committed to the custody of one of its officers, under the restraint of which he remained for five years. The question in debate having been discussed in the assembly of divines, then sitting in Westminster, Biddle, in self-defence, published his "Twelve Arguments." By order of the house of commons the piece was called in, and ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. Not deterred by the penalty, Mr. Biddle published, in 1648, two tracts intended to justify his opinions. Suppressed by the civil power, these essays were reprinted in 1691 in the first volume of the Old Socinian Tracts. On its first publication it excited indignation, and the death of its author was demanded conformably to the then existing law. The demand was made nugatory by the spirit of the age. Cromwell adopted a milder policy towards religious dissentients. Though still in custody, Mr. Biddle was, on security being given, permitted to visit a friend in Staffordshire. Ere long he was recalled, and placed in more rigorous confinement. At length, in 1651, the parliament having passed a general act of oblivion, he was restored to full liberty. Repairing to London, he formed a small religious society who met in private every Lord's-day for worship, and the study of the scriptures. For about three years

the congregation pursued their course in quiet, except that they received a visit from Dr. Gunning, afterwards regius professor of divinity at Cambridge, who entered with its minister into a warm and lengthened disputation. Near this time Mr. Biddle published several small pieces, chiefly translations from the writings of the Polish unitarians. Another piece translated by him was Przipeovius' Life of F. Socinus. He also put forth two tracts in the catechetical form, explanatory of his views of Christian doctrine—one entitled "A Scripture Catechism," the other "A Brief Scripture Catechism for Children." The appearance of these tracts occasioned alarm. A series of propositions was selected and condemned by a vote of the house of commons. The author, called to its bar, was committed close prisoner to the Gate-house. Again set at liberty he resumed his efforts. The result was a fresh incarceration; and now death seemed inevitable. The protector, however, interposed, and sent the obnoxious free-thinker into banishment in the Scilly islands, October 5, 1655. There for nearly three years he employed his leisure in biblical studies. In the year 1658 he was, by Cromwell's favour, set free, and restored to his friends. Resuming his instructions, he fell into fresh trouble. Five months after his return the protector died. Having avoided the dangers which immediately ensued under Richard Cromwell, Biddle suffered at the hands of the government of Charles II. On the 1st of June, 1662, when he and some of his friends were met for divine worship at his own lodgings, they were seized and carried before Sir Richard Brown, by whom they were committed to prison. After some delays, each of the hearers was fined in twenty pounds, and Mr. Biddle himself in one hundred, with the additional penalty of imprisonment until the fine was paid. His release soon came. In five weeks, through the noisomeness of the place, he contracted a disease of which he died on the 22nd of September, 1662.—J. R. B.

BIDDLE, NICHOLAS, an American man of letters, though better known as an able but unlucky financier, was born at Philadelphia, January 8, 1786. Having studied law, he was admitted to practise at the bar in 1804. But his tastes were literary and diplomatic, rather than professional; and he, therefore, gladly accepted an offer made to him at this time by General Armstrong, then just appointed American minister to France, to accompany him to Paris as his private secretary. After performing the duties of this office for a year or two, and spending some time in travel upon the continent, he visited England, and became for a while secretary to Mr. Monroe, then American minister at London. In 1807, Mr. Biddle returned to America, and nominally resumed practice at the bar, but really gave most of his time to the more attractive pursuits of letters and politics. He took part in editing the *Portfolio*, then the only literary periodical of much note in the United States, and one which exercised a happy influence upon the growth of American literature. He also prepared for publication the narrative of Lewis and Clarke's exploration of the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean. His literary training was thorough, and his taste was pure. The controversial letters respecting the currency and the banks, which he had occasion to write in the later part of his life, were prepared with singular vigour, neatness, and elegance of style. At the request of Mr. Monroe, he compiled a volume, published by the authority of congress, and called the "Commercial Digest," being an abstract of the commercial regulations of foreign countries. About 1819 Mr. Biddle was appointed one of the directors of the United States bank, Mr. Langdon Cheves at the same time succeeding to the presidency of that institution. The affairs of the bank, through previous mismanagement, were then in a disordered and even perilous condition; but the vigour and financial ability of its new president restored its prosperity, and enlarged its credit and its influence over the course of trade and exchange throughout the country. When Mr. Cheves resigned in 1823, Mr. Biddle was chosen his successor. General Jackson, then in the height of his power and popularity as president of the United States, became prejudiced against the institution, thinking that its directors meddled with politics, and obstructed the course of his administration. With characteristic tenacity of purpose and firmness of will, he laboured for its overthrow, and carried the democratic party along with him in the undertaking. With equal resolution and energy, and wielding a great financial power, which could make itself felt in every corner of the Union, Mr. Biddle strove to sustain it; and, in the unequal struggle, he certainly impaired the resources of the institution,

even if he did not make an unscrupulous use of them. A bill, renewing the charter of the bank, which had passed both houses of congress, was negatived by President Jackson in 1832. The public deposits were removed from the bank the following year; and in 1834, the lower house of congress resolved, by a considerable majority, that the bank ought not to be rechartered, and the public deposits should not be restored. It thus became apparent that its affairs, as a national institution, must be wound up. But Mr. Biddle was not yet foiled; with characteristic pertinacity, he succeeded, by the payment of a very large bonus, in inducing the state of Pennsylvania to recharter the bank, with an increased capital, under the name of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. This step was an injudicious one; being now a mere *state* bank, without the power of establishing branches in the other states, it could no longer use its immense capital with advantage, or control the domestic exchanges. It was thus tempted to incur extraordinary risks; and to engage in enterprises not of a legitimate banking character. It embarked in cotton speculations and stock-jobbing. The consequences were inevitable; its capital was wasted, and in 1841, it sunk into hopeless insolvency. Mr. Biddle had retired from its management two years before; but the calamity was generally imputed to his rash councils and injudicious proceedings, and he felt keenly the consequent loss of reputation. He died at his country seat near Philadelphia, February 27, 1844. Though his career was an unfortunate one, in private life he was much esteemed, and his public spirit and commanding talents might have earned for him an enviable name, if circumstances had not made him a leader in a deplorable controversy.—F. B.

BIDET, NICOLAS, a French agriculturist, was born in 1709, and died at Rheims on 15th February, 1782. He wrote a work on the "Nature and the Culture of the Vine."

* **BIDING, MOSES ISRAEL**, a French Hebraist, professor of oriental languages at Metz, was born in 1775. He studied at the university of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. His principal work, an exposition of the principles of Hebrew reading, with remarks on pronunciation, punctuation, &c., was published at Metz in 1816, under the title of "Sepher im Lamikra."

BIDLOO, GODEFROY, a celebrated Dutch anatomist, was born at Amsterdam on the 12th March, 1649, and died at Leyden in April, 1713. He early showed a great taste for literature, but was prevailed upon by his parents to follow the profession of medicine. After serving for some time as a surgeon in the army, he obtained a chair of anatomy at the Hague in 1688, and six years afterwards was invited to Leyden, where he became professor of anatomy and surgery. About this period he was also appointed physician to William III. of England. Bidloo appears to have enjoyed a much higher reputation than he deserved. His surgical works are of little value, but he has the merit of having combated the celebrated hypothesis of the existence of a nervous fluid, in which he exhibited much talent; proving that the nerves are not hollow, as was supposed; but that they consist of a great number of minute filaments. His most important work, entitled "Anatomia corporis humani," &c., which was published at Amsterdam in 1685, contains one hundred and five folio plates, executed by G. de Lairese, and these, although by no means perfect, constitute the principal merit of the work, which was long prized on their account. These plates are also remarkable for another reason. Cowper, the celebrated English anatomist, is said to have obtained three hundred copies of them from a Dutch printer, and having altered the name, and attached different explanations to them, published them in his own name. Bidloo, justly resenting this conduct, laid claim to the plates in a tract entitled, "Guilielmus Cowper citatus coram tribunali societatis Angliæ," published at Leyden in 1700. He was also the author of several other works upon various subjects of anatomy and surgery, and a volume of his opuscula appeared in 1715, two years after his death.—W. S. D.

BIDLOO, LAMBERT, a Dutch botanist, brother of the preceding, practised as an apothecary at Amsterdam. He published a catalogue of medicinal plants cultivated in the Amsterdam garden, and a treatise "De Re Herbaria."

BIDOU, FRANÇOIS SIMON, a French physician, born at Écos, Eure, on the 9th August, 1769. After pursuing his studies for some time in his native country, he visited Edinburgh and Dublin in 1790, and on his return to France attended the medical courses in the university of Paris, where he took his

doctor's degree in 1805. He died in Paris on the 8th August, 1824. His only works are, "Dissertatio Medica de febre generatim," 1805, and "Reflexions Pratiques sur les Maladies de la peau appelées dartres," Paris 1821.—W. S. D.

BIDWILL, JOHN CARNE, a successful botanist, was the son of James G. Bidwill, a merchant of Exeter. He examined particularly the botany of New Zealand and Australia, and contributed many important plants to the gardens and herbaria of Britain. He was appointed commissioner of crown lands at the Wide-bay district; there he continued to prosecute his botanical pursuits. His name is commemorated in Sir William Hooker's *Araucaria Bidwilli*, the bunya-bunya tree of north-east Australia, the seeds of which are used as food by the natives. He died in 1853, at Tinana, in the 38th year of his age, of a disease brought on by his exploring exertions.—J. H. B.

BIE, ADRIAN DE, born in 1594, pupil of Wouter Abts, and Schoof, painter to Louis XIII., master of Abts. He was born at Lierre, and studied six years at Rome. He died about 1640, leaving a son who wrote a poem on the painters. His colour was so delicate, that he frequently painted on jasper, agate, porphyry, and gold plate, as Abts had done before him. He painted miniatures and figures for cardinals, &c. His best work is the picture of St. Eloy, the patron of goldsmiths at St. Gomer, Lierre.—W. T.

* **BIEDENFELD, FERDINAND LEOPOLD KARL FREIHERR VON**, a German novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Karlsruhe in 1788. From 1811–14 he held an office in the administrative service of Baden, and afterwards was manager of various theatres. His writings are very numerous.—K. E.

* **BIEDERMANN, FRIEDRICH KARL**, a distinguished German writer, was born at Leipzig, September 25, 1812. After having studied philosophy in his native town and at Heidelberg, he began lecturing at Leipzig, and was appointed professor extraordinary in 1838. The liberal opinions, however, which he professed, both in his lectures and writings, soon involved him in a contest with government. In 1845 legal proceedings were instituted against him, and though he was acquitted, yet he was no longer allowed to lecture on political subjects. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Frankfort national assembly, where he acted as one of the secretaries, and afterwards was chosen one of the vice-presidents: he seceded from the assembly on May 26, 1849. He then became a deputy to the Saxon diet, and resumed his lectures until 1853, when he was again prosecuted and dismissed from office. He now removed to Weimar, where he undertook the management of the *Weimarsche Zeitung*. His principal works are—"Fundamental philosophiæ," "Wissenschaft und Universität," 1838; "Die Deutsche Philosophie von Kant bis auf unsere Zeit," 2 vols.; "Vorlesungen über Socialismus und sociale Fragen;" "Erinnerungen aus der Paulskirche," &c. Among the periodicals which he originated and edited deserve to be noticed, the *Deutsche Monatschrift für Literatur und öffentliches Leben*, started in 1842, and afterwards transformed into a quarterly in 1846, under the title *Unsere Gegenwart und Zukunft*; the *Herold*, a weekly paper, 1844–47.—K. E.

BIEDERMANN, JACOB, a German jesuit, professor of philosophy at Dillingen, and afterwards of theology at Rome, was a native of Suabia. He wrote "Comico-Tragediæ Sacræ X.," and a number of other works equally dull. Died in 1639.

BIEDERMANN, JOHAN GOTTLIEB, a learned German, born at Naumburg in Saxony, in 1705. He was appointed rector of the academy of his native town in 1741, where he applied himself diligently to the duties of his office, delivering many learned discourses, several of which, especially those on the Hebrew language, were afterwards collected, and published in Leipzig in 1761, under the title of "Otia Literaria." He was transferred from the rectorship of his own town to that of Freiberg, where he continued till his death in 1772. He also wrote several works on numismatology, and on other subjects.—J. F. W.

BIEDERMANN, JOHN GODFREY, a German, author of "A Genealogy of the Counts of Franconia," Erlangen, 1746.

BIEHL, CHARLOTTE DOROTHEA, a Danish authoress of considerable reputation, born 2nd June, 1731, at Copenhagen, where her father was secretary of the Society of Arts. Her works are very numerous, principally designed for the stage, and consist of comedies, tragedies, operas, oratorios, &c. She wrote also four volumes of moral tales, "Moraliske Fortællinger," and three volumes of letters; besides which, she translated Don Quixote from the Spanish into her native tongue, and various

other works from the Italian, French, and German. She died unmarried in 1788.—M. H.

BIEL, GABRIEL, a German philosopher and theologian, born at Spire in the middle of the fifteenth century; died 1495; was first celebrated as a preacher at Mayence, then became professor of theology at Tübingen, and finished his days as a monk. He was an able defender of nominalism in the form in which it had been propounded by Occam.—J. D. E.

BIEL, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, a German theologian, born at Brunswick in 1687; died in 1745. He published a great number of dissertations in the "Thesaurus Antiq. Sac." of Ugolin, and a Lexicon for the Septuagint, 3 vols., 1779-80.

BIELEFELD, JACOB FRIEDRICH FREIHERR VON, was born at Hamburg in 1711, and died at Altenburg in 1770. He was superintendent-general of the Prussian universities under Frederick II., and left several valuable works (written in French) on politics and literature. We mention: "Progrès des Allemands dans les sciences, les belles-lettres et les arts," Berlin, 1752; "Institutions Politiques;" "Les premiers traits de l'érudition universelle," Leyden, 1767.—K. E.

BIELER, BENJAMIN, a German theologian and antiquarian, born in Saxony, 1693; died 1772; author of several antiquarian dissertations. He also wrote "Historische Nachricht von allerley geheimen Dingen der alten und neuen Juden," &c., 1743—a curious account of certain Jewish mysteries.

BIELINSKI, FRANCISCUS, a Polish nobleman of large property, whose love of science, and especially of natural history, induced him to show great kindness to those who were engaged in scientific studies. He published two works by Lucas Gornicki, at his own expense, and collected a large library in his residence at Warsaw. In 1710 he became staroste of Marienburg, and in 1732 was made a knight of the order of the white eagle, vaivode of Culm, and marshal of the crown. In 1733 he accompanied King Stanislas to Danzig, but after the capitulation of that city, submitted to Augustus III., who afterwards made him grand marshal of the crown. He died about 1766. He translated into Polish, a dissertation by Rousset on the claims of the Polish crown to Livonia and Courland.—W. S. D.

BIELKE, RODOLPH DE, sometime Danish minister at the court of Berlin, was descended from an ancient and noble family in Denmark, and early entered the diplomatic service of his country. In due course of time he became secretary of legation to the Danish mission in England. He filled this post in circumstances peculiarly trying. In the year 1848 all Germany was revolutionized, and the dominions of the king of Denmark were invaded. Denmark was poor and weak; Schleswig-Holstein was powerful, with all Germany at its back. While the Danes prepared to repel the invaders at home, the ingenuity of their diplomatic agents abroad was taxed to the uttermost to combat the subtleties of the Schleswig-Holstein emissaries. None rendered his country more signal service than Rodolph de Bielke. It is to his indefatigable efforts that Denmark owes the formation of a proper judgment in England on the merits of the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel, the intricacies of which at one time threatened to weary the patience of Europe. On the death of Count Reventlow, M. de Bielke was appointed chargé-d'affaires in England, and shortly afterwards was appointed Danish minister at Berlin. Bielke was injured by an imprudent use of some German baths, and while travelling in Italy to recruit his health, was seized by cholera, and died at Padua, July 26, 1855.—(*Gentleman's Magazine*; Hardwicke's *Annual Biography* for 1856).—E. W.

BIELKE, STENON CHARLES, a Swedish botanist and chemist, was born at Stockholm in 1709, and died on 13th July, 1754. He travelled much in Sweden, Russia, and other countries, and was instrumental in advancing the sciences and arts in Sweden. He devoted much attention to grasses, and was instrumental in publishing Floras of the Wolga, Tartary, and Moscow.—J. H. B.

* **BIELOWSKI, A.**, born in Galicia in 1806, a poet of considerable reputation, and cultivator of the national literature of Poland. He has also published some translations and biographies, and is a contributor to several periodicals.

BIELSKI, MARTIN, a Polish historian, born in 1495, who wrote several works, chiefly on history, which are held in estimation. His principal work is the "Kronika Polska," which contains the history of Poland from the earliest period down to the year 1576. It is valued for its authenticity. It would have been continued, but that he died the same year. He was considered an elegant and accurate writer.

BIELSKI, JOACHIM, followed in the steps of his father, Martin, and continued the "Kronika Polska" down to the year 1597, when he published the whole in folio. He also wrote some poetical pieces. The historical chronicles of the two Bielskis are still the standard authority on Polish history.—J. F. W.

BIENAISE, JEAN, a French surgeon, born at Magères in 1601, was received as master in surgery at the college of Saint-Côme, and soon acquired much celebrity as a bold and successful operator. He was the inventor of some valuable instruments. He accompanied Louis XIV. in two of his campaigns in Flanders. Biensaise died in 1681, leaving behind him a noble fortune, of which he bequeathed one portion to the poor, and another to the college of Saint-Côme, for the establishment of two professorships, one of anatomy, and one of surgery. His only work, which was not published until seven years after his death, is entitled "Les opérations de Chirurgie, par une méthode courte et facile;" in it he not only gives excellent directions for the performance of many surgical operations, but condemns the numerous absurdities which prevailed in his time in the treatment of such cases.—W. S. D.

BIENNE, JOHN, in Latin BENENATUS, a French printer, born at Paris; died 1588. He continued the impression of Demosthenes commenced by his predecessor, Worel, and published it in 1570, folio. He also published the New Testament in Syriac and Greek, with a Latin interlinear translation.

BIENVILLE, LEMOYNE DE, the second royal French governor of Louisiana, and the founder of New Orleans, was born at Quebec about 1680. He was the tenth of the eleven sons of Charles Lemoigne, Baron Longueil, of Canada, all of whom held commissions in the royal service, and acquired distinction. D'Iberville, the third son, is best known as the leader of the expedition which rediscovered the opening of the Mississippi into the Gulf, and founded the French colony of Louisiana. Bienville took the name of an older brother, who was killed by the Iroquois Indians. In 1699 he accompanied D'Iberville and Sauvolle, another of the brothers, in the expedition which carried out from France about two hundred emigrants, to establish a new French colony near the mouth of the Mississippi. Serigny and Chateauguë, two other brothers from this remarkable family, joined them not long afterwards. Young as he was, Bienville was much trusted by his brother, and his talents and bravery often rescued the feeble colony when it seemed on the verge of extinction. The settlement was begun at Biloxi, but was soon removed to the west side of Mobile river, near where the city of Mobile now stands. The death of Sauvolle left Bienville, when he was but twenty years old, in temporary command of the colony; and he continued to be its ruling spirit, often its actual governor, for more than forty years. The story of his life would be the history of Louisiana for that period. In 1716 he led an expedition against the Natchez Indians, and finished the fort, Rosalie, which D'Iberville had begun sixteen years before: upon the site of this fort is the present city of Natchez. He founded the city of New Orleans in 1718, and moved his headquarters thither four years afterwards. His last military achievement was to lead an expedition against the Chickasaw Indians in 1739, in which he was successful, and concluded a treaty with them. Then he returned to France under unmerited censure from the government, which he had faithfully and admirably served for a long time. He died in Paris, March 7, 1767, and was buried with military honours at Montmartre.—F. B.

BIEREY, GOTTLÖB BENEDICT, a musician, was born at Dresden in 1772, and died in Breslau in 1840. He studied composition and the pianoforte under Weinlig, in the canton of his native town, till he was seventeen years of age, by which time he had also acquired some skill on the violin and oboe. He was then engaged for five years in various itinerant companies, but had no settled appointment till 1794, when he became a member of a permanent operatic establishment, which gave performances in rotation at three or four of the secondary German cities. He retained this situation till 1806, having in the course of these twelve years produced with success his first two operas, "Der Schlaftrunk" and "Rosette." He now went to Vienna, where in 1807 he brought out "Wladimir," a serious opera, which gained for him such distinction that he was offered the advantageous post of music director at Breslau, upon which he entered the following year. He had the moral and technical qualifications for a good conductor, and he fulfilled his office with singular honour to himself, and great advantage to the art.

In 1812 Bierey founded the Singing Institute at Breslau, which continued in operation till 1816. He was appointed director of the opera in this city in 1824, but resigned the office in 1828, together with that which he had first filled in Breslau, and which he had discharged for twenty years with always increasing esteem. The personal vexations which induced him to give up his engagements, induced him also to quit the city, and it was not till after he had spent several years in Leipzig and other places that he returned to Breslau. He wrote many operas and operettas, which obtained universal popularity throughout Germany. They are distinguished by facility and comic power, are praised likewise for marked character, especially shown in the concerted pieces, and are admired for their spirited instrumentation. He composed also some sacred music for Prince Nicolas Esterhazy in Vienna, and for the funeral of Weiss in Leipzig, which is of a higher order; besides several pieces for orchestra and military bands, and a great number of songs for one and for several voices. A book on thorough bass by Bierey is well considered.—G. A. M.

BIERKÄNDER, CLAUD, a Swedish agriculturist, was born in 1735, and died in 1795. While he devoted attention to the cultivation of plants, he officiated as a clergyman at Grefback. He was a member of the Stockholm Academy, and wrote on the transpiration of plants, on their diseases, on generation, on the opening of flowers, and on the stations of plants.—J. H. B.

BIERLING, CONRAD FRIEDRICH ERNST, a German theologian, was born in 1709, and died in 1755. He was professor of logic, metaphysics, and theology at Rinteln. His principal work is entitled "Fasciculus Dissertationum Logicarum."

BIERNACKI, ALOIS PROSPER, a Polish agriculturist, was born at Kalisch in 1778. He studied at the university of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. After acquiring a knowledge of agriculture by travelling, he returned to Kalisch, and established a model farm. During the Polish revolution in 1831, he occupied the important office of minister of finance, and on the fall of Warsaw he emigrated to France.—J. H. B.

BIERNATZKI, JOSEPH CHRISTOPH, a German author, was born at Elmshorn in Holstein, 17th October, 1795, and died at Friedrichstadt, 2d May, 1840. He was a poor minister of a still poorer parish on the small island of Nordstrandishmoor, one of the so-called Halligen on the western coast of Holstein, of which he has given a graphic description in his novel "Die Hallig, oder die Schiffbrüchigen auf dem Eilande in der Nordsee." His collected works, consisting of sermons, tales, and poetry, were published at Altona, 1844, in 8 vols.—K. E.

BIESMANN, GASPARD, a German jesuit, professor of rhetoric and moral philosophy at Dusseldorf, and author of "Lux Oratoria, seu brevis et clara totius Rhetoricæ Compositio," was born in 1639.

BIESTER, JOHANN ERICH, born at Lübeck, 17th November, 1749; died at Berlin, 20th February, 1816, was one of the originators and editors of the *Berlinische Monatsschrift*, and keeper of the royal library at Berlin.—K. E.

BIET, ANTOINE, a French missionary, born in the diocese of Senlis in 1620, accompanied to Cayenne a body of colonists sent to occupy that island in 1652 by a company who had obtained the cession of it from government. The expedition was unsuccessful, hunger and disease having cut off the greater part of the colonists; and Biet returned to Paris, where he published an interesting account of Cayenne in 1664.—J. S., G.

BIET, RENÉ, abbe of Saint Leger de Soissons, was born at the close of the seventeenth century. He gained a high reputation as an antiquary, and his dissertation, "Pour la veritable époque de l'établissement fixe des Francs dans les Gaules," was awarded the prize by the Academy of Soissons, and was published in 1736. It is to be regretted that Biet did not continue his researches on this subject, which have, however, been taken up and completed by Frerel and Augustin Thierry. Biet died on the 29th of October, 1767.—J. F. W.

BIETT, LAURENT, a French physician of Swiss extraction, was born at Scamf in the canton des Grisons, in the year 1784, but when four years of age, removed with his father into France, and resided at Clermont-Ferrand. He studied for a time at the hospital of Clermont, and afterwards went to Paris, where he attached himself to Alibert. He took his doctor's degree at Paris in 1814, and in 1815 was appointed visiting physician at the hospital Saint-Louis, at that time filled with soldiers suffering from typhus; in this dangerous position he boldly did his

duty, although no fewer than eleven of his pupils were struck down by the terrible disease with which they were thus brought in contact. In 1819, being appointed physician to the above hospital, Bielt made a journey to England, where he attended the hospitals of London, and on his return, organized the treatment of out-patients at the hospital Saint-Louis, by which he was enabled to succour no less than six thousand patients annually. Under his directions, the baths of the hospital became a model establishment, and he also gave clinical lectures upon the diseases of the skin, which furnished at all events the foundation of the *Traité des Maladies de la peau*, published by his pupils, Cazenave and Schedel. Bielt himself wrote little, except some articles in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales*, and in the *Dictionnaires de Medecine*, and some papers in various medical journals. He died in Paris on the 3rd March, 1840.—W. S. D.

BIÈVRE, N. MARÉCHAL, marquis de, born at Paris, 1747; died at Spa, 1789, grandson of Georges Maréchal, first surgeon of Louis XIV. In 1783 he published the comedy of the "Séducteur;" it was thought to be above his powers, particularly as another of his theatrical pieces, "Les Réputations," was wholly unsuccessful. The scandal of the day ascribed the latter play to one of the royal family, who thought it beneath his dignity to write poetry in his own name, and from this cause was led to use Bièvre's. After Bièvre's death, a tragedy of his, "Vercingetorix," was published, and also "Les amours de l'ange Lure et de la fée Lure." Bièvre's "Vers de Societé" are very lively and spirited.—J. A., D.

BIEZELINGEN, CHRISTIAN JANS VAN, was born at Delft in 1558, and died in 1600. He was a portrait painter. When the great liberator of the Low Countries from the Spaniard, William the Silent, prince of Orange, was assassinated, he was employed to take the portrait from the corpse, which he did with great truth.—W. T.

BIFFI, GIUSEPPE, a musician, was born at Cesano in Lombardy towards the middle of the sixteenth century. He was engaged as maestro di capella to Cardinal Andrea Battori, and relinquished this appointment for that of court composer to the duke of Wurtemberg, but returned to Italy in 1580. He was a very voluminous composer of madrigals, of which he printed many sets in Germany and Italy.—G. A. M.

BIFFI, JOHN, an Italian poet, born at Milan in 1464. He opened a school at Milan for the children of the nobility, and devoted himself principally to the study of poetry.

BIGARI, VITTORIO, a historical painter of Bologna. His works are still seen on palace and church walls. Date unknown. There was also a SERAFINO BIGARI equally obscure.

* **BIGELOW, JACOB**, an American botanist residing in Boston. He has published "American Medical Botany," and a *Flora of Boston*; the dates of publication extend from 1817 to 1840.

BIGEON, LOUIS-FRANÇOIS, a French physician, born on the 14th September, 1773, at La Ville, Côtes du Nord, studied at Rennes and Paris, at the latter of which places he received his doctor's degree in 1799. In 1805 he established himself at Dinan, where he continued to reside, and practised his profession until his death, which took place on the 26th April, 1848. His writings are rather numerous, but many of them relate principally to epidemics which visited the district of Dinan at various times. His inaugural dissertation is entitled, "Essai sur l'hémoptysie essentielle," and was partially reproduced in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*. In 1812 he published "Observations qui prouvent que l'abus des remèdes . . . est la cause la plus puissante de notre destruction prématurée," in which he opposes the too frequent use of blood-letting and aperients. A second edition of this work appeared in 1845, under the title of "Médecine Physiologique," &c., containing an analysis of nearly all the writings of the author, most of which have a similar tendency. In 1812 Bigeon also published "Recherches sur les propriétés Physiques chimiques et médicinales des eaux de Dinan," of which waters he was inspector, and a second work on the same subject in 1824.—W. S. D.

BIGGE, ARTHUR, a horticulturist, died in 1848. He was curator of the Cambridge botanic garden, became a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1815, and contributed papers to the *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*.

BIGI, ANGELO, a Florentine painter, scholar of his brother, Francis, whom he survived. He flourished about 1530.

BIGI, FELIX, generally called "Felix of the Flowers," flourished in Verona about 1780. He was born at Rome; but a

homicide drove the man of the fierce heart, but gentle trade, to Verona, where he worked for the nobles and for half the rich men of Europe, who could not appreciate a flower till it was painted.—W. T.

BIGIO, FRANCIA, born at Florence in 1445. Painted architecture, animals, and landscapes. Died in 1525.

BIGLAND, JOHN, an English miscellaneous writer, born at Skirlaugh, in the county of York, followed the profession of a schoolmaster until his fiftieth year, when the success of his first work, "Reflections on the Resurrection and Ascension of Christ," determined his adoption of a literary career. He published a series of popular works on subjects of history, geography, and natural history; particularly "Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History," and an account of his native county, Yorkshire, forming the 16th volume of the Beauties of England and Wales. Died at Fittingley, near Doncaster, in 1832.—J. S., G.

BIGLAND, RALPH, garter king-at-arms, born at Kendal in Westmoreland, 1711; died in London, 1784. He collected, in the course of his antiquarian researches, materials for a history of Gloucestershire, which have been in part published by his son.

BIGLIA, ANDREA, an Italian historian, died at Sienna in 1435. He was distinguished for his profound knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; author of "Historia rerum Mediolanensium," inserted by Muratori in the 19th volume of *Scriptores rerum Italicarum*.

* **BIGNAN, ANNE**, a masculine poet, notwithstanding his christian name; born at Lyons in 1795. Although the French Academy have at four different times crowned his muse with their authoritative approbation, yet he is best known by his translations of Greek poets. As one of the classic school, against which that called the romantic wages implacable war, M. Bignan only enjoys favour in the rather fastidious circle which eschews innovation as a sort of sacrilege against the gods of Greece, dressed up in the flowing wigs of the artificial period of the old monarchy. A volume of evangelical poems from his pen has been much admired for purity and elevation of sentiment.—J. F. C.

BIGNE, MARGUERITE DE LA, a French theologian, doctor of the Sorbonne, and successively canon of Bayeux, and deacon of the church of Mans, was born at Bernières-le-Patry in 1546, and died at Paris in 1590. He resigned his canonry in 1581, in consequence of a dispute which arose between him and his bishop at the council of Rouen. His principal work is a collection of the Fathers, under the title of "Bibliotheca vet. Patrum et antiq. script. ecclesiasticorum Latine."—J. S., G.

BIGNES, GACES DE LA, born about 1428 in the diocese of Bayeux in Normandy. Brought up by the Cardinal Desprez, he took orders, was chaplain to Philippe de Valois, John II., and Charles II. Falconry was the great amusement of Philippe de Valois and John, which led to Bignes' "Roman des Oyseaulx." This poem is an essay on falconry, in which he describes minutely the modes of rearing and training the falcon.—J. A., D.

BIGNICOURT, SIMON DE, born at Rheims, 1709; died at Paris in 1755; held some judicial office at Rheims; wrote poems, "Poesies Latines et Françaises." His French poems possess the charm of ease and simplicity.

BIGNON, JEAN PAUL, grandson of Jerome, born at Paris, 1662; died 1743; preacher and librarian to the king, member of the French Academy, &c., author of some memoirs. He was one of the most zealous patrons of Tournefort, who gave the name Bignonia to a newly-discovered American plant.

BIGNON, JEROME, born at Paris in 1590, was early distinguished by the variety of his acquirements. When only ten years of age, he published "Chorographie ou Description de la Terre Sainte;" and three years afterwards two other works; one a treatise concerning the antiquities and curiosities of Rome, and another on the election of the popes. These publications introduced him to the acquaintance of the most considerable persons in France. Henry IV. heard of his reputation, desired to see him, and appointed him page of honour to the dauphin, afterwards Lewis XIII. His advancement was rapid. He had prodigious success at the bar. He was made in 1620 advocate-general of the grand council, councillor of state, and advocate-general in the parliament. Cardinal Richelieu did not like him; yet, such was the honour in which Bignon was held, that in 1642 the former appointed him chief librarian of the royal library. He was amiable and devout. He died April 7, 1656, a rare example of precocious learning not out-living its reputation.—T. J.

BIGNON, LOUIS PIERRE EDOUARD, a celebrated French

statesman, diplomatist, and political writer, born at Meilleraye in 1771; died in Paris, 1841. In 1797 he entered the public service as secretary of legation in Switzerland; in 1799 held the same rank in the Cisalpine republic; in 1800 was transferred to Berlin, where, in 1802, he was promoted to the rank of chargé d'affaires. As minister plenipotentiary he resided at Cassel in the years 1804-6, and was mainly instrumental in organizing the Confederation of the Rhine. After Napoleon's entrance into Berlin, he was appointed administrator-general of Prussia, and in this difficult situation he earned, by his perfect integrity and popular manners, the affectionate respect of the people, as well as the confidence of his master. In 1809 he was named to the still more difficult post of administrator-general of Austria, and in Vienna rendered himself as popular as he had been in Berlin. He was afterwards transferred to Warsaw, where, with a short interval, occasioned by his being summoned to Wilna by the emperor, he managed the affairs of Poland during the last three years of French domination in that country. During the Hundred Days he was under-secretary for foreign affairs, and towards the end of that eventful epoch, foreign minister. In 1817 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and in 1837 raised to the peerage. Among his works are two which he undertook in obedience to a testamentary request of Napoleon—"Histoire de France depuis le 18 brumaire jusqu'à la paix de Tilsitt," and "Histoire de France sous Napoleon depuis la paix de Tilsitt jusqu'en 1812."—J. S., G.

BIGNONI, MARIO DE, an Italian capuchin, born at Venice, published in 1649-1651, three volumes of sermons, which procured him considerable celebrity, and entitled him to a place in the Index Expurgatorius. They were translated into Latin by Bruno Nensser. Died in 1660.

BIGNOTTI, VINCENTO, an Italian theologian, canon of the cathedral of his native town, Verceili, and author of a collection of miscellaneous poems, was born in 1764, and died in 1831.

BIGOT, EMERY, a learned Frenchman, born at Rouen in 1626; died in 1689. He inherited a considerable fortune and a valuable library, to which he made ample additions. He discovered at Florence the Greek text of the Life of Saint Chrysostom, by Palladius. This work he published at Paris in 1680, with some other Greek pieces. He inserted in it Chrysostom's famous letter to Casarius, but was obliged by the censors to suppress it, from the arguments that might be deduced from it against the doctrine of transubstantiation. His published correspondence contains a mass of valuable information and curious literary details.—J. G.

BIGOT, GUILLAUME, born at Laval, 1502. He was the son of Jean Bigot. It would appear that he was born with teeth, an inconvenience that was near ending in his death, the result of some local superstition on the subject. His nurse, with thirteen other persons resident in the house with her, died of the plague, and all fled with fear from the strange infant, who survived the calamity. He was exposed on the highway, and rescued from death by the accident of his father passing in that direction. The life which was thus saved was, when the boy came to adult years, near having a more sad termination. His morals and his education were neglected, and he fell into vice and crime. With difficulty he escaped the officers of justice, for some offence arising out of a drunken frolic. Disease and distress awoke him to a sense of his degradation, and he now gave himself to unremitting study. He may be described as self-taught, as from school he brought little more than the rudiments of Latin, and he now acquired, without a master, the knowledge of Greek, of the philosophy of the period, its medicine, its astronomy, astrology, &c. Some mischief was done him with the king of France, to whom he was represented as an Aristotelian. "What is that?" said Francis; and the reply was given, that Aristotle preferred aristocracy as a form of government to monarchy. This and some other reasons made Bigot think Germany a better country in which to push his fortunes than France; and straightway he went to Tübingen to teach philosophy. He and his brother professors quarrelled on the class of theological topics, on which men have been quarrelling ever since, and our hero's chair at Tübingen became no easy chair. He went to Bâle in 1536; he did not linger there long. Padua sent him an invitation to hold a professorship, but the "maladie du pays" now assailed him, and he returned to France to establish a school of philosophy at Nismes; but at this time a domestic affliction occurred which embittered the rest of his days. Bigot was married—had two

daughters, and had some private property in the district, where he hoped to pass the evening of his life in tranquillity: he visited his birthplace for the last time, in order to make some arrangements for this purpose, but on his return had to hear a sad story of his wife's infidelity. Her paramour was a music-master. Bigot's servants were so indignant at the injury and insult, that the wretched man suffered at their hands the fate of Abelard. This incident was the subject not only of vexatious litigation, which harassed Bigot for many a long year in the civil courts, but was also the subject of criminal proceedings, which might have terminated in his conviction and execution. His fears, even after the danger was over, still for ever brought the scaffold before his imagination. In his "*Christianæ Philosophiæ Præludium*" he repeatedly adverts to his calamities. In one passage he speaks of the ingratitude of his country, which he is determined to leave for ever—"The stars," he says, "promise that I shall die in a distant land, and they point distinctly to the north." He removed to Metz, and regarded himself as by this movement aiding to fulfil the prediction. Some Latin and some French verses of his are preserved. The date of his death is unknown; the place is also unrecorded; we are therefore ignorant how far the event verified his astrological calculations.—*Lancelot Bayle*.—J. A. D.

BIGOT, VINCENT, a French jesuit missionary among the Penobscot Indians towards the close of the seventeenth century. He had great influence over the Abenaki tribe, and was employed by Denonville to retain the savages as allies of France against the English. He was domesticated among them, gave them religious instruction, accompanied them in their warlike expeditions, and was a leader of their councils. Some of his adventures, sufficiently marvellous, were related by him personally to Charlevoix, from whom we learn them.—B. C.

BIGOTIER, in Latin BIGOTIERIUS, CLAUDE, a French poet, born at Treffort, lived in the sixteenth century. He wrote in Latin, and was professor of rhetoric at Lyons.

BIHARI LOL, contemporary with Kabir, one of the most distinguished Hindoo writers. He has been called the Thomson of India. Author of a poem entitled "*Fât-Sûi*."

BILDERBECK, L.-FE, baron, a French romancist and dramatic writer, born at Wissembourg, Alsace, lived about the end of the eighteenth and the commencement of the nineteenth century. Author of "*Achmet, or Maternal Ambition*," several melodramas, comedies, vaudevilles, &c.

BILDERDYK, WILLIAM, was born in Amsterdam in 1756, and would have the world to believe that he was descended from the ancient counts of Taysterband, but the world only laughed at his pretensions. He turned out, however, to be something better—an accomplished scholar, and a poet of considerable merit. While a youth at the university of Leyden, he was remarkable for ardour in his studies and the extent of his knowledge, especially in languages, and for his love of poetry. In his twentieth year he won the prize of the Literary Society of Leyden, for the best poem on the subject of the influence of poetry upon government, and the following year he obtained two other prizes. The "*Romance of Elius*," published in 1778, established his reputation, and was deservedly admired, both for its style and imagery. This was followed by a translation of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, and some fugitive pieces in rhyme and blank verse. The society proposed in 1780 a question upon the relations of poetry and philosophy, and the advantages of the one to the other. On this, too, Bilderdyk won the first prize, and subsequently enlarged and published his essay. He now went to the Hague, and commenced the profession of avocat, but his devotion to the house of Orange forced him to leave his native land when Pichegru entered it, and so he retired to Germany, whence, after two years, he came in 1800 to London, where he delivered lectures on poetry, and translated into Dutch some of the poems of Ossian, and published several poems. When Louis Bonaparte ascended the throne of Holland, Bilderdyk having come to Amsterdam, was favourably received by the king, who made him a member of the institute he was then founding, with a pension. This for a while alleviated the trials of the poet, who, despite his industry and reputation, was scarcely able to procure a livelihood. But his good fortune was but short, for on the abdication of Louis he lost his pension, and falling under the suspicion of the government he fled from Amsterdam, and after passing from place to place finally settled in Haarlem, where he died on the 18th Dec., 1831. As a poet Bilderdyk holds a high

place in Dutch literature. His learning was extensive, and there is no description of poetry which he has not attempted. If his genius was not of the highest order, he has the merit of having written carefully and elegantly. The purity of his style, and the harmony of his compositions, are the more to be valued for the difficulty of the language in which he wrote. Bilderdyk was twice married; his second wife, Catherine Wilhelmine, was herself no mean poetess, and wrote several pieces, in conjunction with her husband, and two tragedies. She died at Haarlem, April 16th, 1832.—J. F. W.

BILFINGER or BULFINGER, GEORGE BERNARD, born in 1693 at Canstadt in Wurtemberg; died in 1750; a distinguished follower of Leibnitz. His attention was diverted from the study of theology, to which he had at first devoted himself, by reading the writings of Wolf; and after publishing a work of some note, in which he attempted to reconcile theology with the Leibnitzian philosophy, he repaired to the university of Halle, to receive the benefit of Wolf's oral instruction. He was afterwards, through the interest of Wolf, appointed professor of logic and metaphysics at St. Petersburg, and obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences at Paris for the best essay on the cause of weight in bodies. The duke of Wurtemberg, attracted by his fame, recalled him to his native state, and conferred upon him a high office in the government, whose duties he discharged with much ability. His works are not marked by originality, but they are good as expositions of the philosophy of Leibnitz and Wolf.—J. D. E.

BILGNER, JOHANN ULRICH, a celebrated German surgeon, was born in 1720, at Chur in Switzerland. In 1741 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to a new regiment of cavalry in the service of Wurtemberg. He afterwards passed, with his regiment, into the Prussian service, in which he took part in the second Silesian war, and after the peace of Dresden, was left in charge of the wounded at Kesselsdorf. In 1757, having changed his regiment, he was engaged in a campaign in Bohemia, Saxony, and Silesia, and had the care of the wounded after the battles of Prague, Rossbach, and Leuthen, in which arduous duty he acquitted himself with so much distinction, that he was appointed royal surgeon-general in the Prussian army. On the 21st March, 1761, he received the degree of doctor of medicine and surgery at Halle, when he sustained a thesis entitled "*De membrorum amputatione rarissime administranda aut quasi abroganda*," in which he insisted upon the possibility and importance of curing wounds without amputation. In his views upon this subject, in which he had been to a certain extent forestalled by some French surgeons, Bilgner met with much opposition; but his inaugural dissertation, which is regarded as marking an epoch in military surgery, was translated into various European languages. Soon after its publication, Bilgner was elected a member of various German scientific societies, and of the Royal Society of London. In 1762 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy at Wittenberg, and was afterwards appointed body surgeon to the queen. In 1794 the emperor granted him a patent of nobility, of which, however, he made no use during the short remainder of his life, which ended in 1796. Besides the dissertation above referred to, Bilgner published several works upon military surgery, some of which attracted much attention. Of these the most important are—"Instructions in Surgery in Field Hospitals," Leipzig, 1773, and "Surgical operations in the Prussian Field Hospitals from 1756–1763," Berlin, 1763.—W. S. D.

BILHUBER, JOSEPH FRIEDRICH, a German physician, born at Aurach in 1758, studied at Tübingen, where he took his degree in 1779. He was at first physician to the town of Vaihingen in Wurtemberg, but removed in 1791 to Ludwigsburg, where he died in April, 1793. His writings consist of "*Dissertatio inauguralis de magnesia cruda et calcinata*," published at Tübingen in 1779, and a "Collection of observations upon the Rot of cattle and sheep," Tübingen, 1791.—W. S. D.

BILINTANI, POMPEY, a Venetian theologian and poet of the first half of the 16th century. He accompanied Charles V. in several of his campaigns, and celebrated his triumphs in a poem of ten cantos, entitled "*Carlo Cesare V. Africano*," &c.

BILIVERT, GIOVANNI, a Florentine painter between 1576 and 1644. He was a pupil of Cardi (called Ligoti), and in his eclectic manner patched on to his merit the grand upholstery colour of Paul Veronese and the free grace of Santo da Titi. He painted some large church pieces in fresco and oil; but his greatest work was the "*Chastity of Joseph*," in the gallery at Florence.—W. T.

BILL, ROBERT, a noted English mechanic, who devoted considerable talent and an independent fortune to the furtherance of the mechanical arts; born in 1754; died in 1827. On his recommendation the admiralty were induced to substitute iron for wooden casks in ships destined for long voyages, and by his advice, also, an attempt was made to introduce iron masts, but not with like success. He exerted himself greatly to overcome the prejudices which at first existed against lighting by gas. One of his latest projects was to render, by a process which he was conducting with success in one of the government dockyards when he died, the most common wood as hard and durable as mahogany and other rare timbers.—J. S., G.

BILLARD, CHARLES-MICHEL, a French physician, born at Pelonville, near Angers, 1800. The taste for the observation of nature which he manifested during his youth, induced his aunt, under whose care he was brought up, to enter him, in 1819, as a student of medicine at the school of Angers, from which he went to complete his studies at Paris. In 1825, whilst a house pupil in one of the hospitals of Paris, he published a valuable work, entitled "Traité de la membrane muqueuse intestinale dans l'état sain et dans l'état morbide," containing researches upon the pathological anatomy of the stomach and intestines. In the same year he brought out a French translation of Thompson's Elements of Chemistry. In 1826 he published a new edition of Chevreul's Précis de l'art des accouchements, to which he added a "Histoire des Vices de conformation du fœtus." In 1828, on his return from a journey through England and Scotland, Billard published his most important work, entitled "Traité des Maladies des Enfants nouveaux nés et à la mamelle," &c., of which a second edition appeared in 1833. In the same year, 1828, he received his doctor's degree, and returned to Angers, where he translated Lawrence's Lectures on the Diseases of the Eyes, published in Paris in 1830, and was continuing his active and laborious career, when he was carried off by pulmonary consumption in 1832.—W. S. D.

BILLARD, ÉTIENNE, born at Nancy; died in 1785. An unsuccessful dramatic writer, remembered for his eccentricities, which are amusingly described by Grimm.—(Grimm's "Correspondence," 2 partie, tom. 2.)

BILLARD (DE COURGENAY), CLAUDE, a native of the Bourbonnais, died in 1618, aged about sixty. Billard was brought up in the household of the duchess du Retz, introduced at court, and became private secretary of Queen Marguerite de Valois. He wrote several tragedies, and an epic poem entitled "L'Eglise Triomphante." The poem, in 13,000 verses, is still in manuscript. His "Catalogue of Bibliothèque Richelieu" is of more interest than his poems.—J. A., D.

BILLARD, PIERRE, a French theologian, priest of the oratory, and author of a celebrated blast against the jesuits, entitled "La Bête à sept têtes," 1693, was born at Ernée in Maine, in 1653, and died in 1726.

BILLAUD-VARENES, JEAN NICHOLAS, one of the most utterly repulsive of the French revolutionists, was born in 1762 at Rochelle, became an advocate, and settled in Paris as a married man shortly before the Revolution. He was an active member of the commune for some time, but first starts out into a fearful fame by his share in the September massacres. He did much to get them up; and while the wholesale murder was going on, Billaud stood among the corpses thanking the assassins in the name of liberty, promising them rewards, and urging them to continued atrocities. Shortly after, when a member of the national convention, he voted for the death of the king with the majority, and was of the few who disgraced themselves by voting against the king's having legal assistance. Afterwards Billaud was made one of the committee of public safety, and distinguished himself among the most terrible of the terrorists. At Robespierre's fall he tried to save himself by turning against him, but in vain. He was tried and banished to Cayenne. Thence he escaped to Mexico, became a Dominican monk, relapsed into a revolutionist there, was again banished, and found an asylum in Haïti, where Pétion, the governor, made him his secretary. On Pétion's death, his successor turned Billaud adrift, upon which he wandered to Philadelphia, where he died in 1819. He published from time to time many writings now forgotten.—J. S. S.

BILLAULT, AUGUSTE-ADOLPHE-MARIE, a French jurist-consult, born at Vannes, Morbihan, 12th November, 1805. After studying the law at Rennes, he practised as an advocate

before the tribunal of Nantes. Having devoted much attention to questions connected with the internal communications of the country, he was in 1838 admitted a member, and appointed secretary of the grand commission of railways. He subsequently entered on a political career; and after the revolution of 1848, was elected member of the constituent assembly. After the 2nd December, 1851, having become a partisan of the imperial dynasty, he was elected to the corps législatif, and became president of that body.—G. M.

BILLAUT, ADAM, better known as MASTER ADAM, born at Nevers, where he died in 1662. His parents, Pierre Billaut and Jeanne More, were natives of the village of St. Benin-des-Bois in Nivernois. He obtained some local reputation for his verses. In 1637 he went to Paris, brought by a law-suit, and was given a pension by the duke of Orleans. Billaut was a carpenter. "He was," says Voltaire, "wholly ignorant of literature, but worked in his shop at making verses." Some of his verses are still popular. He was called "Virgil au rabot." Richelieu gave him a pension, a fact of which the proof given is his earnest solicitation for its payment, for his wants could not wait the irregularities of the treasury. Corneille praised him. He published three collections of poems, calling them respectively his "Nail," his "Wimble," and his "Plane." The prefaces to these volumes are the chief sources of his biography.—J. A., D.

BILLE, STEEN ANDERSEN, a Danish admiral and statesman, born at Assens in Fionie, 22nd August, 1751; died at Copenhagen, 15th April, 1833. He entered as a midshipman in 1768, took part in numerous expeditions, and in several naval engagements, particularly in the battle of Copenhagen in April, 1801. He advanced steadily through the various grades of his profession, and was appointed admiral in 1829.—G. M.

* **BILLE, STEEN ANDERSEN**, son of the preceding, a Danish rear-admiral and minister of marine, born at Copenhagen, 5th December, 1797. In 1816 he commenced his career, like his father, as a midshipman on board a Danish vessel, but three years afterwards he entered the service of France, and was engaged in several important expeditions, particularly to Brazil, to the western coast of America, and to the Antilles. Returning to the service of the king of Denmark, he in 1845 was placed at the head of a commercial and scientific expedition round the world, which he accomplished in little more than two years, and which was attended with very important results. In 1852 he was appointed by that sovereign, rear-admiral, minister of marine, and member of the council of state. He wrote an account of his voyages of circumnavigation, and various other articles, which were inserted in the *Archiv for Søvesen*.—G. M.

BILLECOQ, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS JOSEPH, born at Paris, 1765; died 1829; educated at the college of Plessis; first practised at the bar; next employed in the public service, in the ministère des affaires étrangères; lost his place in some of the political changes of the day. He outlived the dangers of the Revolution, though connected more or less with a good many of the more violent movements, and with the men most remarkable in the Jacobin clubs. To some of these clubs he had at one time belonged, but retired from them disgusted with their frenzied excesses. In the worst days he found occupation in literature. One of his works is a translation of Sallust. It would have been difficult for a man to have been so occupied, without seeing in the descriptions of the historian an almost perfect picture of the scenes which were then being acted in Paris. In 1797 he returned to the bar, and was engaged in some very important cases. He defended some of the persons mixed up in the Cadoudal conspiracy. Billecocq, perhaps from old republican feelings, looked with distrust on the imperial government, and kept away from public life. His whole time was given to his professional pursuits and to literature, some attention to which is more easily reconcilable with the duties of a lawyer fully employed in France than in England. On the return of the Bourbons, he declined any higher office than that of maître des requêtes au conseil d'état. In 1821 and 1822 he was appointed bâtonnier of the order of avocats.—J. A., D.

BILLEREY, CLAUDE-NICOLAS, a French physician, born at Besançon, about the year 1677, became professor of medicine in his native town, where he died in 1759. Billerey was a learned mathematician and astronomer, and a great linguist; we are told that he could express himself with remarkable facility in Greek, Latin, Spanish, German, Italian, and English. His only printed works are a "Traité sur la maladie pestilentielle qui

in rapid succession, but they were not so well received as his former works. This induced him to accept the post of director of the choir in the cathedral of Novara, where he again turned his attention to church music. About this time he wrote a dramatic oratorio, "Il voto di Jefe," which was produced at Florence in 1827 with indifferent success. Generali again tried the theatre, but his style had been superseded, and nothing but ill success attended his later productions. The works of Rossini attracted all the attention of the public; their old servant was forgotten. He died at Novara in 1832.—E. F. R.

GENEST, CHARLES CLAUDE, Abbé, born at Paris in 1639; died in 1719. Genest was of humble birth, and found employment as a clerk in one of the public offices. In company with a friend he set sail for the Indies, but the vessel was taken by the English. Genest, by this accident, found himself in London, and accepted the office of tutor to the family of a gentleman of fortune—taught the language of his own country, and learned that of England. On his return to France Genest had an ode crowned by the academy, and recited others on French victories before the king. He now thought it time to look about him for support, assumed the ecclesiastical habit, entitled himself to the style of abbé, and was given a benefice. It was the day of the Cartesian philosophy, and in some conversations with Bossuet originated the leading thought of a poem which engaged Genest for thirty years. The subject was the proof from nature of the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul. He wrote a drama, "Penelope," which Bossuet praised for its morality. It had some success: though the poetry was indifferent, the incidents and situations are not ill-conceived.—J. A. D.

GENET, FRANÇOIS, a French bishop born at Avignon on the 16th October, 1640; died 17th October, 1707. He is chiefly known by his system of "Theologie Morale," which he composed at the request of Le Camus, bishop of Grenoble. The third edition of this work appeared at Paris, 1682–1683, and was translated into Latin in 1702–1703. It recommended the author to the friendship of many of the most learned prelates of France and Italy, and procured for him from Pope Innocent XI. a canonry and prebend in the diocese of Avignon. He was afterwards appointed to the bishopric of Vaison, the duties of which he discharged till, in consequence of his taking part with Innocent against Louis XIV.—who had appropriated the county of Avignon in defiance of the pope's remonstrances—he was imprisoned in 1688 by the king in the island of Rhé. His captivity lasted fifteen months. He was accidentally drowned.—J. S., G.

GENEVA, ROBERT DE. See CLEMENT VII.

GENEVIEVE (SAINT), the patroness of Paris, was born in 422 at Nanterre, a small village four miles from Paris. At the age of seven years she is said to have been consecrated to perpetual virginity as the spouse of Christ, and from that time she gave herself up to devotion and penance. Various miracles are attributed to her. Her mother having one day struck St. Genevieve on the face because she wished to go to church, became suddenly blind, and only recovered her sight by washing her eyes with water which her daughter had consecrated. When Attila, with his Huns, was marching on Paris, the saint turned aside his course by her prayer and fasting. On another occasion, when visiting a church at night with her virgins, the lamp that was carried before her being extinguished by the wind and rain, was relighted when she touched it with her hands. Neither did her miraculous powers cease with her life, for in 1129, a plague which carried off fourteen thousand persons in Paris, abated when her shrine was carried in solemn procession to the cathedral. Although she practised great self-mortification and austerity—her food consisting for the most part of barley-bread and beans—she lived to the age of nearly eighty-nine years, dying on the 3rd January, 512. The ancient life of St. Genevieve is supposed to have been written about eighteen years after her death.—W. H. W.

GENGA, ANNIBALE DELLA. See LEO XII.

GENGA, BARTOLOMMEO, son of Girolamo, was born at Cesena in 1518. After receiving a liberal scholastic education, he was carefully instructed in the principles of design by his father, who then sent him for three years to Florence to study both painting and architecture, and afterwards to Rome, where he remained four years, diligently engaged in his profession. On the death of his father, Bartolommeo was appointed to succeed him as court architect, and to complete the works he had left unfinished. He restored and enlarged the palaces of Pesaro and Urbino, and designed the churches of Monto l'Abate

and San Pietro in Mondania, the last regarded as one of the choicest buildings of the age. Genga accompanied the duke of Urbino to Rome, and there prepared designs for the fortification of Borgo, and other places. So great was now his celebrity in this line, that the duke had to yield to the importunities of the grandmaster of the knights of Rhodes, who begged that Genga might be allowed to make designs for fortifying Malta against the Turks, and combining the scattered villages into strong places of defence. Genga accordingly went to Malta in the beginning of 1558, and at once set to work with his usual energy. He died in August of that year. He was one of the most accomplished architects of his time.—J. T.-e.

GENGA, GIROLAMO, painter and architect, was born at Urbino in 1476, and when fifteen years old was placed with Luca Signorelli of Cortona, with whom he remained several years. Girolamo assisted Luca in the chapel of the Madonna di San Brizio at Orvieto. When this work was finished he joined Pietro Perugino, and remained with him for about three years, and at the same time he contracted a friendship with Raphael, then the pupil of Perugino. He subsequently studied and worked in Florence, and at Siena where he was much employed by Pandolfo Petrucci till his death in 1512. Genga then returned to Urbino. He was employed later at Rome, where about 1519 he painted the "Resurrection of Christ" for the altar of the church of Santa Caterina da Siena. It is signed, HYERO. GENGA URBINAS FACIEB. While in Rome he turned his attention to the study of ancient architecture, but was recalled to Urbino by the Duke Francesco Maria III., on the occasion of that prince's marriage with Leonora Gonzaga; and when Francesco was driven from Urbino, Girolamo followed him to Mantua, and afterwards settled in Cesena, where he painted the altarpiece of the "Annunciation," which is now in the Brera at Milan. After the return of the duke to Urbino, Girolamo was employed as an architect; and he was chiefly consulted in the fortification of Pesaro, and constructed the new palace there, besides important works at Urbino. The duke was so pleased with him that he gave him, in 1528, the estate of Castel d'Elce, a gift which was confirmed by the Duke Guidobaldo II. in 1539. He died on the 15th of July, 1551, leaving two sons, Bartolommeo and Raffaello.—(Vasari, Ed. Le Monnier.)—R. N. W.

GENGIS KHAN, a famous Mongolian conqueror, born in 1163. The Mongolian horde of which his father was the chieftain dwelt, so far as nomad tribes can be said to have a permanent abode, somewhat to the south of Lake Baikal. His name at first was TEMUEDSCHIN, and it was not till he had been victorious on many a battle-field that he took that of Gengis Khan (the Ruler of the most powerful). He succeeded his father at thirteen years of age, but a league was soon formed to rob him of his authority, and in consequence thereof Gengis Khan passed some weary years in exile or captivity. By one of those sudden and startling turns of fortune so common in the East, he was able to meet his enemies in a great battle; and having defeated them, he threw the leaders into caldrons filled with boiling water. His subsequent deeds harmonized perfectly with this horrible cruelty. In being the first to give to the Mongolians a historical importance, he claims our attentive study, our honest appreciation; but he comes before us as a slayer of men, and civilization owes him nothing. His preparatory and indispensable work was to unite the Mongolians under his own supreme sway. This we must regard as his most stupendous achievement. Having in his own bloody way built and blended the Mongolians into a nation, he led the wild horsemen from triumph to triumph. Passing, in 1209, the Great Wall, he subjugated in a succession of campaigns Northern China, took Pekin by storm in 1215, and destroyed innumerable cities. Leaving some of his most trusted generals to complete the conquest, Gengis Khan flew from Eastern to Western Asia, where in these vast regions, extending from the Black Sea to the frontiers of Hindostan, a powerful empire had arisen on the ruins of the khalifat. Mohammed, the sultan of this realm, had ignominiously treated the ambassadors of Gengis Khan. But the latter needed no other provocation than his own fierce lust for slaughter. Passing the Djihon or Oxus, he encountered, through the neglect or incapacity of Mohammed, no effectual resistance. But the son of Mohammed was wholly unlike his father. He assumed the command on his father's death. For a season fortunate, he was at last vanquished and driven to seek refuge beyond the Indus, as far as which Gengis Khan pursued

him. Meanwhile the generals of Gengis Khan had penetrated the Caucasus, and carried the Mongolian banner to the banks of the Dnieper, so that part of Russia, as part of Siberia had already been, was compelled to own the Mongolian monarch's supremacy. Master of seventeen hundred leagues of country, Gengis Khan returned to Caracorum his capital. He returned, but not to rest. Though now more than sixty, he placed himself at the head of a grand expedition for the full and final overthrow of his foes in China. Crossing the desert of Kobi in the depth of winter, the troops of Gengis Khan met those of the enemy, reckoned at half a million of men, near the frozen lake Kokonor, and completely defeated them. This was followed by the capture, among other cities, of Nankin. The tide of success with Gengis Khan had known no ebb, and it was still bearing him on when on the 24th August, 1227, he died. That success was paid for with the lives of five or six millions of human beings. He was buried, according to his wish, beneath a wide-spreading tree on a mountain. Though rioting recklessly in ruthless murder, Gengis Khan was kind and considerate to his soldiers and subjects. He drew up a code of laws in which there were enactments both wise and merciful. The noble library at Bokhara, and countless valuable manuscripts in other cities, he destroyed, and he strewn his path with ruins; yet he tried in his own rude fashion to diminish the barbarism of his countrymen, and to make them submit to a more settled state of existence. Gengis Khan was a strict monotheist, but he tolerated all religions, and exempted from taxes ecclesiastics and physicians. Implacable in his hatreds, he was devoted, ardent, and unchanging in his friendships. Fairly judged, he was perhaps neither more a monster nor a madman than conquerors in general.—W. M. L.

GENIN, FRANÇOIS, born at Amiens in 1803; died at Paris in 1856; first employed as teacher at Strasburg, afterwards in 1837, commenced publishing in the Paris journals. There, his writings on the subject of education in the important controversy between the church and the state, attracted great attention. He supported the rights of the state, and his tracts on the subject were collected into a volume which had very extensive circulation. Genin published several works on the "Origines" of the French language and literature.—J. A., D.

GENLIS, STÉPHANIE FÉLICITÉ DUCREST DE ST. AUBIN, Comtesse de, a celebrated French writer, born 25th of January, 1746, near Autun in Burgundy, her parents being of good family but in reduced circumstances. When six years old she was admitted as a canoness into the chapter of Alix, near Lyons, where, according to a privilege of the order for its members to assume the style of countess, the subject of this memoir took the title of Comtesse de Lancy. Here the essentials of her education were postponed, whilst the undivided attention of the pupil was concentrated on music, assiduous practice in which rendered her so great a proficient, that at thirteen years of age she was an agreeable performer upon seven different instruments. But so utterly had other acquirements been overlooked that she was almost entirely ignorant of the ordinary branches of information. Still the graces of her person, and the charms of her manner, insured her the entrée of Parisian society; and at a very early age, shortly after the death of her father, she became the wife of the count de Genlis, a colonel of grenadiers, with a very slender fortune, but large expectations. By the demise of a relative, the count, at a later period, became marquis de Sillery; but his distinguished wife retained through life the earlier title under which she was originally known. Her husband eventually perished by the guillotine, having been one of the victims of the Revolution in 1793. By this alliance the comtesse de Genlis became niece of madame de Montesson, who was secretly married to the duke of Orleans; and it was not till after her marriage that she devoted her attention to the neglected cultivation of her mind; and this she pursued with so much success as to qualify her for the office of gouvernante to the daughter of the duchess, which she undertook in 1770; and in 1782 she was intrusted with the still higher duty of superintending the education of the young princes, sons of the duke, one of whom—Louis Philippe—became afterwards king of the French. While holding this appointment, madame de Genlis wrote several works for the instruction of her pupils; amongst others the "Théâtre d'éducation," "Adèle et Théodore," and the "Veillées du Chateau," which obtained for the authoress considerable literary reputation. But the novelty of her position exposed her to censorious remarks, and rendered her the subject of calen-

bourgs and epigrams not less unjust than severe. Her literary efforts, at first limited to the theory of education, of the pursuit in which she found herself embarked, were eventually directed against the school of modern French philosophy, in the attacks on which her name became associated with those of Fréron and Sabatier. In 1787 she published "*La Religion considérée comme l'unique base du bonheur*," &c., an essay which provoked the satirical strictures of Buffon; but these were more than counter-balanced by the approval of La Harpe, Grimm, Gaillard, and Briffaut. Whatever the essential defects in her mind and character, madame de Genlis acquired sufficient ascendancy in the family of the duke of Orleans to have been regarded as instrumental in advising the part which he took on the outbreak of the Revolution. She accompanied his children during the exile in Switzerland; and during her residence there she produced the defence of her conduct under the title of "*Precis de la conduite de Madame de Genlis, pendant la Revolution*." She afterwards visited Prussia, England, and Belgium, and eventually took up her residence at Hamburg, where she published "*Les Chevaliers du Cygne*," a work which it is impossible to justify, and which greatly damaged her literary reputation. During this wandering period she wrote her romance of "*Les Mères Rivaless*," and histories of "*Les petits Emigrés*" and "*Le Petit la Bruyère*," the sale of the manuscripts of which contributed mainly to her support. In 1800 she returned to France during the period of the consulate, and Napoleon, in consideration of her literary merits, assigned her apartments in the arsenal and a pension of six thousand francs. This income she was enabled to increase considerably by her pen; and amongst other productions at this period appeared her tale of "*Madame de Valliere*," her life of "*Henri le Grand*," and "*Souvenir de Felicie*." She contributed also to the *Biographie Universelle*, and amongst other publications produced about this time, was her "*Diners du Baron Holbach*," in which she undertook to expose the so-called philosophers of the eighteenth century. On the restoration of the Bourbons, madame de Genlis endeavoured to ingratiate herself with her former friends, in order to obtain a continuation of her pension, but Louis XVIII. refused to accede to her petition. The duke of Orleans, however, granted her an allowance; but she was never again permitted to make her appearance at the court. When eighty years of age madame de Genlis published her "*Memoires*," and continued her literary pursuits up to the year of her death, which took place on the 31st of December, 1830. Of all her works the most popular is probably the story of "*Mademoiselle de Clermont*." Her character was too deficient in profound feeling to permit of its impartment to her works, throughout which there is evidence less of thought and invention than of tact and capacity, somewhat imperfectly developed. The works by which she is best known are those in connection with education; but these are coloured by romance to an extent inconsistent with general utility.—J. E. T.

GENNADIUS, an ecclesiastical writer of the fifth century, was priest of Marseilles. All that we know about him is summed up in a few lines subjoined to his work, "*De Viris Illustribus*," which is a continuation, containing one hundred lives from the year 392 to 495, of the work bearing a similar title by St. Jerome. He informs us that he had composed eight books against all heresies, six against Nestorius, three against Pelagius, treatises on the millennium and the Apocalypse, and a letter "*De Fide*," which he had sent to "the blessed Pope Gelasius." The form of expression shows that Gelasius was dead at the time of writing; Gennadius, therefore, must have died after 496. His only surviving writings are the confession of faith above mentioned, and the work "*De Viris Illustribus*," which is printed with the works of St. Jerome.—T. A.

GENNADIUS, Patriarch of Constantinople in the fifteenth century, had up to the period of his ordination, which did not take place till towards the close of his life, borne the name of GEORGIUS SCHOLARIUS. A native of Constantinople, he rose to the rank of secretary to the Emperor John Palæologus, and chief judge of the imperial palace. In 1438 he accompanied the emperor as one of his suite to the council of Ferrara, convoked by Eugenius IV. to consider the question of the reunion of East and West. He followed the council, upon its removal to Florence, and was present at the long discussions on the disputed doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost. When these were concluded, the Greeks had a separate meeting to consider the project of union between the churches. At this meeting Georgius Scholarius

delivered an eloquent speech, the substance of which is given by Natalis Alexander, advocating unreservedly the union of the churches upon the basis of a common faith. But when the emperor and his train returned to Constantinople, and the perverse Greeks overwhelmed the deputies with menaces and reproaches, for having, as they said, consented to innovations in the faith, and allowed themselves to be circumvented by the Azymites, the deputies—Georgius among them—yielded to the pressure, and publicly deplored their culpable weakness. Thenceforward, till the death of John Palæologus in 1448, Georgius continued to speak and write against the union. But finding, upon the accession of Constantine, that the new emperor was even more bent upon accomplishing the union than his predecessor, Georgius resolved to execute a project which he had long meditated, and resigning all his official employments, he retired into a monastery near the city, taking the name of Gennadius. Meantime the exterior prospects of the empire became ever more gloomy; yet even with the Turk thundering at their gates, the foolish Greeks stubbornly put from them the only chance of safety, a sincere union with the Latin church, and Gennadius, either from infatuation or dishonesty, encouraged the suicidal movement. Gibbon has described how the multitudes, scandalized at the dress and ritual acts of the Latin priest officiating in St. Sophia's in testimony of the union, rushed from the dome to the cell of Gennadius, and found outside his door a speaking tablet confirming them in their temper of resistance. Six months from that time Constantinople was in the hands of the Turks. Mohammed II., rightly judging that he owed much to Gennadius, caused him to be sought out after the sack of the city, and presented him for the choice of the clergy and the people as patriarch. He was elected, but in despair at the condition of the church, he resigned the see at the end of five years, and retired into a monastery near Sora. The time of his death is unknown. Fabricius enumerates more than a hundred of his writings, most of which have never been printed. The most important is "An explanation of the Christian faith," delivered before the Turkish emperor.—T. A.

GENNARO, GIUSEPPE AURELIO, born at Naples in 1701; died in 1761. A lawyer of great learning in all the departments of Roman and mediæval jurisprudence, he distinguished himself both as a magistrate and a writer. He co-operated in the compilation of the Caroline code, at the time of the Neapolitan reforms under Charles of Bourbon, and wrote several works on legal subjects, the most important of which is "Respublica Jurisconsultorum," Naples, 1731; in which, under the form of a vision, he passes in review the vicissitudes of jurisprudence, from the time of Sextus Papirius to that of Accursio and Bartolo, distributing praise and blame to all the great actors in the history of law, according to their respective deserts. Though fanciful in form and therefore unsuited to the taste of our days, the work is full of learning, and produced a great effect upon the contemporaries of the author.—A. S., O.

GENOELS, a Flemish landscape painter and engraver, was born at Antwerp in 1640. While quite young he was a pupil of Jacob Backerell; but he went to Paris in 1659, and there painted landscape backgrounds to Le Brun's Battles of Alexander the Great, and to some of the pictures of De Seve, and others. In 1665 he was elected a member of the Academy of Paris; but he returned to his native city a few years later, and in 1672 was admitted into the Antwerp Guild of Painters. In 1674 he went to Rome, where he stayed eight years, when he returned to Antwerp, and remained there till his death in 1723. Genoels is a clear and bright colourist, and has a light and firm touch. His landscapes are, however, seldom met with in the public galleries. His fame is mainly due to his etchings of landscapes with groups of figures and cattle. These are executed with masterly breadth, facility, and spirit, and are highly prized. The British museum contains many choice examples.—J. T.-e.

GENOUE, ANTOINE EUGÈNE DE, born in 1792 at Montélimart; died in 1849 in the Isles de Hyères. He was educated at Grenoble, but an introduction to M. de Fontanes led him to go to Paris, where he was given an appointment as teacher in a school, to save him from the conscription. He passed through the usual grades of scepticism and infidelity, but Rousseau, he says, converted him from Voltaire, and Chateaubriand confirmed the faith which had been taught him by Rousseau. He published translations from the Bible; a note on the narrative of Nebuchadnezzar changed into a beast was supposed to allude to

Napoleon I., and delayed the publication of the work. Journalism was Genoude's chief occupation, but he did not succeed in pleasing any party. He made several unsuccessful attempts to be elected to the chamber of deputies. He at last succeeded in getting in, but failed to attract any attention. He has left several works, chiefly historical and political. He published an edition of Malebranche, and portions of the works of Fenelon and of Bossuet.—J. A., D.

GENOVESI, ANTONIO, an Italian philosopher and economist, remarkable for the originality and independence of his opinions at a time when scholastic tradition and authority were yet powerful. He was born in 1712 at Castiglione, near Salerno, and distinguished himself in early youth by his proficiency in literary pursuits. He studied theology and took orders in 1736, devoting his leisure to metaphysical speculations. His practical and inquisitive turn of mind led him to apply analysis and criticism to the received scholastic notions, and to substitute the Baconian system for the *a priori* of the old routine. His lectures on metaphysics and his treatise "Elementorum artis logico-criticæ," highly increased his reputation, but also exposed him to priestly persecution, from the effects of which, however, he was sheltered by the patronage of Galliani, archbishop of Tarento. When, in 1754, a professorship of commerce and political economy—the first in Italy—was instituted at Naples, Genovesi was appointed to it, and he availed himself of his position to spread in his native country the true principles of that science, in opposition to the errors and prejudices everywhere prevalent. His "Lezioni di Commercio e di Economia civile" were the result of his labours in that branch of social science, and they may be read even now with interest and satisfaction. Genovesi wrote also "Lezioni di Logica dei Giovanetti," "Meditazioni filosofiche," and the "Dicesina," or science of the rights and duties of man. He died in 1769, after a long and painful illness.—A. S., O.

GENSERIC, or, as his name is sometimes spelled, GIZERICUS, the successor of Gonderic his brother, as king of the Vandals in Spain, was born at Seville in the year 406. When he came to the throne, the Vandals had just received an invitation from Boniface, governor of Africa, to come over and aid him in his revolt from Rome. Genseric joyfully complied with this request, especially as he and his countrymen were promised, as a reward, a settlement in the fertile plains of Mauritania. No sooner had the Vandals landed, than they were joined by the Donatist party, which had been fiercely persecuted by the catholics. Numbers of Moors, too, seized the opportunity of avenging themselves on the Roman power, and joined Genseric. Boniface saw his mistake, and discovered, when it was too late, that he had been seduced from his allegiance by the fraud and machinations of his personal enemies. He made haste to retrieve his error, but the Vandals, after ravaging the open country, defeated in a pitched battle the united forces of the eastern and western empires, and finally took Carthage in 439. After the soldiers had plundered the town, and had been allowed to satiate themselves, Genseric showed that he was able to govern as well as to command. He severely threatened the disgusting vices at that time so prevalent amongst the Carthaginians, regularly parcelled out the lands, and introduced such a severe code of laws and such habits of obedience, that we can hardly regret his overthrow of a power which was rotten to its very core. In the year 455 Maximus was emperor at Rome. He had compelled the Empress Eudoxia, the widow of Valentinian, to marry him against her will, for Maximus was not unjustly suspected of having caused Valentinian's death. In her agony and distress she applied to Genseric for redress. He immediately set sail with a large army, landed at Ostia, and entered Rome, which for fourteen days and nights was at the conqueror's mercy. Everything which could be carried off, the statues of the gods, the holy instruments of Jewish worship, which had been brought from Jerusalem, were indiscriminately transported to Carthage, together with many thousands of the Roman youth of both sexes; the only bright spot in this history of blood and sacrilege being the charity of Deogratias, the noble bishop of Carthage, whose tender care for the captives, and whose generous self-denial, restore our belief in human nature in this dark time. Two attempts were afterwards made to overthrow Genseric, both of which were unsuccessful. In 457 the Emperor Majorian assembled a large fleet at Carthage, for the purpose of invading Africa; but he was surprised in the night, and nearly all his ships were taken or burnt. In 468 another expedition

was fitted out by Leo, emperor of the East, and the command was given to Basiliscus. Genserik expressed great alarm, and a desire to treat with his enemy. A fatal truce of five days was granted, during which the Vandals fell upon the fleet of Basiliscus in the night, and almost entirely destroyed it. After this failure peace was made. Genserik again became master of the sea, continued his ancient habits of plunder, and finally added Sicily to his conquests. He died in 477. He completely realizes the character of barbarian, as we often find it exhibited in later Roman history. He was a man of great genius and great bravery, with some great virtues and with enormous vices, chiefly of the cruel and rapacious kind. We should recollect though, that the stories of his blood-thirstiness have been transmitted to us chiefly by Roman catholic historians, who mortally hated him for his Arian heresies.—W. H. W.

GENSONNÉ, ARMAND, was born at Bordeaux, 10th August, 1758, and guillotined at Paris, 31st October, 1793. When the Revolution broke out, he was practising as a lawyer in his native town. Elected to the legislative assembly, he allied himself with Verginaud and Guadet, and thus originated the famous party of the Girondists. Less eloquent than his colleagues, he was a better man of business, and more trusted by the assembly, if not so much admired. It was on his proposal that war was declared against Germany. He disgraced himself by promulgating the maxim, that in revolutionary times suspicion by itself can justify a conviction. He also voted for the execution of the king, though strongly in favour of an appeal to the primary assemblies; but when Louis XVI. was put to death, Gensonné, like the rest of his party, was shocked into moderation. It was too late. In the subsequent struggle with the "Mountain," Gensonné displayed admirable courage and coolness, often overwhelming a noisy opponent by his keen and trenchant sarcasms. Thus, when he was demanding the punishment of the September assassins, a voice cried, "They have saved the country!" "Yes," answered Gensonné, "as the geese saved the capitol!" Tried and condemned with his friends, Gensonné was still calm and brave. At the memorable supper of the Girondists, on the eve of their execution, when many were talking wildly, sceptically, defiantly, Gensonné, grave and earnest, spoke solemnly of the existence of God and of the immortality of the soul. When they led him to the scaffold, he desired that a lock of his black hair should be sent to his wife, whose address he named, and then, without further speech, calmly met his fate.—W. J. P.

GENT, THOMAS, a printer and collector of antiquities, born at York about 1691. From his autobiography, printed in 1832, we learn that he was for some time in the employment of Henry Woodfall, sen., who about 1723 engaged him "to finish the part that he had of a learned dictionary." Southey says of this autobiography, "that it contains much information relating to the state of the press and the trade of literature." Gent soon returned to York, and there published several archaeological works, particularly the "Ancient and Modern History of York," 1730. He died in 1778.—J. S., G.

GENTIL, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, an accomplished French officer who served with distinction in India, was born at Bagnols, 25th June, 1726, and died there 15th February, 1799. Gentil, who had arrived in India in 1752, entered upon his experience of eastern service in the campaign of the Carnatic of the following year, and subsequently served for a while with better fortune under Bussy-Castelnau. The days of French rule in India, however, were nearly numbered, and Gentil, after witnessing the occupation of Bengal by the English, shared in the successive events of the final struggle for supreme dominion, which was so gloriously concluded in favour of the English at the taking of Pondicherry, January, 1761. The career of Gentil in India subsequent to that event was one of extraordinary adventure; he carried his arms and address into the service of various native princes, Meer Caussim, nabob of Bengal; Sujah ad Dowlah, nabob of Oude; and the Great Mogul; for whom in succession he acted as generalissimo with an ardour drawn from hatred to the English. His last post in the peninsula was that of French resident in Oude, from which at the dictation of the English, he was expelled by the successor of Sujah ad Dowlah. On his return to France in 1778, Gentil wrote several works relating to India, to one of which George Foster was much indebted in his journey from Bengal to St. Petersburg.—J. S., G.

GENTILE DA FABRIANO. See FABRIANO.

GENTILESCHI, ORAZIO LOMI, called Gentileschi after an

uncle, was born at Pisa, July 9th, 1563, and having learned the rudiments of painting from his uncle, Baccio, and his brother, Aurelio Lomi, was sent by his father to study in Rome. Here he settled, and executed several works in fresco and in oil. He became the companion of Agostino Tassi, and added figures to some of his landscapes, especially those painted by Tassi in the papal palace of Monte-Cavallo. In 1621 Gentileschi left Rome with the Genoese ambassador, and executed several works in Genoa, where he dwelt some years. He then visited Paris, from whence he was invited by Charles I. or by Vandyck, to England. This was in 1634, and notwithstanding his great age, he continued to work for Charles, chiefly at Greenwich, until his death in 1646. He painted also for the nobility. Some of his oil pictures, now much darkened—formerly at Greenwich—are still preserved at Marlborough house. They are on canvas and attached to the ceiling of the hall. In style, Gentileschi had much of the Bolognese school, something of the Tenebrosi, and much also of the Machinists; he was strong in his shadows and positive in his colour, and produced forcible effects. There is a "Joseph flying from Potiphar's wife," by him, at Hampton Court. Vandyck painted his portrait.—Orazio's daughter ARTEMISIA was born at Rome in 1590, and became a distinguished painter, especially of portraits. She married a Neapolitan in 1615, and settled afterwards in Naples, where she resided many years. Her husband was Pier Antonio Schiattesi, but they appear to have disagreed and lived apart. She always signed her maiden name Gentileschi. In a letter from Naples of 1637, she speaks of the approaching marriage of her daughter. She was still living there in 1652. Artemisia likewise visited this country, but remained here only a short time. There is a "Judith with the head of Holophernes" by her in the gallery of the Uffizi at Florence; and there are two specimens at Hampton Court, including her own portrait. Graham in his English School says, that Artemisia was as famous all over Europe for her amours as for her painting. The *Lettere Pittoriche* contains six of her letters, written from Naples between 1630 and 1637.—(Morrone, *Pisa Illustrata*).—R. N. W.

GENTILI, DR. ALOVSTUS, a distinguished missionary preacher, was born at Rome in the year 1801. His father, a Neapolitan by descent, followed the profession of an attorney. After completing his studies at the Roman university called the Sapienza, the young Gentili began to practise as an advocate; subsequently he took up and laid down in succession the callings of teacher and farmer. When in his twenty-seventh year, he became attached to a young English lady whose parents resided at Rome. His hopes were blighted; and weaned by this bitter disappointment from the love of the world, he began to turn his thoughts steadily towards the divine service. In 1830 he came in contact with one of the master-minds of this century, the Abate Rosmini, founder of the Institute of Charity, who was then at Rome upon the affairs of his new order. The meeting determined the after course of Gentili's life. Having been ordained priest in September, 1830, Gentili joined Rosmini at his monastery of Monte Calvario, near Domo d'Ossola, in August the following year. Four years afterwards he was selected by Rosmini as the head of a small colony of the Institute which was to be sent to England and established at the college of Prior Park. He arrived in England in June, 1835, and soon after was made president of Prior Park. In this post, however, he did not very well succeed, apparently because in his zeal there was some lack of prudence, and Bishop Baines thought it expedient to remove him. After a visit to Rome in 1839, he returned to England in 1840, to take charge of the mission of Grace Dieu in Leicestershire. After a time his striking talent and success as a preacher led to his being appointed itinerant missionary. He commenced this new career, in company with Father Furlong, in 1845. After giving missions, attended always by an extraordinary concourse of people, in all the large towns of England and Ireland, Gentili, while on a visit to Ireland in 1848, was seized with a feverish attack, and died on the 25th September in that year. His life has been well written by Father Pagani, himself a member of the order.—T. A.

GENTILIS, ALBERICUS, an eminent publicist, born at Castello di San Genesio in the Marca d'Ancona in 1551; died at Oxford in 1611. His father, Matteo, with his family, having embraced protestantism, were obliged to quit their native country. Albericus repaired to England and was well received. In 1582 through the influence of Dudley, earl of Leicester, he was appointed by Queen Elizabeth regius professor of civil law at the university of Oxford. He held the office for twenty years

with great reputation. Several learned works attest his labours in that chair. Among these may be noticed—"De Legationibus libri tres," in which he investigated the functions, rights, and qualifications of ambassadors. These rights he based on the law of nations, maintaining their immunity from local or criminal tribunals, and their subjection to civil responsibilities. In Sir Philip Sydney, to whom the work is inscribed, he finds a model ambassador. "De Jure Belli libri tres;" in the first book of this work he defines his subject, "Bellum est contentio publica, armata, justa," a definition more correct than that of Grotius in his more celebrated treatise of subsequent date.—(See GROTIUS, H.) The second book is on the laws of war in its modes and operations; and the third on the end of war—peace, and inducements thereto. In these two treatises it appears that Gentilius went over the same field as Grotius; and a comparison of their works will show that Gentilius often maintained the same theses upon the same great argument (*Consensus proborum*), and cites the same examples as Grotius. On this account his works are remarkable, and they have farther interest as an early and considerable contribution from England to the comparatively modern science of public and universal jurisprudence. Another, and his earliest work, is "De Juris interpretibus Dialogi sex," London, 1682, 4to.—S. H. G.

GENTILIS, GIOVANNI VALENTINO, an Italian Socinian, born at Cosenza in 1520. Persecuted in his native country by the catholic church, he went to Geneva, endeavouring to spread there his Arian tenets and to form a Socinian church; but Calvin was not a man to tolerate the presence of a free-thinker within the pale of his jurisdiction, and Gentilius was compelled to find elsewhere a better field for his doctrines. He wandered for a time in Savoy and Dauphiné, then went to Poland, and after the death of Calvin returned to Switzerland. He did not meet, however, with a better welcome than he had done before among the Swiss; he was imprisoned in 1566 by the magistrates of Berne, and after a long trial before the municipal tribunal, he was condemned to be beheaded as an unbeliever in the Trinity. He was executed in September of that year.—A. S., O.

GENTILIS, SCIPIONE, brother of Albericus, born in 1563, a celebrated professor of jurisprudence at the university of Altdorf. He was distinguished both for his learning and for the elegance of his Latin writings, the greater part of which are comments on various points of Roman law. Nicéron mentions twenty of his works. He wrote also some literary annotations in Italian on the *Gerusalemme Liberata* of Torquato Tasso. He died in Germany in 1616, adhering to the tenets of the Reformers.—A. S., O.

GENTILET, INNOCENT, a French lawyer of the sixteenth century. He was born at Vienne in Dauphiné, and died at Geneva about 1595. An adherent of the Reformation, Gentilet proved himself a zealous and able defender of the protestant faith, particularly against the Romanists and Socinians. He was president of the chamber of the edict at Grenoble. His principal works are—"Apologia pro Gallis Christianis religionis reformatore;" "Anti-Machiavel;" and "Examen Concilii Tridentini."—R. M., A.

GENTLEMAN, FRANCIS, was born in Dublin on the 28th October, 1728; he was educated at Mr. Butler's school, which turned out several eminent men, and amongst them Mossop the tragedian. His father being a major in the army, procured for Francis, at the age of fifteen, a commission in his own regiment. His military career was short and uneventful, terminating at the peace in 1748. Thereupon he took to the stage, and made his first appearance at the Smock Alley theatre, before he was of full age, in the character of *Aboan* in Mrs. Behn's tragedy of *Oroonoko*. He got on tolerably well, though he had to contend against a bashful nature and an ungainly figure. A relative now left him a bequest, which, with his own slender means, enabled him to try a London life. The result was no gain of fame and much loss of means, so he betook himself to provincial theatres, visiting Bath, Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester. He then married and settled at Malton, but ere long he was induced to try London again, where he played for three seasons at the Haymarket. Returning to Ireland in 1777, he continued in poverty and ill health till his death, in Dublin, on the 21st December, 1784. Gentleman was a poet and dramatic author, as well as an actor. He wrote or patched about fifteen pieces, all forgotten, except "The Tobaccoist," altered from Ben Jonson's *Alchemyst*. As a poet he has considerable merit, his productions in verse being "Royal Fables," and other pieces.

"The Dramatic Censor" is his best work; and his worst—the worst on the subject—is his edition of Shakspeare.—J. F. W.

GENTZ, FRIEDRICH VON, a distinguished German political writer, was born at Breslau, September 8, 1764, and died at Vienna, July 9, 1832. He studied at Königsberg, and then entered the Prussian administrative service. But as his political views were adverse to those of the government, he resigned his office, and accepted an appointment in the Vienna Hof-und Staatskanzlei. Here he became a violent and active opponent of the French revolution and its offspring, Napoleon. Obligated to retire to Dresden in 1805, in the following year he was attached to the head-quarters of the king of Prussia. From his pen proceeded the celebrated Prussian and Austrian manifestoes against Napoleon; and afterwards in the congresses of Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Laybach, and Verona, he acted as chief secretary. He was one of the most brilliant of the political writers, whose talents, unsupported by either moral or political principle, were wasted in the defence of Austrian absolutism. He is even said to have embraced the Roman catholic faith, in order to rise in the Austrian service. He commenced his literary career by a series of able translations, amongst which we note one of Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. His "*Essai sur l'état actuel de l'administration des finances de la Grande Bretagne*," translated from his *Historical Journal*; his "*Life of Mary Queen of Scots*;" and his "*Fragmente aus der Geschichte des politischen Gleichgewichts von Europa*," 1804, bear testimony to his thorough knowledge of political subjects, as well as to the vigour and elegance of his style. His "*Mémoires et Lettres inédits*" were published after his death by Schlesier.—K. E.

GEOFFREY IV., Duke of Anjou, commonly called Plantagenet, son of Foulques le Jeune, was born, 24th August, 1113, and died, 7th September, 1150. In 1129 he espoused Maud, daughter of Henry I. of England, and widow of Henry V., emperor of Germany. On the death of Henry in 1135, Normandy, which was claimed by Geoffrey in right of his wife, became the theatre of a protracted struggle between him and Stephen, earl of Blois. In 1147 he accompanied Louis VII. to the Holy Land, and shortly after his return had again to take the field in defence of his duchies. His son Henry was the first of the Plantagenet kings of England.—J. S., G.

GEOFFREY II., Duke of Bretagne, third son of Henry II. of England and Eleanor of Guienne, was born in 1158. In his infancy a marriage was arranged for him by his father with Constance, daughter of Conan IV., duke of Bretagne, of which Henry soon took advantage to extrude Conan altogether from the government of the duchy. Geoffrey, though crowned in 1169, had no independent authority till 1182. The remainder of his brief career was passed principally in warfare with his father, in which he had the secret support of the king of France. Geoffrey established in Bretagne in 1185 the law of primogeniture. He was killed at a tourney held in his honour at Paris, 19th August, 1186. Constance, after the death of her husband, gave birth to the unfortunate Prince Arthur, the victim of the bloody ambition of King John.—J. S., G.

GEOFFREY D'AUXERRE, a French monk, born at Auxerre about 1120, pupil of Abelard, and for thirteen years principal secretary to St. Bernard, was elected abbot of Clairvaux in 1161 or 1162. He resigned the dignity a few years afterwards. In 1168 he was sent to Normandy to attempt the reconciliation of Henry II. and the archbishop of Canterbury. He died in the first decade of the thirteenth century. His works relate principally to St. Bernard.—J. S., G.

GEOFFREY DE VINSANF, author of an *Art of Poetry*, entitled "*Nova Poetria*," which attained extraordinary popularity in the middle ages, flourished in the twelfth century. He was born in England; and as envoy of Richard I., or in some similar capacity, resided for some time at the court of Innocent III. Some other works besides the "*Nova Poetria*" have been attributed to Geoffrey, particularly a Latin account of Richard's journey to the Holy Land. A translation of the latter work is included in a series of chronicles published by Bohn.—J. S., G.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH (*GALFRIDUS MONUMETENSIS*), one of the most famous and fruitful of our early historians, is supposed to have been born at the opening of the twelfth century, in the town from which he takes his designation, and to have been bred in its benedictine monastery, among the ruins of which tradition still indicates a little room as having been his study. He is said to have been afterwards archdeacon of Mon-

mouth, and in the intervals of his abstruser and professional studies, to have been distinguished by his love for, and cultivation of, the literature and language of Wales. It was on this account, presumably, that he received the literary commission which led to the composition of his "British History," as he himself has commemorated in it. His friend, Walter Calenius, archdeacon of Oxford, in the course of a visit to Brittany, had become possessor of a legendary history of Britain written in Armorican or Welsh (then probably identical); and on his return to England he requested Geoffrey of Monmouth to translate it into Latin for general edification. Geoffrey undertook the task, and was proceeding with it, when one of his patrons, Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, a notable encourager of literature, requested him to translate into Latin those prophecies of Merlin, which every way interesting, have played a distinguished part through the authority gratuitously assigned to them in the early history of Norman-England. Geoffrey suspended his prior task to comply with the request of Alexander of Lincoln, and intercalating the prophecies of Merlin as a seventh book of his "British History," proceeded successfully with the completion of the latter work. It was inscribed to another of his patrons, Robert, earl of Gloucester, the illegitimate son of Henry I., and also distinguished for his steady encouragement of learning and learned men. From circumstances connected with the biographies of these his two patrons, the earl of Gloucester and the bishop of Lincoln, the date of the publication, so to speak, of Geoffrey's "British History," can be fixed as having taken place in the autumn of 1151. One of its results is supposed to have been his subsequent elevation to the see of St. Asaph, of which he was consecrated bishop on the 23rd of February, 1151. He did not live long to enjoy his new honours, dying, according to the best authorities, in 1154. The appearance of Geoffrey's "British History" marks an era in the development of the imagination of Europe. It was at once enormously successful, and was translated not only into English, into Anglo-Norman, but back again into the Welsh, from which it was professedly derived. It incorporated the floating legends of contemporary Arthurian tradition; it gave them a local habitation, and a nucleus for expansion and assimilation. It was, in fact, to use the simile applied to it by Thomas Campbell, a grand "prose reservoir," receptive of Arthurian and early British legend, which "afterwards flowed out thence again in the shape of verse with a force renewed by accumulation." Ultimately, and through Geoffrey of Monmouth, the whole literature of Europe was inundated by the nursery tales of Wales and Brittany, as it had formerly been by the classical mythology. The traces of Geoffrey of Monmouth are abundant in Chaucer and Spenser. It was from him originally that Shakspeare, altering the finale of the old legend with exquisite taste, derived the story of King Lear, and Milton the Sabrina of Comus. The finest poetry of our own day bears the marks of the influence of the twelfth century bishop of St. Asaph; and those who turn over old Geoffrey's pages will recognize the names with which they have been familiarized by Mr. Tennyson's Idylls of the King. Three controversies connect themselves with Geoffrey of Monmouth's work—1. Are its historical facts authentic? 2. Had he really Welsh or Armorican originals before him when he composed it? 3. If so, are these originals now extant? To the first of these questions the general answer of scholars is decidedly in the negative. The affirmative, however, has been maintained with considerable skill as well as enthusiasm in the introduction to the first modern translation into English of Geoffrey's work, published by Mr. Aaron Thompson of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1718,—a version which, revised and corrected by Dr. J. A. Giles, the editor of an excellent edition of the Latin original, published at Oxford in 1848, figures among the Six Old English Chronicles, added by Mr. Bohn in 1848 to his antiquarian library. To the second question, the reply of those who have most closely studied the subject is decidedly in the affirmative, although they admit that Geoffrey added from contemporary tradition, and from his own invention, a great deal to the original submitted to him by his friend the archdeacon of Oxford. The third question is the most difficult of the three to be answered positively; but the weight of opinion seems to incline to the decision that any Welsh works now extant, which appear to be the originals of Geoffrey's work, are in reality retranslations from his Latin. To those of our readers who are desirous of prosecuting the interesting inquiries here hinted at, we can recommend the

perusal of the lucid section, devoted to Geoffrey, of Mr. Thomas Wright's *Biographia Britannica Litteraria* (vol. ii., Anglo-Norman period), and the instructive essay on the influence of Welsh tradition upon European literature, which obtained the prize of an Abergavenny literary society in 1838, and was afterwards printed for private circulation and anonymously. The author is understood to be Sir J. D. Hardinge, queen's advocate-general, and a copy of the essay is in the library of the British museum. Some other works have been attributed to Geoffrey of Monmouth, but all of them on insufficient or disputable authority. The most striking of these is a "Vita Merlini" in rather superior Latin verse, which has been republished; in 1830 by the Roxburghe Club, and in 1837 by two well-known literary archaeologists, French and English, M. Francisque Michel and Mr. Thomas Wright, the latter of whom has, in the section of the *Biographia Britannica Litteraria* already alluded to, demolished its claims to be considered the workmanship of Geoffrey of Monmouth. It is needless to catalogue the various editions of Geoffrey's "British History." Those, in Latin and in English by Dr. Giles, formerly mentioned, are at once the best and the most easily accessible.—F. E.

GEOFFREY GAIMAR. See GAIMAR.

GEOFFRIN, MARIE THERESE RODET, was born at Paris in 1699, and died there in 1777. The daughter of a valet de chambre in the employment of the court, she married in her fourteenth year a rich merchant of the name of Geoffrin, whose wealth enabled her to attempt, and, in spite of impediments in her husband's manners and position, to achieve the creation of a *salon*, at that time the crowning ambition of a Parisian lady of fashion. With wonderful art and perseverance she strove to make her establishment the resort of eminent personages of all kinds, men of letters, savans, philosophers, wits, artists; and, as the memoirs of many of the illustrious men and women of her time testify, in this line of ambition she attained an almost unexampled success. Among the French habitués of her salon were Diderot, D'Alembert, Marmontel, Raynal, Mlle. Lespinasse; among the names of distinguished strangers who made her house their chief resort in Paris we meet with those of Walpole, Hume, and Gibbon. Her liberality was not confined to the rich; and the worst quality which even envy attributed to her—that of vanity—did not mar her benefactions to the poor. Madame Geoffrin, on a visit to Vienna, was received with great respect by the Empress Maria Theresa.—J. S., G.

GEOFFROI, CLAUDE JOSEPH, was born August 8th, 1685, in Paris. He followed the business of an apothecary in that capital, at the same time cultivating the science of chemistry and also that of botany. He made investigations on alcohol, tartar emetic, borax, silica, prussian blue, alum, lime, &c. His publications comprise sixty-four papers in the *Mém. de l'Acad. des Sciences*, of which he became a member in 1705. His death occurred March 9, 1752, in Paris.—J. A. W.

GEOFFROY, ETIENNE FRANÇOIS, born in Paris, 13th of February, 1672; died 6th January, 1731; was by profession a physician, but he distinguished himself also as a chemist. After a course of study commenced in his twentieth year at Montpellier, he went to England as physician to the French ambassador. He subsequently visited Holland and Italy in a professional capacity, but it was not till his final return to France in 1704 that he graduated as M.D. He was chosen about 1704 to fill the chair of chemistry at the jardin des plantes, and afterwards he was appointed professor of medicine at the university of France. In 1726 he was elected dean of the Faculty of Physicians in Paris, and some time afterwards he became a member of the French Academy. As a chemist his researches were productive of results of some value. He was the author of several treatises and of various papers published in the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences.—R. V. C.

GEOFFROY, ETIENNE LOUIS, a French naturalist, son of the preceding, born at Paris in 1725; died in 1820. On the outbreak of the Revolution he retired from Paris, where he had long occupied a distinguished place among medical practitioners, to the village of Chartreuve, near Soissons. He wrote "*Histoire abrégée des insectes qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris*," and "*Traité sommaire des coquilles*."—J. S., G.

GEOFFROY SAINT HILAIRE, ETIENNE, born at Étampes in 1772; died in 1844. This eminent naturalist belonged to an honourable but poor family which had already given three members to the Academy of Sciences. His father, who was

a provincial lawyer, and had a numerous family, resolved to educate his son Etienne for the priesthood. While pursuing his studies at Paris a fortunate train of circumstances directed his mind to the cultivation of natural history, in which he found his true vocation. During his preliminary studies he had the celebrated Brisson and Haüy for his instructors, and from his intercourse with them he imbibed a taste for zoology and mineralogy. In the meantime the Revolution was in full career, and the prisons were filled with victims, one of them being the Abbé Haüy, the friend and preceptor of Geoffroy. His exertions were successful in procuring an order for the liberation of the abbé seven days previous to the massacres of September, thus preserving its greatest mineralogist. By means of money and courage he succeeded also in delivering twelve unfortunate priests on the very morning of the massacre. The excitement attending his efforts, as well as the horrible scenes which he had witnessed, brought on a nervous fever, which obliged him to retire to the country for some months. His generosity and talents procured him friends, and he was soon after appointed professor of natural history at the *jardin des plantes*, a situation which he held during the rest of his life. Even in the fearful period during which he commenced his duties, he displayed the indefatigable energy of his character; besides publishing memoirs, he occupied himself in reorganizing the museum of natural history, and actually succeeded during the Reign of Terror in establishing the menagerie for the study of living animals. About this time Geoffroy St. Hilaire was brought into intimate relation with his future opponent Cuvier. The Abbé Tessier, who had taken refuge in Normandy, became acquainted with Cuvier, who then resided in the same province. The learned abbé had already detected in the young Delambre the future astronomer, and with the same happy tact he made the discovery of a great naturalist. He recommended him to Geoffroy St. Hilaire; a situation was obtained in the *jardin des plantes*, and a year had scarcely elapsed before the name of Cuvier had become European. At this period there was no divergence of views between Cuvier and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and they carried on their labours in common. Soon after their fellowship was interrupted, Geoffroy St. Hilaire being chosen one of the scientific commission to accompany the French expedition to Egypt. With such a field for his exertions he was indefatigable; he visited every part of the country, investigated every branch of zoology, and made important discoveries in all, and even found time to prosecute his dissections, and to compose numerous memoirs of the greatest interest. The surrender of the French army put an end to his researches, and also placed his collections at the disposal of the victors. This, although sufficient vexation to a naturalist, was one of which, of all men, a Frenchman had the least reason to complain. After some negotiation, however, the collections were restored; and the bitterness with which Geoffroy St. Hilaire always referred to the misfortune can only be explained on the ground of a diseased nationalism. On his return to France he continued his publications on zoology and comparative anatomy until 1808, when the least creditable part of his history occurs. He had the weakness to accept of a commission from Bonaparte to visit and explore the scientific riches of Portugal, or, in other words, to ransack the libraries and museums of that unfortunate country. In the course of this very disreputable business he made havoc among the libraries and museums to enrich those of Paris, and what is worse, he made valuable collections on his own account, which were given up by his family to the French government in 1845. After the convention of Cintra, by representing the collections as his own property, he contrived to elude the terms of the treaty. In the words of General Napier, "Among the gross attempts to appropriate property, one of the most odious was the abstraction of manuscripts and rare specimens from the national museums." It is painful to enlarge on this topic; but, in the words of his biographer, the rights of history are inexpressible. The remainder of the career of Geoffroy St. Hilaire was devoted to his favourite studies; he only mixing in politics, for which otherwise he had but little inclination, by becoming a member of the chamber of representatives during the Hundred Days. As Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Cuvier continued to prosecute their labours, the opinions of these eminent men became more antagonistic every year, until in 1830 it broke out in one of the most interesting scientific discussions which has taken place in the present century. On

the one side there was the genius of Cuvier, profound and solid, cultivating natural history in the spirit of Aristotle, the champion of final causes and of the permanence of species, who saw in nature differences as well as resemblances. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, on the other hand, saw nothing but identity in the parts of animals, and maintained that species were unstable and changeable. In the discussion he showed himself far inferior to Cuvier in logical power, and correct and lucid exposition. Like his colleague La Marck, Geoffroy St. Hilaire denied the principle of a final cause, and in harmony with this negation, he also refused to admit the permanence of species. As these naturalists were not singular in holding such opinions, they do not demand any special remark. It is, however, worthy of notice that, as Gibbon said of Lucretius, that he was a theist in spite of himself, so there are few authors who make more use of the doctrine of final causes than Geoffroy St. Hilaire. In reading his descriptions of the apes, the bats, and moles, &c., one would think he was reading a chapter of Paley. A doctrine more characteristic of Geoffroy St. Hilaire than the foregoing was what he denominates the unity of organic composition, or, in other words, that all animals are constructed on the same plan, and consist of the same parts. The doctrine, taken in all its extension, is obviously unfounded, as an oyster does not consist of the same parts as an elephant; when taken in a more limited sense, it is, as Cuvier observed, merely the old truth that animals, such as vertebrals and insects, were formed on different plans. In brief, the theory of Geoffroy St. Hilaire is nearly akin to that of the pantheistic school of Schelling, only French good sense prevented him from falling into the absurdities of Oken in its exposition. But notwithstanding the questionable nature of his theories, the exposition of them led to many important discoveries; as for instance, the comparison of the bones of the head in reptiles and fishes with those of the higher animals. It is also a merit of Geoffroy St. Hilaire that he was among the first who proved that those anomalous forms called monstrosities could be brought under the domain of science, and their nature explained.—[J. S.]

* GEOFFROY SAINT HILAIRE, ISIDORE, born in 1805, professor of zoology and member of the Academy of Sciences, cultivates zoology under the influence of the principles of his father, Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire. His principal work is a treatise on teratology, in which he endeavours to ascertain the causes of monstrosities in the animal kingdom, to bring them under the general laws of organization, and to give a systematic exhibition of their various kinds. He is also the author of several memoirs of considerable merit. Of all his scientific projects, the most original is the attempt to popularize the use of horse flesh as an article of food. Such a proposal may appear ridiculous in this country, but it ought to be remembered that in France the high price of animal food puts it beyond the reach of multitudes.—[J. S.]

GEOFFROY, JULIEN LOUIS, a celebrated French critic, whose trenchant contributions to the dramatic columns of the *Journal des Debats* were for several years the terror and the delight of the theatrical world of France, was born at Rennes in 1743; and died at Paris in 1814. He was educated among the jesuits, and in early manhood was known as the Abbé Geoffroy. On the suppression of the order he obtained an appointment as tutor to the sons of a banker; and frequenting the theatre in the company of his pupils, became passionately fond of the dramatic art. In due time he produced a tragedy, "Cato," passages of which the malice of his enemies long afterwards occasionally reproduced to the great annoyance of the critic of the *Debats*. About 1775 Geoffroy was appointed to the chair of rhetoric in the college de Navarre, and shortly afterwards to that of eloquence in the college Mazarin. In the following year he became editor of *L'Année Littéraire*, which he conducted till 1792. In 1790, a copartynor of royalists, of which he was an active member, established the journal *L'Ami du Roi*; on the suppression of which, after the 10th August, 1792, Geoffroy took leave of Paris and the Revolution. He returned to the capital on the establishment of the consulate, and for want of a better, resumed his old trade of pedagogue. In 1800 the connection was formed with the *Journal des Debats*, which made Geoffroy for many years the monarch of theatrical criticism. Napoleon was hardly more absolute in the state than Geoffroy in the theatre; and they worked well together; for the critic, capricious and unmerciful in his treatment of authors and actors,

was outvied by none in obsequious flattery of the emperor. A selection of Geoffroy's contributions to the *Debats* was published in Paris in 1819-20, 5 vols.—J. S., G.

GEORGE: the kings and princes so named are here noticed in the alphabetical order of the countries to which they respectively belonged; the other celebrated persons of this name follow alphabetically in the order of the designations by which they are distinguished:—

GEORGE I., King of Great Britain and Ireland, or GÖRGE LUDWIG ESTE GUELPH, elector of Hanover, was born on the 28th of May, 1660. In 1681 he visited England with a view to a union with the Princess Anne, the death of whose children by her marriage with the prince of Denmark subsequently opened the path for George I. to the British throne. Had it been destined that he was to carry out his project of marriage with the princess, a great change in the subsequent history of the British empire would have been a part of the same destiny. He was recalled, however, by his father Ernest Augustus, who married him in 1682 to Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell. This union was signally unhappy. An impenetrable mystery shrouds the actual conduct of the two parties, and it is only known that heavy accusations were made against her, but they were never brought to any public ordeal, and she remained a secret prisoner. A proceeding so contrary to English practice and feeling was well calculated to excite dissatisfaction in Britain, and it was frequently and dexterously urged against the Hanover succession by those who secretly favoured the exiled house. George was early trained in arms. He fought in Hungary in the imperial war against the Turks. In the war of the Spanish succession he sided with Austria and Britain; and after the battle of Blenheim in 1707 he took the chief command of the army of the empire. He had the bravery which none of his race seem to have been without, and was doubtless a good soldier. But though occupying the high command which his rank introduced him to, it is evident that he was no great general, and he never had any critical enterprise committed to him. The time when he commanded the army of the empire was intentionally one of quiescence.

On the death of his father in 1698 he succeeded to his ancestral dominions, which were raised from a dukedom to the rank of an electorate in 1692. It was not until the year 1701 that he could have had any hopes of succession to the British throne. His political conduct previous to this period is part of the history only of his own small hereditary state; and even for some time afterwards his chances of the British throne were not so great as apparently to have much influence upon his conduct or that of his little court.

To understand the important epoch which the accession of the Hanover dynasty became in British history, it is necessary to keep in view the relationship of George I. to the exiled house of Stewart, and the conditions which pointed him out as the most suitable occupant of their vacant throne. On the death of the duke of Gloucester, the last of the Princess Anne's children, which happened shortly before that of her brother-in-law, King William, the Revolution settlement came to an end, and it was necessary to make another. After his daughters Mary and Anne, the nearest representatives of the exiled King James, would have been the children of his sister, the daughter of Charles I., who had married the duke of Orleans; but these were of the Romish faith, and it was a fundamental condition of the settlement that the monarch of England should be a protestant. Going back to a prior generation, it was remembered that James I. of England had a daughter who married the Elector Palatine, afterwards king of Bohemia. They had three sons, but the descendants of all these were liable to the objection of Romanism. Their daughter Sophia, however, who was alive when the act of succession passed in 1701, was a protestant, and the widow of the protestant elector of Hanover. The succession was consequently fixed on the Electress Sophia and her heirs, and on her death in 1712, her son George represented the right thus conferred on her. It was by no means certain, however, that he would mount the throne, and the correspondence of Queen Anne's reign, lately brought to light, shows that the Hanover succession ran far more risk than was generally supposed. Many of the leading statesmen of the reigns of William and of Anne were in communication with the exiled house. Among these were even men who professed to be firm friends of the Revolution, such as

Marlborough and Godolphin. When St. John and Harley displaced the whigs in 1710, their policy as ministers was directed to serve the interests of the Stewarts, with whom they were in communication, giving them great encouragement. They possessed a strong personal influence over the queen, the tendency of which was aided by her natural partiality for her brother's son, and it is supposed that she privately desired his restoration. On her death on 1st August, 1714, the ministers met in cabinet council at Kensington, and there is reason to believe that they were meditating some project inimical to the Hanover succession, when they were surprised by the entrance of the dukes of Somerset and Argyle, members of the privy council but not of the ministry, who insisted on the immediate proclamation of King George. In the meantime his own Hanoverian councillors were on the alert, to see that his cause suffered nothing from want of watchfulness; although by the terms of the constitution they dared not openly interfere in British politics. One thing it was deemed proper that the Hanoverian resident at the British court, Creyenberg, should do; he presented an instrument in which the king, in terms of the statute to that effect, named certain persons to act with the great lords of state as lords justices in the administration of the ordinary functions of the crown until his arrival. Parliament met instantly, and the oath of allegiance was taken by the members. Meanwhile George made arrangements for the administration of his dominions in Hanover by committing it to a council headed by his brother, Prince Ernest. He resolved to bring his son George along with him, to be trained in British politics.

His journey to Britain was procrastinated to an extent which caused much anxiety and speculation. Some said that etiquette caused the delay; others that it was part of a profound policy to enable the advisers of the new king to distinguish his friends from his enemies; others again attributed it to mere indolence and German phlegm. It was on the evening of the 8th September that the first of the Hanover dynasty landed at Greenwich. At that juncture trifles were often of momentous importance, and it was said that the mere hour of his arrival (six o'clock) had an influence on the events which followed. The ministers of the late queen, considering it their privilege and their duty to be foremost in receiving him, had made arrangements for doing so in a body; and they seem to have expected that the king, a perfect stranger to the British constitution and the habits of the country, must look with reliance and respect on those who were authorized by their position in the state to welcome him to his kingdom, and place, as it were, his new authority in his hands. But they made a blunder about the time of his arrival, and were not ready. All the approaches were crowded, so that there was no precedence for any one; and thus not only did they fail in obtaining the distinction they expected, but it even seemed as if through their culpability or negligence the royal stranger had been permitted to land without the proper courtesies and homage, and to find his way through an indiscriminate crowd.

Probably he was not sorry to miss the special attentions of the queen's ministry, for he had previously announced his hostility to them by appointing Townshend to supersede St. John, then Lord Bolingbroke, as secretary of state. The act was done without the ceremonious courtesy which attends a change of ministry in ordinary times. It was suspected that, pleading the sovereign's absence, he might exhibit some politic procrastination in giving up all the attributes of office—there might even be resistance; and so Shrewsbury, Somerset, and Cowper took the seals from his possession and locked the doors of his office, like the warehouse of a fraudulent bankrupt. This affront penetrated deeply into his proud heart, and he said with angry sarcasm, "To be removed was neither matter of surprise nor concern to me; but the manner of my removal shocked me for at least two minutes." This was followed up immediately after the arrival of the king by the almost equally rude dismissal of Ormond from the high office of captain-general. A ministry was immediately selected from the whig party, with Townshend at its head, and what afterwards was of more moment, it included as a subordinate Robert Walpole, who exercised so long and so powerful an influence on the government of the Hanover dynasty. Bolingbroke and Ormond, with others of inferior note, took guilt to themselves by flying from the country and entering the service of the exiled court. Harley, Lord Oxford, remained and stood his trial.

in the Finsbury and Islington dispensaries. One of his earliest works was intended as an introduction to the physical sciences for medical students, and was entitled "Elements of Natural Philosophy." This work has gone through several editions. In 1844 he published a work on "Urinary Deposits, their Diagnosis and Treatment." This work brought him into considerable notice as a practitioner of medicine, and contained a large amount of original research. He was a very constant contributor to the medical periodicals, and wrote several papers in the *Guy's Hospital Reports*, the most important of which are the following—"On Cystic Oxide," 1836; "On the Chemical Nature of Mucous and Purulent Secretions," 1838; "On Poisoning by Charcoal Vapour," 1849; "On Kiestine," 1840; "Report of Cases treated by Electricity," 1841; "On Urinary Deposits and Calculi," 1842; "Report of Cases of Diseases of Children," 1845. His various labours and large practice at last told upon a feeble constitution, and he sunk from disease of the kidney at the early age of thirty-nine. He died at his residence at Tunbridge Wells, where he retired for the benefit of his health, Oct. 27th, 1854. The medical profession affords few instances of so great success at so early a period of life as afforded by Dr. Bird; at the same time his success was acquired by an industry which overtaxed his frame, and undoubtedly led to his premature decease. Dr. Bird's labours were not entirely confined to professional subjects. He cultivated observation with the microscope, and contributed observations to our scientific literature, both on zoological and botanical subjects. He improved the structure of the galvanic machines in use in his time. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and served the office of president of the Westminster Medical Society, and was a member of many foreign learned societies.—E. L.

BIRD, JOHN, died in London in 1776, aged sixty-seven. Bird was the precursor of our Ramages and Troughtons, although originally a cloth weaver in the county of Durham. We owe him our first scientific mode of dividing astronomical instruments. His eight-feet Greenwich mural quadrant is still reverently preserved there. He wrote two treatises,—one on the method of dividing astronomical instruments, and the other on the construction of mural quadrants. It is impossible to miss observing, that in all his works and writings Mr. Bird possessed high mechanical capacity; but the scheme or theory of his instruments was essentially erroneous.—J. P. N.

BIRD, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, an American novelist, born at Newcastle, Delaware, in 1803, and educated in Philadelphia, where he became a physician. But his tastes were literary, and he soon began to write for the magazines and the stage. In 1834 he published his first novel, "Calavar, or the Knight of the Conquest, a Romance of Mexico," which was deservedly praised at the time for the truthfulness and vivacity of its sketches of Mexican manners, scenery, and history. The same characteristics marked his second essay in fiction, "The Infidel, or the Fall of Mexico," a continuation of the former story, which appeared in 1835. Then followed in rapid succession "The Hawks of Hawks Hollow;" "Nick of the Woods;" "Peter Pilgrim;" and "The Adventures of Robin Day." "Sheppard Lee," another novel, was published anonymously, but came unquestionably from the same pen. After the publication of the last of these novels in 1839, Dr. Bird ceased to write for the press, and devoted himself to the cultivation of a large farm. Then he returned to Philadelphia, and began to edit the *North American Gazette*, which he in part owned. He died in that city of brain fever, January 23, 1854.—F. B.

BIRD, WILLIAM.—See **BYRD**.

BIREN or BUREN, JOHN ERNEST, duke of Courland, born 1690, was the son of a captain, and, as was sometimes reproached to him in the course of his adventurous life, grandson of a groom. Coming to St. Petersburg in 1714, with an ambitious hope of being received into the imperial household, he found an obstacle to its realization in his humble birth, but eventually fell upon a better scheme of improving his fortunes, by having himself introduced at the court of Anne, duchess of Courland, with whom he became such a favourite that on her accession to the throne of Russia, 1730, notwithstanding the sullen opposition of the nobles, this grandson of a groom became absolute master of the empire. To his title of grand-chamberlain was added that of count of the empire, and to both in 1737, by election of the nobility, who at an earlier period had refused even on the solicitation of his mistress to let him be ranked with the aristocracy of

the province, the illustrious title of duke of Courland. Till the death of Anne, 1740, no effectual opposition was offered to the cruel, although not inglorious tyranny of the favourite; but as before that event various unsuccessful attempts had been made upon his life, so its occurrence offered an opportunity, which was not neglected by his enemies, of demolishing his authority. It was with difficulty he succeeded in maintaining himself for a time in the post assigned to him by Catherine of regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Ivan, and on his entering into an intrigue to marry his son to the princess Elizabeth, the influence of Marshal Munich was sufficient to arrest his ambition and eventually to have him banished to Siberia. Elizabeth on her accession recalled him from exile, but not to the seat of government; he was ordered to Yaroslav, where he passed, still in disgrace or at least under confiscation of his estates, the reign of Peter III. Catherine II., in whose interests he had been active previous to her accession, reinstated him in his dukedom, which he afterwards governed with singular prudence and moderation. His death occurred in 1772. His son Peter succeeding him in the duchy, retained it only till 1798, and died in 1800.—J. S., G.

BIRGER DE BIELBO, a Swedish general, regent of the kingdom during his son's minority; born about the year 1210; died in 1266. The reigning prince, Eric, whose sister Ingeborg he had married, being childless, he acquired pretensions to the throne; which, on the death of Eric, were set aside in favour of those of his son Valdemar. He had just completed the subjugation of Finland when that event occurred, and was deeply mortified at the haste with which, neglecting his services to the state, the magnates of the kingdom had raised Valdemar, then only thirteen years of age, to the throne of his uncle. The honours of the regency, however, so far satisfied his ambition, that he applied himself to the business of government in the spirit of a patriot, as well as with the skill of a veteran statesman. He exerted himself to improve the laws and reform the institutions of his country, abolished slavery, founded the city of Stockholm and the cathedral of Upsal, and by a wise and beneficent administration earned the gratitude of the Swedish people. The last act of his life was the only one of his measures which issued unfortunately for his country; he divided the kingdom among his four sons—the crown and its appendages to one, and duchies to the others—and by that act prepared the way for years of anarchy and bloodshed.—J. S., G.

BIRGER, king of Sweden, grandson of Birger de Bielbo, born in 1281; died in 1321. In 1304 his brothers Eric and Valdemar attempted to dethrone him, and after a tedious struggle succeeded in making him prisoner and forcing him to share the kingdom with them. In 1317, however, he had them seized while in a state of inebriety, and shut up in the keep of Nykjöpping, where they were allowed to die of starvation. This cruelty enraged the inhabitants of Stockholm, who revolted, banished the king, executed his son, and raised Magnus, the son of Eric, to the throne. Birger died in Denmark.—J. S., G.

BIRKBECK, GEORGE, M.D., whose name will be long remembered as the founder of the first mechanics' institution, was the son of a merchant and banker in Settle, Yorkshire, where he was born, 10th January, 1776. He received the rudiments of education at a village school, and being determined to enter the medical profession, he began his studies at Leeds, thence went to Edinburgh where he remained for one session. He then repaired to London where he studied under Dr. Baillie during one winter, at the close of which he went back to Edinburgh. During his course there he was a most distinguished student, and had the friendship of such men as Horner, Smith, Brougham, and Jeffrey. Having taken his diploma, and when only twenty-three years of age, he was elected professor of natural philosophy in the Andersonian University of Glasgow. It was while discharging the duties there that his attention was first turned to the subjects in which he ever after took so deep an interest. Requiring some philosophical instruments, and finding, at that period, no one in Glasgow qualified to make them, he had to employ common mechanics who executed the several parts under his immediate direction. While surrounded by a number of the workmen, to whom he was endeavouring to explain the construction of an instrument they were making for him, it occurred to him, that it would be well to deliver a course of lectures on science to the men who, in their every-day labours, were applying mechanical principles of which they were ignorant. At the close of the year 1800, he advertised a class, "solely," as he said in the prospectus, "for persons engaged

in the exercise of the mechanical arts, men whose education in early life has precluded even the possibility of acquiring the smallest portion of scientific knowledge." His plan was most successful; as the course proceeded the attendance increased, till the lecture-room was filled to overflowing, and he was compelled to limit the number of tickets. He continued the lectures till he resigned his professorship in 1804. His grateful students presented him with a silver cup at the close of his first course; nor did they speedily forget their benefactor. In February, 1823, nearly twenty years after he had left them, Dr. Birkbeck was asked by the Glasgow mechanics for leave to have his portrait taken, and in July of the same year, they resolved to form the "Glasgow Mechanics' Institution." Meanwhile, Dr. Birkbeck had settled as a physician in London, and had acquired an extensive practice; but he found leisure to develop his plans for the benefit of the artisans. He was preparing an essay on the scientific education of the working classes, when a paper appeared in the *Mechanics' Magazine* for 11th October, 1823, entitled "Proposals for a London Mechanics' Institution." Dr. Birkbeck wrote offering all the assistance in his power, and in less than a month the plan was so far matured that a public meeting was held, at which he presided, and which was attended by Bentham, Wilkie, and Cobbett, Lord Brougham having taken an active part in the preliminary arrangements, when it was resolved to found the London Mechanics' Institution. Dr. Birkbeck generously lent £3700 for the building of a lecture-room, and having been elected president, he delivered the opening address on the 20th February, 1824. He continued to preside over, and to take a deep interest in this institution till his death, on 1st December, 1841. Dr. Birkbeck was highly esteemed by the most distinguished men of his day for his scientific attainments and disinterested philanthropy, and his funeral was attended by large numbers of mechanics, and also by many of the Polish refugees, in whose cause he had ever taken a deep interest.—J. B.

BIRKENSHAW, JOHN, a musician, was probably a native of Ireland; at least it is certain that he resided at Dublin in the family of the earl of Kildare, till the rebellion in 1641 drove him from thence to England. He lived in London many years after the Restoration, and taught the viol. He was Pepys' music-master. Under the date February 24, 1661-62, he records—"Along with Mr. Birkenshaw in the morning at my musick practice, finishing my song of Gaze not on Swans, in two parts, which pleases me well; and I did give him £5 for this month or five weeks that he hath taught me, which is a great deal of money, and troubled me to part with it." He was celebrated by Shadwell, who, in his comedy of the *Humorists*, 1671, makes one of the characters exclaim, "Birkenshaw is a rare fellow, give him his due, for he can teach men to compose that are deaf, dumb, and blind." In the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1672, there is a pompous advertisement of Birkenshaw's, containing proposals for publishing by subscription a work on the theory and practice of music, entitled "*Syntagma Musica*," which, according to his own account of it, was to be a book unequalled either in ancient or modern literature. It does not, however, appear to have been published. He was the author of "*Templum Musicum*, or the Musical Synopsis of Johannes Henricus Alstedius," 12mo, 1664, a work resembling more a logical than a musical treatise; and a small tract in one sheet, entitled "Rules and Directions for Composing in Parts." He also ushered into the world, and wrote the preface to Thomas Salmon's *Essay on the Advancement of Music*, by casting away the perplexity of the different Clefs, 1676. The dates of his birth and decease are unknown.—E. F. R.

*BIRNBAUM, JOHANN MICHAEL FRANZ, was born at Bamberg, 19th September, 1792, and devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence at Erlangen, Landshut, and Würzburg. He became successively professor at the universities of Louvain, Utrecht, and Giessen, where he still continues to discharge the duties of his office. He is the author of some works on jurisprudence, as also of some dramas, among which "*Alberada*" and "*Adalbert von Babenberg*" obtained some reputation. When at Louvain he started a periodical, *Bibliothèque du Jurisconsulte*, which was afterwards amalgamated with the *Thémis*, published at Paris.—K. E.

BIRNEY, JAMES G., was born in Kentucky, U.S., in the town of Danville, in 1793. He graduated at the college of Nassau Hall, in New Jersey, and studied law with Mr. Dallas in Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-five he became a planter

in Alabama, and the owner of thirty-five slaves, but soon afterward entered upon the practice of his profession at Huntsville, Kentucky. Early in life Mr. Birney became interested in the antislavery movement, and at the age of forty, or thereabouts, not only freed his own slaves, but induced his father to make such a disposition of his estate, as to leave him his twenty-one slaves, when he set them free at once. In 1834 he attempted to start an antislavery newspaper in Kentucky, but finding it impossible to induce persons to risk their lives in a slave-state for such a purpose, he commenced its publication in the neighbouring state of Ohio, where it excited the most violent hostility. Leaving the west, he came to New York, and became a member and the corresponding secretary of the American Antislavery Society. In 1840 he was in England, and there published his celebrated tract, entitled "*The American Churches the Bulwarks of American Slavery*." He was at this time a member of the presbyterian church. By an array of facts, and an ample exhibition of the actions of the different religious denominations in America, he demonstrated the truth of the title of his pamphlet. In 1844, while living in Michigan, he was nominated by the political abolitionists as their candidate for the presidency of the United States. But political antislavery has never prospered. It is not easy, if possible, to promote a moral and religious reform by the machinery of a political party. Since that time Mr. Birney lived a strictly private life, suffering much from ill-health. His character was singularly pure; his mind became greatly liberalized on theological subjects in the latter part of his life, and he manifested a growing sympathy with those abolitionists who refuse all participation in the United States government, and who aim at a separation of the free from the slaveholding states. He died at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 25, 1857, at the age of sixty-five.—S. M.

BIRNIE, SIR RICHARD, a London magistrate who attained to some notoriety in the reign of George IV. He was born at Banff in 1760; and died April 29, 1832. In early life he was employed as a workman in the establishment of the saddler to the royal family, and by his intelligence attracted the attention of the prince of Wales. He became first foreman, and then partner of his employers; made a wealthy marriage, and was promoted to the rank of captain of the Westminster volunteers. By the interest of the duke of Northumberland he obtained a commission of the peace, and was afterwards appointed police magistrate at Bow Street. In this capacity he arrested the Cato Street conspirators; and on the occasion of the disturbances caused by the appearance of Queen Caroline in London, he had the courage to read the riot act in the face of the mob, when Sir Robert Burke was unwilling to encounter the hazard. He was knighted by George IV.

BIROLI, JOHN, an Italian botanist, was born at Novare in 1772, and died there 1st January, 1825. He prosecuted his medical studies at Padua, and became devoted to botanical science. He became director of the horticultural society's garden at Novare. In 1814 he was elected professor of agriculture at Padua, and he afterwards filled the chair of botany and materia medica at Turin. He wrote a *Flora of Novare*, treatises on agriculture, on rural economy, and on the culture of *Arachis hypogæa*, and of *Cyperus esculentus*. He also published a catalogue of the plants in the Turin botanic garden.—J. H. B.

BIRON, an ancient and illustrious French family, of which we notice the following members:—

BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAUT, baron and afterwards duc de, born in 1524, was brought up a page at the court of Margaret of Navarre. At an early age he served with distinction in Piedmont, and on the breaking out of the religious wars, although more than suspected of a leaning to the Huguenots, he was raised to high command on the royal side. On the night of St. Bartholomew he joined the Huguenots in the arsenal, and conducted the defence of that stronghold. He was created a marshal of France in 1577. On the death of Henry III., he was one of the first to declare for the party of Henry IV.—a politic act, which won from the grateful monarch more honours than would ever have been awarded to his military talents. He was killed at the siege of Epemay in 1592. The tablets that he carried about with him, for the purpose of noting the incidents of his military life, have become proverbial among his countrymen.

BIRON, CHARLES DE GONTAUT, duc de, son of Armand, the favourite of Henry IV., was born in 1562. His military talents and enthusiasm were remarked in his earliest years, and he was

yet in his boyhood when an affair of honour, in which he was unhappily concerned, obliged him to withdraw from court for a short period. Colonel at fourteen years of age, he was rapidly raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and on the death of his father in 1592, the king gave him the title of admiral. This title he exchanged in 1594 for that of marshal; in 1595 he was named governor of Burgundy, and in 1598 raised to the peerage. With an ingratitude, however, which is commonly found in the history of court favourites, he had hardly received the highest honours of the state, when he entered into treasonable practices with an agent of Spain. His intrigues were immediately discovered, and generously forgiven, but being renewed in 1601, and carried on perseveringly for some months, the patience of his benefactor was exhausted, and in July, 1602, Biron was executed in the Bastille.

BIRON, CHARLES ARMAND, duc de, born 1663; died 1756. In the reign of Louis XIV. he attained, by distinguished services, the rank of lieutenant-general, was wounded at the siege of Landau, and under Louis XV. was created a marshal of France.

BIRON, LOUIS ANTOINE DE GONTAUT, duc de, fourth son of Charles Armand, born 1700; died 1788. He served with distinction in Italy, Bohemia, and Flanders, and latterly became a marshal of France and governor-general of Languedoc.

BIRON, ARMAND LOUIS DE GONTAUT, duc de Lauzun, and afterwards duc de, nephew of Louis Antoine, born in 1747, was employed in 1779 to head an expedition against Senegal, Gambia, and other British settlements in Western Africa, to which he had directed the attention of government in his "L'Etat de defense de l'Angleterre et de toutes les possessions dans les quatre parties du monde." This enterprise being successfully concluded in that year, he went to America, and took part in the war of independence, distinguishing himself in several important actions. On his return to France the constituent assembly, of which he was a member, gave him a command in the department of the Nord. In July, 1792, he was named general of the army of the Rhine, and in 1793 appointed to command the army encamped at Rochelle. Here the insubordination of his troops, and other difficulties of his position, caused him to demand from the revolutionary chiefs leave to resign, but this demand was refused, and on being repeated was held to be evidence of treason. He was accordingly consigned to the abbaye, and in December, 1793, adjudged to the scaffold.—J. S., G.

BISACCIONI, COUNT MAJOLINO. This illustrious man was born at Ferrara in 1582. Having received a very liberal education under the assiduous care of his father, a poet, and professor of rhetoric in the college of Jesi, he went to the university of Bologna, and took out his degree of LL.D. The times in which he lived being very boisterous, and war raging with fury from one end to the other of Italy, he was compelled at first to enter the military career, and took service whilst only sixteen years of age under the Venetian republic. Having had an affair of honour with Alexander Gonzaga, his superior officer, he was forced to leave the States of the Church, and went to Modena, where he practised as a barrister. His reputation as an orator drew the attention of the reigning duke, who appointed him governor of Baiso. Accused of having fired at some one, he underwent imprisonment, and his innocence having been well established, he was raised to a higher post, which he filled until the prince of Corregio intrusted him with the civil and military direction of his principality. His enemies succeeded anew in having him arrested; but he was again set at liberty, and received farther proofs of affection from that prince. He was afterwards induced to accept the rank of lieutenant-general in the troops of the cardinal bishop of Trent, and at the siege of Vienna in 1618, being then in the service of the prince of Moldavia, he bravely defended, with Count Buquoy, the commander-in-chief, and five other officers, the bridge of that city, attacked by a Bohemian regiment, until the Austrians came to their rescue. He was several times at Rome as minister plenipotentiary from the court of Savoy, whilst he was serving in the Piedmontese army under the name of Count St. Giorgio. Being rather advanced in years, and wearied of military life, he retired to Venice, where he wrote the best part of his works, principally historical. He also wrote for the stage, and has left many plays and novels, forming altogether twenty-nine volumes, besides many manuscripts on political and military subjects yet unedited. Whilst he resided in Venice, apparently retired from the political world, he forwarded the interests of the French court so much, that Louis XIV. appointed him one of the gentle-

men of the bedchamber, raised him to the rank of a marquis, and created him a knight of the order of St. Michael. All these honours and titles did not, however, hinder him from dying in the greatest misery on the 8th of June, 1663.—A. C. M.

BISCAINO, BARTOLOMEO, a Genoese historical painter, born 1632. He learnt drawing from his father, a landscape painter, and colouring from Valerio Cartelli. A good designer and an excellent engraver. There is a Biscaino at Devonshire house, and several at the gallery in Dresden.—W. T.

* **BISCHOF, CARL GUSTAV CHRISTOPH**, a German chemist, mineralogist, and geologist, professor of chemistry and technology in the university of Bonn, was born at Nuremberg in 1792. After completing his studies he became a private tutor at Erlangen, and obtained the above-mentioned chair at Bonn in 1819. His principal writings are—a "Stoichiometrical Text-book;" a "Text-book of Chemistry," Bonn, 1824; "Researches on the Internal Heat of the Globe," published at Leipzig, in German, in 1837, and in English, greatly improved, at London, in 1841; and a "Text-book of Physical and Chemical Geology," in two volumes, Bonn, 1847-55. The latter work is one of vast importance to the progress of geology. Besides these and some other independent works, Bischof is the author of numerous memoirs, published in various scientific journals, and relating to a great diversity of chemical, physical, geological, mineralogical, and mining subjects.—W. S. D.

BISCHOFF, GOTTLIEB WILHELM, a German botanist, was born at Dürckheim in 1797. He studied botany under Koch and Martius, and became professor of botany at Heidelberg. He is the author of works "On Cryptogamic Botany;" "On Medicinal Plants;" "On the Linnean system;" on "The Elements of Botany;" and on "Botanical Terminology."

BISCHOFF, THEODORE LUDWIG WILHELM, a German botanist, published at Rouen in 1829 a treatise on "The True Nature of the Spiral Vessels of Plants."

BISCHOFF VON ALTENSTERN, IGNAZ RUDOLF, a distinguished German military surgeon, and professor of therapeutics and clinical medicine at Vienna, was born on the 15th August, 1784, at Kremsmünster, where his father was a professor of modern languages. He received his education first in his native town, and proposed visiting Vienna for the study of the law, when his taste for natural history led him to turn his attention to medicine. In 1808 he took his degree as doctor of medicine at Vienna, where he had acquired a considerable practice, when, in 1812, he obtained the professorship of clinical medicine and therapeutics in the university of Prague. To these he added the post of chief surgeon to the general hospital in the year 1816. In 1825 he was appointed an imperial councillor, and professor of clinical medicine, pathology, and therapeutics at Vienna, where he was afterwards raised into the ranks of the nobility. He died on the 15th July, 1850. Bischoff Von Altenstern, is regarded as one of the first of German surgeons and medical teachers, and he is especially noted for his treatment of nervous fever, in which he has done good service to the progress of medicine. Of his writings, the earliest, entitled "Observations on Typhus and Nervous Fever," was published at Prague in 1815, and was followed by several other works of a similar nature, including one on the "Recognition and Treatment of Fevers and Inflammations," published at Vienna in 1823. He also wrote on "Chronic Diseases," and a work on the "Practice of Medicine, Illustrated by Cases," which appeared at Vienna in 1823-25.—W. S. D.

BISCHOFFSBERGER, BARTHELEMY, a Swiss historian, born in 1622; died in 1678; author of a history of Appenzelle.

BISCHOP, CORNELIUS, born in 1630, and a disciple of Ferdinand Bol; a pupil and imitator of the weird lights of Rembrandt. Bishop imitated the imitator in colour, style, and manner, and by his (Bishop's) imitators, a very low class indeed, was considered not much inferior to Bol. Louis XIV. purchased a candle-light picture by him, and the king of Denmark was also his admirer. The French critics praise him highly, but he is generally pronounced heavy in composition, and lumpy in expression.—W. T.

BISCHOP, JOHN DE, a painter of landscapes and history, born at the Hague in 1646; died in 1686. By profession an advocate, delighting in the rich yellow tone that old gold alone possesses, he was an amateur of singular talent, imitating the pencil drawings of the old masters with the unerring fidelity of a forger. Bassano, Tintoretto, the Caracci, Veronese, Rubens, Vandyck, were all under his thumb. In Pilkington's day, his

ingenious imitations were highly prized, on account of their correctness and taste.—W. T.

BISCIONI, ANTONIO MARIA, born at Florence in 1674. This literary man struggled for many years against poverty and privations, and contrived to pursue his studies at the university, maintaining himself by teaching belles-lettres to many young students, who in after life highly distinguished themselves. Giovanni Bottari, an eminent writer in mathematics, philosophy, and theology, had been his pupil. Cosimo III., grand-duke of Tuscany, presented him with two or three independent livings, which afforded him the means of taking out his degrees in theology, and of entering on the ecclesiastical career. For many years he preached in the church of St. Lawrence, where his eloquence brought always a great concourse of the higher classes of Florence, and in the year 1698, as a reward due to his talents and zeal, he was appointed prebendary of that wealthy parish. He was also well versed in Greek and Latin classics, and knew Hebrew and many oriental languages. His consummate knowledge of his native tongue, combined with a natural flow of eloquence, gained for him the reputation of being the most accomplished orator of his time. In 1741 his patron, Cosimo de Medici appointed him his librarian, and soon after created him a canon. His writings are not numerous, and for the most part still unedited. He published the memoirs of his own family, and two very satirical essays against those who opposed his election to the important office of librarian. He edited also many editions of the classics, illustrated with notes and comments of great literary merit. Large sums of money were spent by him in collecting the rarest books and most valuable manuscripts, which the grand-duke purchased after Biscioni's death, which occurred in 1756.—A. C. M.

BISSET, CHARLES EMANUEL, was born at Mechlin in 1633, and was regarded, even as a boy, as a phenomenon of a versatile and quick, though limited invention. He anticipated Watteau in ball-room, concert, assembly, and conversation scenes, though generally confining himself to in-door subjects. He excelled in the multitude of his figures, and the rarities and contrasts of natural dress. His pictures look bold at a distance, and neatly finished when closer viewed. His touch and expression were both good. His faults are a cold grey colour, neither lively nor agreeable, and an occasional indelicacy unbefitting a painter of good society. One of his best pictures is William Tell shooting the apple off his son's head, painted for the Society of Archers at Antwerp.—W. T.

BISHOP, SIR HENRY ROWLEY, Mus. Doc., was born in London, November 18, 1786, where he died, April 30, 1855. He is conspicuous in the musical history of this country, as having produced compositions of very high merit at the period when the art was less cultivated here, in comparison with the rest of Europe, than at any other time, and when his music, consequently, alone gave consideration to the English name. He is notable, also, as being the only musician that ever received the distinction of knighthood, in acknowledgment of his artistic merit, from an English sovereign. He was a pupil of Francesco Bianchi, to whose recommendation he probably owed the opportunity to make his first public essay in composition, "Tamerlan et Bajazet," a ballet, for which he wrote the greater part of the music, and which was brought out at the King's theatre early in 1806. The merit of this led to his writing, in the same year, the entire music for the ballets of "Narcisse et les Graces" for the Opera, and "Caractacus" and "Love in a Tub," for Drury Lane. His single production of the next two years was some incidental music in the drama of "The Mysterious Bride," given at Drury Lane in 1808; but the season arrived for him to win distinction in a higher field, when his opera, "The Circassian Bride," was in preparation at the same establishment. His merited laurels were, however, untimely seared; for, after the first performance of this, his earliest opera, on the 23rd of February, 1809, the theatre was burned to the ground, and while the favourable expectation of the work was scarcely confirmed, its destruction in the flames deprived the composer of the renown its success would have brought him. In this year he wrote the music of a ballet, "Mora's Love," for the King's theatre, and of a romance, "The Vintagers," for the Haymarket. His reputation as a dramatic composer was greatly raised by the opera of "The Maniac," brought out at the Lyceum in 1810, the music of which has survived the ephemeral drama, and is still sufficiently known, to need no comment on its excellence. Bishop, having established his

character as a musician, now reaped the best reward of his talent, in an engagement as composer of Covent Garden theatre, which gave him constant occasion to exercise it. The engagement was the beginning of a series, which continued from the autumn of this year till the summer of 1824 and which combined with its artistic opportunities the temporal advantage of a lucrative salary; and, added to this, a very liberal annual contract for the copyright of all his productions, made it that our composer received, during an extended course of years, a larger amount of payment for his music than has been realized by any other in England. The opera of the "Knight of Snowdoun" (in which the popular tramp chorus is a favourable specimen of its dramatic character), was the first labour of his new office, and it was given with great success in February, 1811. "The Virgin of the Sun," remembered for its admirable scene of the earthquake, and two other operas which were less successful, "The Ethiop" and "The Renegade" were all produced in 1812. The reproduction, with alterations, of "The Ethiop," under the name of "Haroun Alraschid," in the following January, did not give it a more permanent standing, and the comparatively unimportant pieces of "The Brazen Bust," "Harry le Roy," and "For England, ho!" have equally passed out of memory; but the still very popular "Miller and his Men" (first played in October of the same year, 1813), shows that the composer's genius was at this time in its fullest vigour. It was now that the Philharmonic Society, for many years the most important musical institution in England, was first established. Bishop was one of the original members, was often in the direction, and took his turn with others as conductor of the concerts, until, in 1842, this office was made permanent on the engagement of Mendelssohn. The year 1814 gave birth to the opera of "The Farmer's Wife," one act of the spectacle of "Sadak and Kalasrade," the melodramas of "The Wandering Boys" and "The Forest of Bondy," the ballet of "Doctor Sangrado," some additional music for the old opera, "The Maid of the Mill," and a spectacle in celebration of the peace called "The Grand Alliance." In this busy year, too, Bishop made the first of those mongrel adaptations of foreign operas, which may be supposed, if not to have vitiated, certainly to have retarded the progress of public taste; for, it was his mangled versions of "Jean de Paris," "Don Giovanni, Figaro," "Il Barbiere," and "Guillaume Tell" (under the name of "Hofer"), that indisposed English audiences to listen to complete musical works, and thus induced the long delay in the manifestation of the loftiest dramatic pretensions by English composers. The entertainment of "Brother and Sister," the operas of the "Noble Outlaw" and "Telemachus," and the melodramas of "The Magpie" and "John du Bart" were produced in 1815, as also additional music for Michael Arne's "Cymon," and for "Comus." Two of his most familiar works, "Guy Mannerling" (of which Whittaker wrote a portion), and "The Slave," gave interest to the following year, in which also Bishop wrote the musical interpolations in A Midsummer Night's Dream, the first of the series of Shakespearean spoiliations that even the beauty of some of his introduced pieces has happily not preserved upon the stage. The melodrama of "Who wants a Wife?" and the interlude, in celebration of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, "The Royal Nuptials," were likewise given in 1816. The operas of "The Humorous Lieutenant," "The Heir of Verona," and "The Duke of Savoy," and the melodrama of "The Father and his Children," were Bishop's productions in 1817. He wrote a portion of the opera of "Zuma," the melodrama of "The Illustrious Traveller," and the opera of "December and May," in the year following. In 1819 he brought out the operas of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian" and "The Gnome King," the musical interpolations in A Comedy of Errors, and the smaller pieces of Fortunatus, Swedish Patriotism, and A Roland for an Oliver. Bishop had this year, in partnership with the proprietor of the theatre, the direction of the heterogeneous performances miscalled oratorios; and, the following season, undertook the speculation on his own account, which he relinquished, however, before the commencement of another year. "The Antiquary," "The Battle of Bothwell Brig," "Henri Quatre," and the interpolations in The Twelfth Night, were produced in 1820. On visiting Dublin during the recess of his theatrical duties, our composer was publicly presented with the freedom of the city, and received every mark of honour that could be paid to his talent. In the next year Bishop only wrote the interpolations in The Two Gentle-

men of Verona, and a portion of the opera of "Don John;" 1822 was more prolific and more successful, for in it were given "Montrose," "The Law of Java," with its universally-popular "Mynheer Vandunck," and "Maid Marian," which contains some of its author's deservedly most esteemed music. "Clari," with the air of "Home, Sweet Home," "The Beacon of Liberty" and "Cortez" were first given in 1823. In the ensuing February the opera of "Native Land" was produced for the reappearance of Sinclair, the tenor, after his absence in Italy. The comedy of "Charles II." was the last work that Bishop wrote, until after several years, for Covent Garden. His third engagement closed with the present season, and Elliston, who had undertaken the management of Drury Lane in a spirit of active opposition, unlike the independent rivalry which had hitherto characterized the conduct of the two theatres, tempted him, by increased terms, to quit the scene of all his successes, and become a member of the adverse establishment. His change of locality made a most important change in the course of his career, so much so that one might almost assume he left his personal identity in Covent Garden theatre; certainly, he left there his individuality—that character in his music so decidedly English, yet so decidedly his own, which gives perennial interest to his previous productions and permanent standing to his name—and became alternately inoculated with the manner of Rossini, and Weber, and Rossini again, according as either was, for the time, paramount in popular esteem. He gave up also from this period his habit of extreme rapidity in composition, and thus lost the power; spending in future life as many weeks or months over inferior works as he had bestowed single nights upon the creation of his happiest efforts. The opera of "The Fall of Algiers" was the first fruit of his new appointment; it was succeeded by Sheridan Knowles' William Tell, "Angelina," "Edward the Black Prince," and "The Coronation of Charles X.," given in the summer of 1825. About this time "Faustus" was produced with better fortune than the pieces which had preceded it, in consequence, doubtless, of the taste for diablerie, that the success of "Der Freischütz" had rendered prevalent. The engagement of Weber to write Oberon for Covent Garden induced the rival management to set Bishop to work upon an opera that should oppose it; and impressed with the magnitude of the competition, he occupied more than a year in the extremely careful composition of "Aladdin," which was produced in June, 1826, some weeks after Weber's opera had appeared. This had the misfortune of being allied to an even worse constructed drama than "Oberon," without the advantage of the elegant writing which characterizes that libretto; and, lacking the individuality of Bishop, without having the merit of Weber, though all the resources of the theatre were brought to bear upon it, it met with no success. At the end of the season Bishop wrote the music for "The Knights of the Cross," which is, however, omitted whenever that drama is now represented, and the same is the case with what he composed for "Englishmen in India" the following year. A great effort was made, about this time, to restore Vauxhall Gardens to the fashionable esteem in which that now despised place of entertainment was originally held; and, besides the engagement of the principal Italian singers, and, various other attractive celebrities, the appointment of Bishop in 1830, as music-director, was intended to give an elevated character to the arrangements. In this capacity he wrote many songs, of which "My pretty Jane" is one of the best known of all his solo pieces. Respecting his first marriage there is nothing to notice, except his notorious infidelity; his second marriage, with Miss Anne Riviere, who had been a student in the Academy, took place about 1831, and the lady may have been, in some degree, indebted to the influence of his high standing for her introduction to the prominent position she quickly attained as a vocalist, which nothing but her own talent could enable her to hold. Mrs. Bishop sang at Vauxhall, and at the so-called oratorios during Lent at the theatres, of which her husband again undertook the speculation for some successive seasons; and she was, before long, engaged at all the most important concerts in and out of London. During the next years, Bishop wrote for Covent Garden the operatic pieces of "Home, Sweet Home," the "Romance of a Day," and "Yelva," for Drury Lane "The Tyrolese Peasant," and for the Haymarket "The Rencontre" and "Rural Felicity," the last in 1834. Of more pretension than either of these was the opera of "The Doom Kiss," produced at Drury Lane in 1832, and the music for Byron's "Manfred," given at

Covent Garden in the autumn of 1834, which were both more remarkable for care than for genius. Our composer, as were several other resident musicians, was commissioned by the Philharmonic Society in 1833 to write a work for their concerts, and the sacred cantata of "The Seventh Day" was what he produced; but this too, instead of having been a labour of love, is rather a proof of the love of labour.

Bishop was engaged as conductor at Drury Lane in the season 1838–39, when the opera on the English stage had already assumed a totally different character from that which it bore at the time of his successes; no longer was it a speaking drama with episodic songs, glees, and choruses, but a continuous lyrical work in which the entire action was illustrated by music, and his quiet minute manner ill-fitted him to direct performances of such magnitude and complexity. His extravagant habits which, throughout his most fortunate days, caused him ceaseless embarrassment notwithstanding his very large income, made now a constant drain upon the earnings of his wife; and, as she had other causes of unhappiness in her home, it is matter of small wonder that she left him in July, 1839, to pursue her professional career in the chief cities of Europe, America, and Australia, from which places she has always remitted funds for the maintenance of her children. In 1839 a committee of gentlemen at Manchester gave a concert in the Theatre Royal, consisting entirely of Bishop's music, those admirable pieces from his early works that will always be counted among the riches of the art, though the dramas for which they were written have passed into oblivion; this performance the composer was invited to conduct, and its very large proceeds were presented to him as a substantial token of the artistic esteem in which he was held, and of which the concert was a most graceful expression. In this year, too, he received the degree of bachelor of music at Oxford, and his exercise was performed at the triennial commemoration, of which he was conductor. In the season of 1840–41, Bishop was engaged by Madame Vestris, as director at Covent Garden, when he wrote the "Fortunate Isles," to celebrate the queen's wedding; but could not produce the work until some weeks after the event. This was his last dramatic composition. In November, 1841, he was elected to the musical professorship, founded by General Reid, in the university of Edinburgh, which he resigned in December, 1843, without having delivered a single lecture, or fulfilled any of its functions beyond the periodical residence in the city, and the receipt of the salary. On the retirement of Mr. W. Knyvett in 1840, Bishop was, for three years occasionally, and in 1843, permanently, appointed conductor of the Ancient concerts, which office he held until the discontinuance of these performances in 1848. The distinction of knighthood was conferred upon him in 1842, and on the occasion, singularly significant to music, the military bands in attendance at the levee played only pieces selected from his works. On the death of Dr. Crotch in 1848, Bishop was appointed to the musical chair of Oxford, and, as with his predecessor during his latter years of administration, this office was with him almost a sinecure; he did nothing in his quality of professor, but examined the exercises for degrees, and wrote the ode for the earl of Derby's installation as chancellor in 1853, which was his last composition. On this occasion he received the degree of doctor of music, the ode being considered as his probational exercise. He officiated as chairman, at the Great Exhibition in 1851, of the musical jury, whose just reward of a first prize for Broadwood's pianofortes was, on account of private pique, set aside by a higher board of non-musicians, and he headed the jury's protest against this arbitrary decision. For many years Sir Henry gave frequent musical lectures at different institutions about the country, which, being of the most trivial character, should scarcely have proceeded from one who had been knighted by the queen's hand, who was the representative of the art in a learned university, and, most of all, whose own career had given the world the right to expect every thing from him to be in an artistic spirit. Besides the works that have been named, he wrote an oratorio, "The Fallen Angel," which has not been produced, and many detached pieces; he arranged several series of the national melodies to which Moore wrote poems, and also a number with Dr. MacKay's verses, to which his accompaniments are laboured, old-fashioned, cumbrous, and ineffective; he edited a collection of Handel's songs which extends to seven volumes, displaying great care throughout; and he collected the concerted pieces from his

own works, and republished them together. His pecuniary difficulties were, shortly before his death, so great, that some of his professional friends were endeavouring to compound with his creditors, and to raise money for his relief, when that event superseded the necessity for their exertions. When he died, a subscription was opened for a monument to him, which has been erected over his grave in Finchley cemetery. Sir Henry's name will be transmitted to posterity by his dramatic glees, in which the decided and original character of the natural melody, and the pure harmony, have a freshness that can never wither, and their orchestration, which is clear, smooth, and resonant, is quite peculiar to the composer. In his early days he led the public taste by his writings, but afterwards, when inspiration seems to have left him, he vainly tried to follow it.—G. A. M.

BISHOP, JOHN, a cathedral musician of much eminence, was born in 1665. He was originally a lay-singer in King's college chapel, Cambridge, and in 1695 was appointed organist of Winchester college. In 1729 he succeeded Vaughan Richardson as organist of the cathedral. He wrote many excellent services and anthems, and published two works, "Harmonia Lenis," and "A Set of New Psalm Tunes, in four parts." He died in 1737; a monument on the western wall of the college cloister at Winchester records both his virtues and his abilities.—(*Archives of Winchester*, and original sources).—E. F. R.

* **BISHOP, M.**, a private gentleman in London, who, having amassed a considerable fortune, has not lost sight of the best mode of expending it. He established the Observatory in Regent's Park, which Mr. Hind has made so famous. A judicious selection of instruments, and the absence of all distracting employments, has enabled this acute and judicious observer to contribute more to our knowledge of the Asteroids than any other living man.—(See Art. HIND.) Mr. Bishop, we feel assured, esteems himself abundantly repaid. He has further defrayed the expense, with his customary munificence, of the recent publication of Hind's Ecliptic Charts.—J. P. N.

BISHOP, SAMUEL, an English divine and poet, reputed the author of the well-known farce, "High Life below Stairs," which Garrick brought out as his own, born in London in 1731. After holding for some years the mastership of Merchant Tailors' School, he was presented to the living of St. Martin Outwich, and to the rectory of Ditton in Kent. Died in 1795.

BISHOP, WILLIAM, first Romish bishop in England after the Reformation, born at Brayley, Warwickshire, in 1553, was educated at Oxford. He left the university in 1573 or 1574, and after a short residence at Rheims, repaired to Rome, whence he was despatched as missionary to England. On landing at Dover he was imprisoned, but recovering his liberty in 1584 he went to Paris, took his degree of licentiate, and returned to England. In 1623 he was declared bishop-elect of Chalcodon, and empowered to exercise episcopal jurisdiction over the Romanists of England and Scotland. His character was universally admired, notwithstanding the unpopularity of his office.—J. S., G.

BISI, BONAVENTURA FRANCIS, who died in 1662 at Bologna, was a pupil of Massari. He painted miniatures and minute decorative works for the duke of Modena. He attempted to imitate the grace of Guido and the colour of Titian.—W. T.

BISSET, CHARLES, a Scotch physician, born at Dunkeld in Perthshire in 1717; after completing his studies at the university of Edinburgh, entered the marine service, visited America and the West Indies, and on his return to England purchased an ensigncy in the forty-second regiment, with which he served in France, Ireland, and in Dutch Flanders, distinguishing himself particularly in matters of military engineering. He died at Knayton, near Thirsk in Yorkshire, where he had practised for a number of years, in 1791. His acquirements included a considerable acquaintance with mathematics and engineering. "An Essay on the Theory and Construction of Fortifications," 1751; "A Treatise on the Scurvy," 1755; "Medical Essays and Observations," 1766, are his principal works.—J. S., G.

BISSET, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, born at Perth in 1752; died at Leamington in 1832. Among his works are—"A Guide to Leamington," 1814; and "A Poetical Tour in the Environs of Birmingham," 1800. He was an industrious antiquarian and curiosity-hunter, and left a valuable museum.

BISSET, ROBERT, LL.D., author of "A History of George III." and "A Life of Edmund Burke," was a native of Scotland. Before adopting literature as a profession, he was for some time a schoolmaster at Chelsea. He died in 1805.

BISSO, FRANCESCO, a Sicilian physician, born at Palermo, and obtained a reputation which extended over the whole of Italy. In 1580 he was appointed by the king, Philip II., chief physician of the kingdom of Sicily. He died in Palermo, 1598. His principal medical work is an "Epistola Medica de Erysipellate," Messina, 1589.—W. S. D.

BISSOLO, PETER FRANCIS, flourished at Venice about 1520; he was an imitator of Titian's master, Bellini, and attained a certain gentle, good-natured softness of manner, but his motives were not powerful. His heads are sometimes beautiful, and always show a certain facility and sentiment. His best work is a "Christ exchanging Saint Catherine's crown of thorns for one of gold." Ancona possesses one of his masterpieces. He worked with the Murani.—W. T.

BISSONI, GIOV. BATTISTA, a Paduan painter, who lived about 1576. He was first a scholar of Appolodoro, surnamed Il Porcia, an eminent portrait painter, and then of Dario Varotari. He studied at Rome, and was much employed at learned Padua. Ravenna and his own Paduan churches store up his works. He died in 1636.—W. T.

BITHYAS, a Numidian general, who deserted the service of Gulussa, son of Masinissa, an ally of the Romans in the Punic wars, and went over to the Carthaginians. He was taken prisoner by Scipio and conducted to Rome. By special favour he was allowed to reside at large in one of the towns of Italy.

BITON (Βίτων), a Greek author, known solely by a work entitled *Κατασκευαὶ πολεμικῶν ὀργάνων καὶ καταπλιτικῶν*—a curious treatise on engines of war. The titles of some of the parts are expressive of their subjects; as, *Πιερεβόλον* (the Stonethrower); *Ελίσταλις* (the City-taker). He also wrote a work on optics that has not reached us.

BITZIUS, ALBERT, generally known under his nom de plume JEREMIAS GOTTHELF, an eminent popular writer, was born at Murten, 4th October, 1797, and died at Lützelfliuh in the canton of Berne, 22d October, 1854. He led the usual uneventful life of a clergyman, and, besides the discharge of his clerical duties, published an astonishing number of tales and miscellaneous writings, all of which are pervaded by an earnest and truly pious spirit, and tend to improve and christianize the common people. Most of them were originally written in the Swiss dialect and afterwards translated into High-German. Perhaps the most popular of them were "Kathi die Grossmutter," 1847; "Uli der Knecht;" and its continuation "Uli der Pächter."—K. E.

BIUMI, PAOLO GERONIMO, an Italian physician, born at Milan. He went to Pavia to study medicine, took his degree there in 1685, and afterwards practised in that town for some years. From Pavia, Biumi returned to Milan, where he became physician to the hospital, and in 1699 demonstrator of anatomy. He died at Milan in 1731. His writings relating to anatomical subjects were the source of most of his celebrity.—W. S. D.

* **BIXIO, JACQUES ALEXANDRES**, an eminent French journalist, born in 1808 at Chiavari. He studied medicine at the college of St. Barbe, but after taking his doctor's degree, diverted his attention to journalism; established the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; published *Maison Rustique du dix neuvieme siecle*, and directed from its first issue in 1837 till 1848, the *Journal d'Agriculture pratique*. In 1848 he was for a short period a member of the provisional government, and subsequently representative of France at Turin. Returning to Paris, shortly before the memorable 24th June, he was wounded while attempting to rally the soldiery after the fall of General Bedeau. Having been deputed to the assembly by the department of Doubs, he was severally elected to the vice-president's chair. After the nomination of Louis Napoleon to the presidency, he was for a very short period minister of agriculture and commerce, but since June, 1851, has retired altogether from public life.—J. S., G.

BIZZARI, PIETRO. This distinguished historian, born at Sassoferato about the year 1530, began his literary career in Venice, where, it is said, he taught belles-lettres to a great course of students. In the expectation that Queen Elizabeth, whom he had celebrated in some of his canzones, might grant him her patronage, he came to London in 1565; but having met with disappointment, he returned to Italy, and remained for a few months at Genoa. From thence he went to Holland, befriended by the celebrated reformer Hubert Languet, whose religious principles, it is supposed, Bizzari adopted. Through the influence of his patron he obtained an appointment in the court of the elector of Saxony, and in 1573 he went to Basle,

where he published his Latin translation of the history of Hungary. From Holland he crossed over to Antwerp, where he met with the most flattering reception, and became acquainted with all the literary celebrities of Belgium. Justus Lipsius informs us that Bizzari visited Leyden in 1581, for the purpose of disposing of the manuscript of his universal history; and having retired into Germany, he devoted the rest of his life to the revising of his works, principally written in the Latin language. He has left many volumes on history, and some poetical compositions, which have been published in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum*, and in the *Carmina Illustrium Poetarum Italiae*. He was still living in the year 1581; but the precise time of his death is not known.—A. C. M.

BIZZELLI, GIOVANNI, a Florentine painter, born in 1556. He was a disciple of Allori, called Bronzino. He then went to Rome to copy, which some call studying. He was much employed in portrait, decorative, and historical painting, and on his return home worked for the government of the domed city, and died, as he thought, crowned with fame, in 1612.—W. T.

BJACEO, BERNARDINO, a Venetian artist who lived about the year 1560; born at Udine in the Friuli. His convent frescos were fashionable among the monks. One of his best performances is a "Madonna and Child" in St. Luke's at Udine.—W. T.

BJELKE, JENS, a member of the Norwegian government, born 1st February, 1580, at Østeraad, in the district of Fosen in Norway. He wrote a summary of the Bible, and rendered the psalms of David into verse; he also versified the laws of Denmark and Norway. Died in 1659.—M. H.

BJERING, CHRISTIAN GORMSEN, a Danish author, born 1731, at Hjallesø in Funen. He was educated at the gymnasium of Odense. In 1764 he became the bookkeeper at the advertising office in Copenhagen, where he published some of his works, and various newspapers. In 1771 he removed to Odense, where he established an advertising and printing office. Here also he published various works and newspapers. He was the principal supporter of the *Ladies' Newspaper* (*Fruentumertidenden*), published in Copenhagen, and the *Odense Advertiser and Intelligencer* (*Odense Adressecontours Efterretninger*), which newspaper, carried on afterwards by his widow, is still in existence. He died in 1776.—M. H.

BJERING, CHRISTIAN HENRIK, also a Danish writer and poet, born at Korup in Funen, where his father was parish clerk. He studied at the gymnasium of Odense, and in 1760 became the pastor of Aastrup, where he died in 1804. His works are numerous; some few are written in Latin, one of which, "*Oliva pacis anno seculi undevigesimi primo Europæ peroptato porrecta*," obtained for him a letter from Napoleon Bonaparte, with a gold snuff-box set with his portrait.—M. H.

BJERKEN, PETER VON, one of the most celebrated Swedish surgeons of the present century, was born at Stockholm in 1765. In 1781 he commenced his studies at Upsal, and in 1793 visited London, where he became a pupil of the great English surgeon, Cline, and practised in St. Thomas' and Guy's hospitals. In 1796 he returned to Stockholm, where he was appointed surgeon to the venereal hospital. In 1802 he became surgeon to the king; in 1808 surgeon-in-chief to the Swedish army; and in 1812 assessor of the medical college. He afterwards received the order of the polar star, and died at Stockholm on the 2nd February, 1818.—W. S. D.

BJORK, ISAK, a Swedish writer of ballets after the French style. His "*Lycko-pris*," in honour of Charles XI.'s birthday, in which all the gods and goddesses of the Greek mythology figured, was greatly admired at that time. Died 1669.—M. H.

BJORNSTAHL, JAKOB JONAS, was born 23rd January, 1731, at Nitarbo, in the Swedish province of Sudermanland. He studied at Upsala, and afterwards became tutor in the family of Baron Budbeck, with whose son he travelled through France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and England. During his residence in Paris he studied the oriental languages, and on his return received from Gustav III. a command to visit Greece, Syria, and Egypt, with the title of professor of the university of Lund. At the cost of the king he travelled from London to Smyrna and Constantinople, at which latter place he resided two years in order to acquire the Turkish language. On his homeward journey he caught the plague at Salonichi, where he died in 1779. The account of his journey, published in letters, was printed at Stockholm in 1783, and contains much information on coins, manuscripts, and ancient books, together with many

interesting anecdotes relative to Voltaire, whom he visited at Ferney; otherwise it does not rank very high.—M. H.

* BJØRNSSEN, BJØRNSTJERNE, a young Norwegian author of great promise. After having been for some time a writer on the *Morgenblad* at Christiania, he applied himself to the study of æsthetics. His story called "*Synnové Solbakken*," a tale of Norwegian peasant life, remarkable for the fidelity of its pictures, and the careful elaboration of its simple dramatis personæ, appeared first as a feuilleton. Bjørnson's latest work is a drama, "*Mellem Slagene*," which has been produced at Christiania, and the author is at the present time director of the theatre at Bergen. "*Synnové Solbakken*," which has rapidly passed through several editions, both in Denmark and Norway, where it is deservedly popular, is translated into English by Mary Howitt, in one vol.; Hurst & Blackett, London.—M. H.

BLACAS, PIERRE LOUIS JEAN CASIMIR, duc de, an eminent French statesman and diplomatist, devoted to the cause of royalty in the troublous times of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., and honoured with the particular friendship of both these monarchs; born of an ancient Provençal family at Aulps in 1770; died at Göritz in 1839. Entering France with the king, whose exile he had shared, in 1814 on Napoleon's return from Elba, he endeavoured to direct the royal counsels to immediate resistance, and failing in that, exerted himself to prevent the king from carrying out his design of escaping to England, urging in the language of a favourite of Henry IV., that to defend a kingdom, it is necessary not to quit it. After the second restoration, the king, on account of the unpopularity of his servant, was obliged to send him into honourable exile at Rome, where he negotiated the concordat of 1817. Towards the latter end of the reign of Louis XVIII., he withdrew from public affairs. The revolution of 1830 drew him from his retirement to share in the exile of Charles X., whom, with rare devotion, he offered all his fortune. He was interred by his own request beside his master in the Franciscan church at Göritz. Blacas was a man of taste, a member of the Institute, and a munificent patron of art. He contributed largely to the formation of the *Musée Egyptienne*, and left a fine collection of antiquities, a description of which was published by M. Reinard, Paris, 1828, 2 vols.—J. S., G.

BLACEO, BERNARDINO, lived about 1560, at Venice. Ridolphi mentions works of his in the churches at Udine in the Friuli. His large religious frescos still exist at St. Lucia, at Udine, and Porta Nuova.

BLACK, JOHN, was born in 1783 near Dunse in Berwickshire. In his eighteenth year he went to Edinburgh, where he was employed in a stationer's shop, and afterwards became a clerk in a lawyer's office. At twenty-seven years of age he set off on foot to London, and obtained employment as a reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*. He became editor of that paper shortly before the death of Mr. Perry in 1821, and continued to discharge its duties until 1844. During that period his position as editor of the recognized organ of liberal politics brought him into connection with all the leading members of the whig party. Mr. Black's name deserves mention in these pages as having been among the first to discover and foster the abilities of Mr. Charles Dickens, when he first commenced life as an unknown reporter in the employ of the *Morning Chronicle*. Mr. Black spent the last few years of his life in retirement at Birling, Kent. During his early struggles in London, he translated from the French A. de Humboldt's Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain, and *Memoirs of Goldoni*; also *Travels through Norway and Lapland from the German of Leopold*, and *Lectures on the Drama and Dramatic literature from that of Schlegel*. He died June 15, 1855.—E. W.

BLACK, JOSEPH, an eminent Scottish chemist and natural philosopher, was born in 1728 in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, where his parents then resided. In 1746 he entered the university of Glasgow, where he studied the natural sciences under Drs. Dick and Cullen. Whilst completing his studies at Edinburgh, he was led to investigate the nature of the caustic alkalies; and succeeded in establishing the important fact that their causticity was owing to the removal of carbonic acid. Burnt lime, it was formerly supposed, imbibed some principle from the fire, but Black showed that the heat merely expelled the carbonic acid of the limestone. The same conclusion was of course applied to magnesia. In 1756 he became lecturer on chemistry at the university of Glasgow, where he was eminently successful. He was struck about this time with the loss of heat manifested

during the melting of solid bodies and the evaporation of liquids; and after carefully investigating these facts, he succeeded in establishing the doctrine of *latent heat*, as generally admitted in the scientific world. He also examined the specific heats of certain bodies; and with a view to test the accuracy of the ordinary mercurial thermometer, he tried whether equal increments of heat in different parts of the scale were always followed by equal expansion. In 1766 he left Glasgow, having been appointed professor of chemistry at Edinburgh. Here, though generally admired for the perspicuity of his lectures, and the neatness of his experiments, he does not seem to have entered upon any original research of moment. Indeed his delicate health soon rendered him incapable of severe exertion. He is said to have been the first who applied hydrogen gas to the elevation of balloons. But in this, as in other cases, he took no pains to establish a claim to the discovery. He died in November, 1799, universally beloved and respected by his contemporaries.—J. W. S.

BLACKBOURNE, JOHN, a nonjuring divine, born in 1683, graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge. At the Revolution he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and renouncing thus his hopes of preferment in the church, became, in order to gain a livelihood, corrector of the press to the celebrated Bowyer. In this obscure position his merits were not overlooked by the chiefs of his party, who prevailed on the exiled king to create him a bishop. Nichols, who visited him at his house in Little Britain, where he lived in the style of a recluse, was permitted to see the commission for his consecration, and received the old man's blessing, as it was given, devoutly. He edited Bales' Chronicle concerning Syr Johan Oldecastell, 1729; Holinshed's Chronicle; and the works of Bacon, 1740. Died in 1741. His epitaph in Islington churchyard makes no reference to his episcopal rank, but expresses his hatred of papists and low-churchmen, calling him "Pontificiorum æque ac Novatorum Malleus."—J. S., G.

* **BLACKBURNE, RIGHT HONOURABLE FRANCIS, LL.D.**, lord justice of appeal in Ireland, was born in the year 1782 at Footstown, in the county of Meath in Ireland, where his family had been long established, and by his mother, Miss Hopkins, is descended lineally from the celebrated Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins, who was bishop of Londonderry during the memorable siege of that city in 1688. The disturbed state of the country compelled his family to take refuge in the metropolis, and Francis was placed in the school of the Rev. William White, then the most eminent in Dublin. From this he entered as a student of Trinity college, Dublin, in the year 1798. His college course was a distinguished one; he obtained in 1801 a special classical premium and the first scholarship, and took his degree of A.B. in the spring of 1803, upon which occasion he obtained the gold medal. At this period the historical society of Trinity college was in its palmiest state. Young Blackburne was a constant and distinguished debater there, and obtained its medals both in oratory and history. He commenced the study of the law during the continuance of his scholarship; and, before its expiration, he was called to the Irish bar in 1805, and went the home circuit. From the first year Mr. Blackburne got into practice, he was soon known as a sound and accomplished lawyer, and his professional business went on increasing steadily till in 1822, when he was deservedly called within the bar. During the agrarian disturbances in 1823, Mr. Blackburne was selected by Lord Wellesley to administer the insurrection act, as judge, in the counties of Limerick and Clare; and he continued till the year 1825 to discharge the onerous and not very popular duties connected with this position in a manner so impartial, so firm, and so efficacious, that he gave entire satisfaction to all parties. In 1826 he was appointed his majesty's third serjeant-at-law, and was promoted to be second serjeant in 1830; and such was the confidence of the government in his judgment and knowledge, and of the Roman catholic leaders in his integrity and moderation, that his appointment upon a special commission of inquiry by Lord Wellesley was accepted on all hands as a proof of the equitable and humane intentions of the government. Upon the formation of the ministry of Earl Grey in 1830, Mr. Blackburne was promoted to the vacant office of attorney-general for Ireland. For four years he continued to fill this office; and it may be safely affirmed that at no period during the present century has any one filling this high place in Ireland been called upon for the exhibition of higher qualities. In these perilous times, Mr. Blackburne, as public prosecutor, displayed an amount of vigour, firmness, temper, and moderation that enabled him to

suppress every attempt to break through the laws which the state of the country rendered it necessary to impose and strictly enforce, and to be the chief instrument in maintaining British supremacy in Ireland. After serving successively under Lord Grey and Sir Robert Peel, upon the retirement of the latter in 1835 Mr. Blackburne went out of office. When Sir Robert Peel returned to power in 1841, of course Mr. Blackburne resumed the office which he had previously held under him, and continued attorney-general till November in the following year, when he was promoted to the office of master of the rolls, upon the death of Sir Michael O'Loughlen. He presided over this court till January, 1846, when he was promoted by Sir Robert Peel to the chief justiceship of the court of queen's bench, vacant by the death of Mr. Pennefather. In his new office Mr. Blackburne was eminently distinguished as an able and fearless administrator of the high functions which devolve upon the chief of that court, as well as for a profound knowledge of constitutional law. From that period, and during the entire of Lord John Russell's administration, he continued to fill the office of chief justice, during a crisis of great difficulty in Ireland, and was appointed vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin in December, 1851. Upon the accession of the earl of Derby to the premiership in February, 1852, that nobleman committed the great seal of Ireland to Mr. Blackburne. Lord Derby's administration terminated before the expiration of the year, when Mr. Blackburne tendered his resignation as chancellor of Ireland, which was at once accepted, and he held office only till the appointment of his successor in the beginning of the year 1853. From that time Mr. Blackburne remained in retirement with the exception of occasionally sitting as a member of the privy council. Upon the passing of the Irish chancery appeal act in the session of 1856, the office of lord justice of appeal was for the first time created. During the debates upon the bill in parliament, it was generally felt that Mr. Blackburne was pre-eminently the fittest person to fill that office, and somewhat tantamount to a pledge was given that he should be appointed. In consequence, in the month of November, 1856, Mr. Blackburne was sworn in as lord justice of appeal. As a lawyer while at the bar, and as a judge while on the bench, Mr. Blackburne held the highest place. In the former position, whether as an advocate or a prosecutor, no one of his day surpassed him. His statements were masterpieces of forensic eloquence, singularly lucid, simple, and brief; he placed every fact before the court in the clearest light, and drew his conclusions with a force that was irresistible; while the power of his calm, self-possessed, and solemn eloquence was deeply impressive. But in his judicial position all these faculties attained their perfection. His calmness rose to imperturbable deliberation, his self-possession to dignity, and the quiet, melodious tones of his voice gave force to the dispassionate and impartial judgments which he delivered. The high estimation in which Mr. Blackburne is held in Ireland is affirmed by the best judges in England, and Lord Brougham and others have borne testimony in parliament to the great judicial qualities of Mr. Blackburne.—J. F. W.

BLACKBURNE, FRANCIS, an English divine, celebrated as the author of "The Confessional, or a full and free Inquiry into the Right, Utility, Edification, and Success of establishing Systematical Confessions of Faith and Doctrine," a work which occasioned no end of controversy, was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1705. His father was alderman of that town, and his mother was a descendant of the learned Dr. Comber, dean of Durham. He was educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which college he expected to become fellow, but his principles, which were those of Locke and Hoadly, opposed such obstacles to the realization of that hope, that he retired from the university without taking his degree. In 1739, however, having shortly before passed M.A., he was appointed to the rectory of Richmond, and in 1750 to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and later in the same year to the prebend of Bilton. Many of his opinions on important subjects were supposed to be so much at variance with those generally received among the dignitaries of the church, that he was frequently accused of a mercenary inconsistency in retaining his preferments; but it would appear that, although on terms of friendship with Priestley and Lindsey, and confessedly heterodox on certain questions of church policy and government, he adhered righteously in the main to the creed of the episcopal church, and was more anxious to unite its members against papacy than to divide them by the introduction of new dogmas. Besides "The Confessional," he published in 1749 "An Apology for the Free

and Candid Disquisitions relating to the Church of England," and a number of occasional pieces, chiefly of a controversial character. Blackburne died in 1787.—J. S., G.

*BLACKIE, JOHN STUART, professor of Greek in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Glasgow in 1809. At an early age he was taken from that city to Aberdeen, where, in a private school, he commenced his education. At the age of twelve he was sent as a student to Marischal college, Aberdeen, and was a student of arts for five years in Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He then attended theological classes for three years. In 1829 he went to the continent; first to Göttingen and Berlin, in Germany, and then to Rome, where he spent fifteen months. His first publication was written in Italian. It was styled "Osservazioni sopra un antico Sarcophago," and was published in the *Annali del Instituto Archeologico*, Roma, 1831. On his return to Scotland he studied law, having given up the idea of entering the church, and passed advocate in 1834. About this time his translation of Faust appeared, which Lewes, in his life of Goethe, quotes as being on the whole the best poetical translation. For some time afterwards, he was principally engaged in contributing to the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, *Tait*, *Blackwood*, and the *Westminster Review*, the study of literature proving more congenial to him than that of law. In 1841 Mr. Blackie was appointed professor of humanity in Marischal college, Aberdeen, an office in which he remained for eleven years. At this time began his labours in the cause of educational reform, which he endeavoured to advance by public lectures, and by pamphlets and newspaper articles. His pamphlets were entitled—"An Appeal to the Scottish People on the improvement of their Scholastic and Academical Institutions;" "A Plea for the Liberties of the Scottish Universities;" "University Reform; with a Letter to Professor Pillans." He also published two lectures, one in English, and the other in Latin, "On the Studying and Teaching of Languages." At this time he contributed largely to the *Classical Museum*, and published separately one of his articles "On the Rhythmical Declamation of the Ancients." In 1850 appeared his translation of *Æschylus*, which was at once recognized as the most faithful and most spirited, and therefore the best translation of the complete works of *Æschylus* in English. In 1852 he was elected to the professorship of Greek in Edinburgh university. His first publication after his election was "The Pronunciation of Greek; Accent and Quantity; a Philological Inquiry," 1852. In 1853 he travelled in Greece, living in Athens for two months and a half, and acquiring a fluent use of the living Greek language. He gave some of the results of his studies there in an introductory lecture "On the Living Language of Greece." In 1857 appeared his "Lays and Legends of Ancient Greece, with other Poems." During the whole period of his Greek professorship, he has been actively employed in helping forward the cause of education. On this subject he addressed a letter to the town council of Edinburgh "On the Advancement of Learning in Scotland." He has also contributed occasionally to *Blackwood*, the *North British Review*, the *Westminster*, and the *Cambridge Philological Journal*, and an essay of his on Plato has appeared in the Edinburgh Essays, and articles on *Æschylus* and Homer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. His latest work is "On Beauty; Three Discourses delivered in the University of Edinburgh, with an Exposition of the Doctrine of the Beautiful according to Plato," 1858.—J. D.

BLACKLOCK, REV. THOMAS, D.D., a person whose history has created considerable interest, because of the talents which he displayed, and acquirements at which he arrived, under the most disadvantageous circumstances both of birth and accident. He was the son of a Cumberland bricklayer, who settled in Annan, Dumfriesshire, and was wholly dependent for his subsistence and that of his family on his personal labour. Thomas, his son, was born in 1721, and lost his sight by small-pox when only six months old. His father, an intelligent as well as industrious man, spent much of his leisure in reading to and conversing with his son, and in this way he became acquainted with the works of many of the best authors in the English language, and particularly with those of some of the poets, for which he had a great relish. In his twelfth year he produced verses indicating considerable talent, and continued courting the muses ever after. He was also rapturously fond of music, in which he became a great proficient. While he was in his nineteenth year, his father was accidentally killed, leaving him in a state of help-

lessness and poverty. Nevertheless he expressed himself with great piety and resignation in a soliloquy he wrote upon the occasion. Some of his attempts at verse had been seen by Dr. Stevenson, a physician in Edinburgh, who had him brought to the metropolis in 1741, and educated there at his own expense. His studies were interrupted by the rebellion in 1745, and he returned for a time to his native place. Before doing so, he published a volume of his poems, which the public received with approbation, more particularly on account of the special circumstances in which they were produced. On returning to Edinburgh he resumed his studies, and after passing through the literary classes, entered the divinity hall, with the view of becoming a minister in connection with the established church of Scotland. In 1754 he republished his poems with additions; and in 1756 a quarto edition was published in London by subscription, Hume the historian, and Spence, professor of poetry at Oxford, exerting themselves to promote the sale for the benefit of the author. Having finished his theological course, he was licensed as a preacher of the gospel in 1759; and, through the influence of the earl of Selkirk, obtained a crown presentation to the parish of Kirkcudbright, over which he was ordained minister in 1762. This is the first known instance in which a person deprived of sight was held competent to discharge the functions of the ministry in connection with the established church, and is likely to be the last, for the general assembly has recently refused license to an individual similarly situated. The parishioners among whom the poet was settled, were opposed to church patronage in the abstract, and more especially to the exercise of it in favour of a blind man. His style of preaching, which was philosophical and abstruse, was also disliked; and these facts coming to his knowledge, induced him, after two years' retention of it, to relinquish his appointment, and accept a very moderate annuity in lieu of it. He removed to Edinburgh, and sustained himself respectably by receiving young gentlemen into his house as boarders, whose studies he assisted, while preparing for the classes in the high school and college. The university of Aberdeen conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1766. He died 7th July, 1791, in the 70th year of his age. His principal poetical works are—"A Panegyric on Great Britain," 8vo, 1773, and "The Grahame," a heroic poem in four cantos, 4to, 1774. Henry Mackenzie, author of the *Man of Feeling*, who published a posthumous volume of Blacklock's poetry, commends his "Ode to Aurora on Melissa's birthday" as a compliment and tribute of affection to the tender assiduity of an excellent wife, which he had not anywhere seen more happily conceived or more elegantly expressed. But his poetry is regarded generally as tame, languid, and commonplace. The marvel respecting it is, that it should abound with accurate descriptions of nature, which the author was incapable of contemplating. His prose works, which display energy of thought and accuracy of expression, consist, besides two sermons, of "An Essay towards Universal Etymology, or the Analysis of a Sentence," 8vo, 1756, and two dissertations, entitled "Paraclesis, or Consolations deduced from Natural and Revealed Religion," one original, the other a translation from a work ascribed to Cicero. Dr. Blacklock has had a number of biographers, the later and more full are Dr. Anderson and Mr. Gordon.—W. M.K.

BLACKLOE, THOMAS, first professor of theology in the college of Douay, and afterwards canon of the London chapter founded by Bishop. He opposed in the chapter the authority, derived only from Rome, of Bishop's successors, Richard Smith and Gage, and succeeded in driving the former from the kingdom, and in causing the latter to resign his office. He published some pieces which were condemned by the inquisition, and having attacked the jesuits in his "Institutiones Ethicæ," he was also censured by the faculty of theology at Douay. His "De Medio Animarum Statu" had the fate of its predecessor, and his "De Obedientiæ et Gubernationis Fundamentis," was condemned by the parliament of 1661.—J. S., G.

BLACKMORE, JOHN, an English mezzotinto engraver, born in the great foggy city of London about 1740. Some well-scraped plates by his son are still preserved. He chiefly engraved Reynolds, his gross impudent Sam Foote, and his caricaturist Bunbury, for example.—W. T.

BLACKMORE, SIR RICHARD, a very voluminous writer of poetry, medicine, history, and philosophy, whose works are more remarkable for their size and good purpose than for their genius, was physician to King William III. and Queen Anne. He was

the son of Robert Blackmore of Corsham in Wiltshire, an attorney at law, and was in 1668 entered at Edmund Hall, Oxford. He took his master's degree in 1676, and seems to have resided at the university for thirteen years; after which he travelled on the continent, studied medicine, and was made doctor of physic at Padua. He settled in Cheapside, London, and obtained an extensive practice in the city, becoming fellow of the College of Physicians in 1687. In 1695 his first work appeared. It was a heroic poem in ten books, named "Prince Arthur," which found many readers, and in two years passed through three editions. It was, however, severely attacked and ridiculed by the critics, but has been praised by Locke and Molineux, the latter of whom was especially pleased with the song of "Mopas," which certainly is not destitute of poetic merit. Two years later he published his "King Arthur," in twelve books, which provoked still more attacks than its predecessor. But its author was still attended by professional success, was appointed one of the physicians to King William, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1700 he published a "Paraphrase of the Book of Job," and other parts of scripture, and now ranked Dryden among his bitterest assailants, who, in allusion to the author's confession that his "Prince Arthur" was composed "for the greater part in coffee-houses, or in passing up and down the streets," says that his poetry seems attuned "to the rumbling of chariot wheels." He did not seek to conciliate the wits; but assailed them in a poem, published in 1700, named a "Satire on Wit," in which he accuses Dryden of impurity, and the appearance of which was the signal for the publication of upwards of twenty satirical pieces, directed against him by the different writers of the day. But Blackmore, nothing daunted, pursued the tenor of his way, and gave to the world in 1705 another heroic poem, in ten books, named "Eliza," which, however, fell stillborn from the press. "It is never mentioned," says Johnson, in his *Lives of the Poets*, "and was never seen by me, till I borrowed it for the present occasion." A like fate awaited his other "heroic" effort, in which he sought to enshrine "King Alfred" in twelve books (1723); "for," says Johnson, "Alfred took his place by Eliza in silence and darkness; Benevolence was ashamed to favour, and Malice was weary of insulting." His only work of lasting merit appeared in 1712, under the title of "Creation, a Philosophical Poem, demonstrating the existence and providence of God, in seven books." Addison concludes one of his admirable essays on the poetry of Milton, by noticing Blackmore's "Creation" (*Spectator*, No. 339): "The work," he says, "was undertaken with so good an intention, and is executed with so great a mastery, that it deserves to be looked upon as one of the most useful and noble productions in our English verse." It would have been well for Blackmore had he been content with this successful effort, for all his subsequent works were very unpopular, and the neglect with which he was treated as a writer, soon affected his practice as a physician. His prose works we can only name. The subjects are strangely varied, they are the "Lay Monastery," a series of papers in imitation, and intended as a continuation of the *Spectator*; "Essays upon several subjects;" a "History of the Conspiracy against King William the Third;" "A Discourse on the Plague," &c.; "A Treatise on the Small-Pox," in which he assails the practice of inoculation; "A Treatise on Consumption," &c.; on the "Spleen and Vapours;" "Gout, Rheumatics, King's Evil, Dropsy, Jaundice," &c.; "Just Prejudices against the Arian Hypothesis;" "Modern Ariens Unmasked;" "Natural Theology," &c.; "The Accomplished Preacher," which last work appeared after the author's death, in 1729. Blackmore exhibits in his numerous works (our space has not permitted us to name them all) little genius; but he was ever distinguished for a high and noble purpose; and in all the assaults of which he was the object, there is not a word casting doubt on the integrity of his character.—(*Johnson's Lives of the Poets*).—J. B.

BLACKSTONE, JOHN, an apothecary in London, lived at the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1737 he published a fasciculus of 527 indigenous plants, found in the neighbourhood of Harefield; also a work on some rare English plants, as an addition to Ray's Synopsis. He died in 1753. Hudson gave the name of Blackstonia to the genus afterwards called *Chlora* by Linnæus.—J. H. B.

BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM, author of "Commentaries on the Laws of England;" born in London in 1723. His parents died while he was yet an infant. At seven years of age he was

sent by an uncle to the charter-house, and at twelve placed on the foundation. At sixteen he entered Pembroke college, Oxford. In 1743 he was elected fellow of All-Souls college, and in three years after was called to the bar. He seems to have failed in obtaining practice, and he retired to Oxford. His connection with the duties and studies of his profession still continued. In 1749 his uncle resigned the recordership of Wallingford, Berks, in his favour. The professorship of civil law in the university of Oxford being vacant, Lord Mansfield, then Mr. Murray, recommended Blackstone to the duke of Newcastle to fill it. His right to the office, if superior fitness constitutes right, could not be denied; however a political adherent of the government, utterly ignorant of law, civil, canon, and common, but considered the best electioneering agent in the whole university, was appointed to expound the pandects which he had never read and could not construe. (Lord Campbell's *Lives of C. Justices*, vol. ii., p. 379.) The university of Oxford had made no arrangement for instruction in the principles of English law. This led Blackstone to think of supplying the want, and he delivered a course of lectures in Michaelmas term, 1753. The lectures were so successful that the importance of appointing a professor permanently was very generally felt, and funds were supplied, by means of which the Vinerian professorship was founded. Blackstone was now invited to read his lectures to the prince of Wales. His engagement with Oxford made him decline this honour. The reputation of his lectures, and of an edition of the Great Charter, which he published, led to his being employed in the law courts, and his practice soon became very considerable. In 1761 he sat in parliament for Hindon. In 1762 he obtained a patent of precedence, and in 1763 was appointed solicitor-general to the queen. He was offered the chief-justiceship of the common pleas in Ireland, which he declined. About this time he married Sarah, eldest daughter of James Clitheroe, Esq., of Boston house, Middlesex, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom survived him. He was soon after his marriage appointed principal of New Inn hall. This appointment, as well as the Vinerian professorship, he resigned in the following year. In 1765 the first volume of his "Commentaries on the Laws" was published, and three others soon followed. It was impossible that the book, admired as it was, and deserved to be, should not awaken adverse criticism; and three formidable antagonists were soon in the field—Bentham, Priestley, and the formidable shadow to which men have not yet been able to give a more fixed name than that under which his letters appeared in the newspapers of the day—the mysterious Junius. Bentham was one of Blackstone's law class in Oxford. In his lectures, Blackstone had to state not only the rules and maxims of law, but the reasons assigned by the old jurists for these rules and maxims. The reasons assigned by the old jurists are often merely fanciful, and have no real connection with the rules and maxims themselves. A rule existed because some rule or practice should be adopted; and the reason assigned for it was seldom more than a crotchet, invented originally, most probably, to aid the memory. It would perhaps have assisted Bentham's main argument to have honestly stated this, instead of trying to work his readers into the belief that what are called the maxims of the law are supposed by professional lawyers in reality to rest on such grounds. Priestley was displeased at what was said of the dissenters, and there can be no doubt that Blackstone habitually states the existing law, as if any modification or alteration of it could not be contemplated without danger to the whole structure. The attacks of these writers, and yet more the way in which he was dealt with by Junius, aided him with Lord North's ministry. In 1770 he was offered the solicitor-generalship, which he declined. He was then made one of the justices of the common pleas, but to convenience Mr. Justice Yates, who wished to retire from the king's bench to the common pleas, a different arrangement was adopted. On Yates' death, which soon afterwards occurred, he went to the common pleas, where he sat till his death in February, 1780. Blackstone is one of the many eminent English lawyers of high reputation, whom professional occupation did not wholly detach from the studies of polite literature. Every now and then we find some instructive note of his in the variorum editions of Shakspeare, and the "Lawyer's farewell to his Muse," first published in Southey's *Specimens of English Poetry*, is a very graceful poem. In All-Souls college, Oxford, there is a statue of Blackstone by Bacon, and in one of the chapel windows are his arms. His portrait is in the picture gallery of the university.

The family of Blackstone are publishing an elementary treatise on architecture, written by him in early life, and illustrated by drawings from his own pen.—J. A., D.

BLACKSTONE or **BLAXTON**, **WILLIAM**, a puritan clergyman, the first European occupant of the ground which is now the city of Boston in New England. The time and place of his birth are not known; but he was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he became A.B. in 1617, and A.M. in 1621. How he came to America is not ascertained. He may have been one of the company brought over by Gorges for his unsuccessful settlement at Wessagusset in 1623. When John Winthrop arrived, seven years afterwards, leading the company which founded the colony of Massachusetts, Blackstone was dwelling alone in a cottage, on a peninsula called by the Indians, Shawmut, a name soon changed to Boston. The sort of hermit life which he led there, without a wife or any other companion, and the mystery which covered his earlier years, caused some fables to be invented concerning him, which were handed down by tradition. One was, that he had tamed a bull, on which he used to ride round the peninsula, and even into the adjoining country. He was certainly a learned person, as he had a good stock of books, among which were eleven quarto or folio volumes in Latin. He was probably an eccentric recluse, who at an early age had conceived some disgust with the world. This conjecture is supported by his subsequent history, which proves that he sought entire seclusion from his fellows. At first he claimed the whole peninsula, on the ground that he was the first white man who had slept upon it. This the company, who claimed all the territory under their charter, would not allow; but at a court held April 1, 1633, it was agreed that Mr. William Blackstone shall have fifty acres of ground set out for him near to his house in Boston. This was at least a fourteenth part of the whole peninsula. The next year he sold back the greater part of this reservation to the other inhabitants for £30; and having purchased some cows with the money, he removed with them farther into the country, then a wilderness, in order that he might be alone once more. He established his new residence in what is now the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island, on the banks of the beautiful river which now bears his name. Here he lived a quiet life, cultivating his garden and orchard, and studying his books. His passion for solitude seems to have gradually abated, as we find that he was married, July 4, 1659, when he must have been over sixty years old, to Mrs. Sarah Stevenson of Boston. She bore him one son, who survived him. The old man died in May, 1675, just before the breaking out of Philip's war, and was buried on his own farm, where a large white stone still marks his grave. A passion for independence must have mingled with his love of solitude, for he is reported to have said, on quitting Boston, "I came from England because I did not like the lord-bishops; but I can't join with you, because I would not be under the lord-brethren."—F. B.

BLACKWALL, **ANTHONY**, a biblical critic of considerable note, born in Derbyshire in 1674. He was admitted sizar of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, 1690, and after taking his degree of M.A., 1698, became head-master of the free school of Derby, and lecturer of All-Hallows in that town. In 1722 he was appointed head-master of the free school of Market Bosworth; and in 1726 was presented by Sir H. Atkins, who had formerly been his pupil, to the rectory of Clapham, Surrey. This living he resigned in 1729, and returned to Bosworth, where he died in the following year. He is the author of a well known work, "The Sacred Classics Defended and Illustrated," the first volume of which appeared in 1725, and the second shortly after his death. His object in that scholarly and interesting treatise was to vindicate the sacred penmen from the charge of inelegance in respect of style, and to show that certain passages adduced as barbarisms, may be defended on classical authority.—J. S., G.

BLACKWELL, **ALEXANDER**. See **BLACKWELL**, **ELIZABETH**. **BLACKWELL**, **ELIZABETH**, was the wife of Dr. Blackwell, who was condemned for crimes of state, and suffered death on the scaffold in Sweden in 1747. Her husband was a native of Aberdeen, where he received the elements of his education. He seems to have taken the title of doctor of medicine at Leyden, and after attempting practice in Scotland, and subsequently leaving a practice in London, to have settled in Sweden. His wife was fond of botany, and had a genius for drawing and painting. During his difficulties she contrived to support herself by these accomplishments, and was enabled to liberate her hus-

band from jail on one occasion, by paying his debts from the profits of her drawings. She was enabled to get fresh specimens of plants for delineation by the kindness of Mr. Rand, demonstrator in the Chelsea garden. After she had completed her drawings she engraved them on copper, and coloured the prints with her own hands. She published a work in 2 volumes, folio, entitled "Curious Herbal, containing 500 cuts of the most useful plants which are now used in the practice of physic, engraved on folio copperplates, after drawings taken from the life; to which is added, a short description of the plants, and their common uses in physic," 1737-1739. Her work was recommended by Dr. Mead, Dr. Sherard, and others, and was approved by the College of Physicians.—J. H. B.

BLACKWELL, **GEORGE**, an English Romanist, born in Middlesex in 1545, was educated at Oxford. He was M.A., and for some time fellow of Trinity college, but having embraced catholicism he resigned his fellowship, and retired to a Romish seminary on the continent. During a residence of some years at Rome, he became acquainted with Cardinal Bellarmine, and the celebrated jesuit, Robert Persons, by whose interest, when it had been determined at the Vatican to attempt a revival of the Romish hierarchy in England, he was appointed archpriest over the secular clergy, with power to settle, in conjunction with Garnet, provincial of the jesuits, the disputes which had arisen between that order and the seculars. His appointment, of which Cardinal Cajetan, recognized at Rome as protector of the English nation, was the instrument, embittered rather than quelled the dissensions of English Romanism. The seculars pronounced him a mere creature of the jesuits, and treated his pretensions, which, they said, were allowed by an individual cardinal, but not sanctioned by the pope, with the utmost contempt. They even appealed to Clement VIII., delegating two of their number to sue at Rome the deprivation of the archpriest, or, at least, the restriction of his powers. Persons received the deputies, treated them to the comforts of a prison until a bull had been prepared confirmatory of the archpriest's appointment, and then dismissed them. An appeal to the faculty of divines at Paris was the next resource of the seculars, and to this they betook themselves. The university of Paris decreed that the archpriest's conduct in charging the secular clergy with schism and sin was indefensible, but this ordinance was of no value in presence of the bull of April 6th, 1599. As soon as the latter was received in England, the refractory regulars duly submitted, but submission was too late for the irritable archpriest, who persisted in treating them as schismatics and sinners. A second appeal to the pope in 1600 resulted in a letter of admonition to the archpriest, in which he was recommended to milder courses, and a third, in 1602, was so far successful as to draw down on him the censure of the holy see for occasional excess in the exercise of his authority. This satisfied the seculars, and restored peace to the church. Blackwell's conduct during the agitated period of the Powder Plot was more honourable and independent than could have been augured from his former career. In a circular dated November 28, 1605, he denounced that conspiracy as "detestable and damnable, a most grievous offence to God, scandalous to the world, utterly unlawful in itself, and against God's express commandments." He took the oath of allegiance, enacted in consequence of the plot, and had the boldness to issue a pastoral letter maintaining its lawfulness. On this point, however, the archpriest found himself in opposition to the head of the church, Paul V., who, in successive briefs, condemned the oath as flat treason to the holy see, the deposing power of the pontiffs being stigmatized therein as impious and heretical. In 1607 Blackwell was apprehended for corresponding with his old friend Cardinal Bellarmine, and examined before a board of commissioners at Lambeth. An account of the trial was published shortly after, from which it would appear that his English feeling with respect to papal supremacy in matters temporal completely disarmed his judges. His last public act was to issue another letter recommendatory of the oath. He was superseded in 1608, and died suddenly in 1612.—J. S., G.

BLACKWELL, **THOMAS**, brother of Alexander, principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen, born in that city in 1701, took his degree of M.A. in 1718; and in 1723, being then only 22 years of age, was appointed professor of Greek. His enthusiasm for the language and literature of Greece he was successful in communicating to several pupils, who afterwards became eminent; among others, Principal George Campbell, and Dr. James Beattie;

and what exhibits his merits as a professor to still greater advantage, he was successful in giving an impetus to the study of both throughout the northern part of the kingdom, where very little had been heard of either for several generations. In 1748 he was appointed principal of the college. This position, which had not been filled by a layman since the patronage of the college came to the crown by the forfeiture of the Marischal family in 1716, he occupied with great credit, and with no little advantage to the institution; many abuses, which had crept into it through laxity of discipline, having been reformed under his somewhat rigorous rule. In 1752 he took the degree of LL.D. His health having been seriously impaired by his multifarious labours, he resolved, about the beginning of 1757, to spend some time abroad; but had only reached Edinburgh when his disease assumed a fatal aspect. He died in that city in March, 1757. To his best-known work, "An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," is generally conceded the merit of considerable research, and, as generally excepted, the faults of affectation in style, and occasional irrelevance in matter, the learned author having chosen, unfortunately for his fame, to mimic the style of his idol, Lord Shaftesbury, and to display somewhat too predigally his extensive acquaintance with polite as well as classical literature. His other works are—"Proofs of the Inquiry into Homer's Life and Writings," 1746; "Letters concerning Mythology," 1748; and "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus." The first volume of the last-mentioned work appeared in 1752, the second in 1755, and the third, which, having been left unfinished by the author, was prepared for the press by John Mill, Esq., in 1764.—J. S., G.

BLACKWOOD, ADAM, a Scottish writer, born at Dunfermline in 1539. As his father was killed in battle before he had reached his tenth year, and his mother died soon after of grief, his granduncle Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, and president of the court of session, sent him to the university of Paris, where he made considerable progress in classical studies. On the death of his uncle he revisited his native country, but speedily returned to France, where, by the liberality of his youthful sovereign, Queen Mary, he was enabled to complete his studies in philosophy and mathematics at the university of Toulouse. On the recommendation of Archbishop James Beaton, Queen Mary appointed Blackwood councillor or judge of the parliament of Poitiers. In 1572 he published a poem on the death of the infamous Charles IX., and in the following year the first two books of a work, "De Vinculo seu Conjunctione Religionis et Imperii," &c. A third was added in 1615; the object of this treatise is to show the duty of rulers to preserve the true religion from the innovations of heretics. In 1581 appeared his reply, entitled "Apologia pro Regibus," to Buchanan's dialogue *De Jure Regni*. This treatise, though slavishly advocating the divine right of kings, displays no inconsiderable amount of talent and learning. On the death of his benefactress, Queen Mary, Blackwood published in French in 1588, under the title of "Martyr de Maria Stuart Reyne d'Escoisse," a long account of her death, and a zealous vindication of her character. It abounds in the most unblushing falsehoods, and heaps the most scurrilous charges upon Mary's enemies, especially upon Queen Elizabeth and John Knox. In spite of Blackwood's notorious mendacity, his statements are quoted by the authoress of the *Queens of Scotland*, as if they were entitled to implicit credit. Besides these his best-known works, Blackwood is the author of a small volume of Latin poems, and a collection of pious meditations in prose and verse, entitled "Sanctarum Precationum Proemia." A complete edition of his works in prose and verse was published in 1644, by the learned Naudæus, in one volume, 4to. Blackwood died in 1613, at the age of seventy-four.—J. T.

BLACKWOOD, HENRY, elder brother of the preceding, was dean of the faculty of medicine in the university of Paris, and author of various treatises both on medicine and philosophy. He is believed to have been one of the earliest modern physicians who followed the practice of letting blood. His zealous and disinterested efforts for the welfare of his patients while the plague raged in Paris gained him great applause. His son Henry, a person of great talents, but of a fickle and intriguing character, was professor of medicine and surgery at Rouen, and published several works, among which was a Latin translation of the *Prognostics of Hippocrates*. Died in 1634.—J. T.

BLACKWOOD, SIR HENRY, Bart., a distinguished British admiral, seventh son of Sir John Blackwood of Ballyleidy, in the county of Down. His mother, Dorcas, eldest daughter of

James Stevenson, Esq., was created in 1800 Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye. Henry entered the navy in 1781, and was present with Admiral Parker in the engagement off Doggerbank. He was senior-lieutenant of the *Invincible* in the memorable battle in which Lord Howe defeated the French fleet. In 1797 he was made captain of the *Brilliant* of 28 guns; and next year maintained for several hours a running fight with two powerful French frigates mounting 44 guns, and after inflicting great damage on his opponents, made his escape. He was next removed into the *Penelope* (36), a frigate celebrated alike for fighting and for speed. It was owing to his combined vigilance and valour while in this ship, that the *Guillaume Tell*, the flagship of Admiral Decrès, which after the battle of the Nile had found refuge in the port of Valetta at Malta, was pursued and captured in an attempt to escape. In 1803 Blackwood obtained from Lord St. Vincent the command of the *Euryalus*, a frigate of 36 guns. In this vessel he rendered signal service to Nelson at the crowning victory of Trafalgar, by his vigilance, and by conducting the British fleet to the locality where the enemy's ships were to be found. The great admiral, who highly appreciated the services of this meritorious officer, took leave of him as he was going into battle with these prophetic words, "God bless you, Blackwood, I shall never speak to you again;" and towards the close of the fight he reached the cockpit of the *Victory* just as Nelson was breathing his last. Blackwood was next year promoted to the command of the *Ajax* of 80 guns, and accompanied Admiral Duckworth in the expedition against Constantinople. But on the night of the 14th July, 1807, his fine vessel unfortunately caught fire at the entry of the Dardanelles, and was completely destroyed, with the loss of many of the crew. The captain, who throughout was remarkably cool and collected, was picked up by one of the boats of the *Canopus*, after struggling in the water for half an hour. After serving successively and with great distinction in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and at the blockades of Toulon, of Brest, and of Rochefort, Blackwood was in 1814 appointed captain of the fleet assembled at Spithead under the duke of Clarence, on the occasion of the visit of the allied sovereigns to England. He was shortly after advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and created a baronet. In 1819 he was nominated a K.C.B., and appointed commander-in-chief on the East India station. He died at Ballyleidy, December 17, 1832.—J. T.

BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM, the well-known publisher of *Blackwood's Magazine*, was born at Edinburgh, 20th November, 1776. He early showed a love of literature, and to gratify his taste for books he was, when only fourteen years of age, apprenticed to Bell and Bradfoot, booksellers in his native city. He found leisure to make himself acquainted with the contents of many of the works which passed through his hands, acquiring a special knowledge of Scottish history and antiquities. After remaining six years in the employment of this house, he removed to Glasgow, where he was intrusted with the whole management of the bookselling department of the business of Mr. Mundell, bookseller and university printer. He next returned to Edinburgh, to his former employers, and in 1799 began business in partnership with a Mr. Ross. He did not long continue in this connection, but went to London, where, in the shop of Mr. Cuthell, he acquired an extensive knowledge of old and rare books. On his return to Edinburgh in 1804 he opened a shop on the South Bridge, where he devoted his attention principally to the antiquarian branch of his business; indeed his knowledge of old books has rarely been equalled. In 1812 he published his famous catalogue of above 15,000 books, in various languages, carefully and judiciously classified. When in 1816 he removed to the new town of Edinburgh, Mr. Blackwood disposed of his old stock, and devoted himself to the business of a general publisher. By his liberality and enterprise he did much to advance the interests of literature, and won for himself the friendship of very many distinguished men, with whom he had business relations. In 1817 appeared the first number of the famous *Blackwood's Magazine*, which, in the hands of Christopher North and other able editors, has for forty years maintained the position of one of our leading literary journals. The magazine was started on tory principles, to oppose the whig party who conducted the *Edinburgh Review*, and it has ever since remained true to the original intention of the founder. Mr. Blackwood was known as a singularly upright, kind-hearted man, and received many civic honours in his native city. He died 16th September, 1834.—J. B.

BLAES or **BLASIUS**, **GERHARDT**, a Dutch physician of the seventeenth century, studied at Copenhagen and Leyden, and took his degree as doctor of medicine at the latter university in 1646. He then practised for some time in Amsterdam, became professor in the gymnasium there in 1660, and soon afterwards physician to the hospital and librarian. In 1682 he was elected into the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum*, under the title of *Podalirius II.*, but he did not long enjoy this honour, as he died at an advanced age in the course of the same year. He was an industrious writer, and gave to the world editions of the works of numerous authors on medicine and anatomy. The latter science was his own favourite study, and his reputation for anatomical knowledge was very great among his contemporaries. His knowledge of anatomy appears to have been gained more by the dissection of animals than by that of the human subject, and his principal work is entitled "*Zootomiæ, seu Anatomies variorum animalium pars prima*," which was published at Amsterdam in 1676, in 12mo, and again in 1681 in quarto, under the title of "*Anatomie Compilatiua Animalium*," &c.—*W. S. D.*

BLAGDEN, **SIR CHARLES**, an eminent English physician and chemist, born in 1748. He took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh in 1768; his thesis on the occasion, which was afterwards printed, being "*De Causis Apoplexiæ*." Entering the army as a physician, he rose to eminence, and acquired a considerable fortune, to which on the death of Cavendish was added a sum of £16,000, the gift of that celebrated chemist to his friend. For nearly half a century he lived on terms of intimacy with Sir Joseph Banks, and many other famous men of science both in his own country and in France, and was for a number of years one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. At Paris, where he usually resided some months of the year, his reputation, fortune, and courteous manner, enabled him to foster the intercourse of learned men of this country and of France, and by that means to promote the interests of science. An account of his experiments in a heated room, in company with his friends, Dr. George Fordyce and Sir Joseph Banks, and a number of other papers on subjects of considerable interest, are to be found in various volumes of the *Philosophical Transactions*. He died suddenly from an effusion in the brain in 1820, at Arcueil, in the residence of the celebrated chemist, Count Berthollet.—*J. S., G.*

BLAGRAVE, **JOHN**, an eminent mathematician of the seventeenth century, and author of several works, was born at Bulmarsh Court, near Sunning, Berks; lived at Reading, Berks, and died there August 9, 1611. He wrote on the astrolabe, the art of dialling, &c.—*T. J.*

BLAGRAVE, **JOSEPH**, an English medical man and astrologer, was born in 1610, and died in 1679. He published a supplement to Culpepper's *English Physician*, containing an account of medicinal plants, and of the virtues of herbs.—*J. H. B.*

BLAGRAVE, **THOMAS**, a musician, and a gentleman of the royal chapel in the reign of Charles I. and II. He was descended from the family of that name in Berkshire. A few of his songs are printed in Playford's *Select Ayres and Dialogues*, 1659, folio; and his portrait is preserved in the music-school at Oxford. He died in 1688.—*E. F. R.*

* **BLAGROVE**, **HENRY GAMBLE**, a violinist, was born at Nottingham in October, 1811. He was first taught by his father, and subsequently by Spagnoletti. Being one of the original students of the Royal Academy of Music at its opening in 1823, he was there placed under F. Cramer, and finally in 1833 he spent eight months with Spohr, receiving his constant lessons. He first played in public when five years old, and while yet a child was daily exhibited as a prodigy. He was appointed solo violinist to Queen Adelaide in 1830, and held that office (with leave of absence during his sojourn in Germany), till the private band was disbanded on the death of the king in 1837. From this year till 1842 he gave an annual series of quartet concerts, in conjunction with Messrs. Gattie, Dando, and Lucas, which had much influence in extending the appreciation of this class of music. In 1831 he became a professor in the academy. He has published some pieces for his instrument. He plays with purity of tone and certainty of intonation.—*G. A. M.*

BLAIN, **JEAN BAPTISTE**, born at Caen in 1654, went to Paris and studied under Monnoyer, the flower painter, at a time when the age preferred artificial to real flowers. He was successful, and became renowned for flies, peaches, and tulips, painted with what wiggid amateurs called "a sweet delicate brush and an elegant colour." He finished highly. Died 1715.

BLAINVILLE, **HENRI MARIE DUCROTAY DE**, a distinguished French naturalist. He was born at Arques, near Dieppe, on the 12th of September, 1778. He received his early education under the care of a curé in a neighbouring village, and was afterwards sent to the military school at Beaumont-en-Auge, founded by the aristocratic families of Normandy and Brittany for the purpose of preparing their sons for the military profession. This establishment was, however, broken up during the Revolution, and young de Blainville returned home to his mother. In 1794 or 1795 he entered the school of design at Rouen, and studied under Deschamps, son of the author of the *Vie des peintres Flamands*. In 1796 he came to Paris with the view of improving himself in the art of painting, and entered the atelier of the well-known historical painter Vincent. In 1798 he was drawn for the conscription, but was excused service on account of a stiffness of the right arm, arising from an accident in his early youth. He continued for several years to pursue the art of painting, in which he attained considerable excellence; and in the hours of leisure, from this his most serious pursuit, he attended the lectures on natural science in the museum and the college of France with his friend, M. Constant Prevost. It was during this casual attendance upon lectures that he listened to the discourses of Baron Cuvier on comparative anatomy. Charmed by the eloquence of the great teacher, he was irresistibly drawn to the study of the animal kingdom; and, at the age of twenty-seven, formed the resolution to devote his life to the study of zoology and comparative anatomy. He now entered himself as a student of medicine, and in 1808 took the degree of doctor of medicine in the university of Paris. The subject of his thesis, on the occasion of his taking his degree, was the influence of the eighth pair of nerves on the function of respiration. This essay, although it did not solve the great problem of the relation of the eighth pair of nerves to respiration, was, nevertheless, accompanied by original experiments and observations, and was a valuable contribution to this department of physiological inquiry. De Blainville now devoted himself to the study of comparative anatomy; and his great skill as an artist enabled him to delineate with accuracy and success the numerous dissections which he made. This quality led to an introduction to Cuvier himself, who employed him as a practical anatomist and artist, with a salary of 2000 francs a year. He now made great progress in his anatomical and zoological studies, and he was occasionally requested by Cuvier to deliver portions of his own courses at the college of France, and in the *Athénée*. In 1812 he obtained the vacant chair of anatomy and physiology in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris, after a concurrence in which he maintained a thesis on the peculiarities of the structure, and on the natural affinities, of the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. On the restoration of the Bourbons, de Blainville was earnestly pressed to undertake a public political position, but his pursuits in life were now fixed, his path was clear, and he resisted the allurements of a more conspicuous place before the world, for the more enduring and honourable name of a cultivator of science. In 1816 he visited England, and spent the principal part of his time in the British museum, and in the Hunterian museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. His subsequent writings on natural history show what extensive use he made of his short stay in England, and his powers of accurate observation. Although de Blainville owed the development of his taste for natural history, and "his position" as a teacher to Cuvier, a jealousy grew up between the master and pupil that increased with years, and was painfully apparent in all their writings and teachings. As far as de Blainville was concerned, science did not suffer from this, as it was apparently one of the incentives to his work, and contributed in no small degree to the multiplicity of his writings. On the death of Olivier in 1814, de Blainville was nominated to supply his place in the Academy of Sciences, but the choice fell on Latreille. Subsequently, Dumeril was elected; and on the death of Lacepede in 1825, de Blainville succeeded to this great national scientific honour. On the death of Lamarck, on the 18th of December, 1829, a chair in the museum of natural history became vacant, which comprehended the whole of the invertebrate animals. By an ordinance of the sovereign this chair was now divided, and to de Blainville was assigned the chair of mollusca, zoophytes, and worms. Strange contrast between the intellectual development of France and Great Britain! In this country no single chair of zoology exists in any of our universities, whilst in Paris this noble

science occupies the attention of several distinguished professors. De Blainville, by this appointment, was treading closely on the heels of his great master; and when Cuvier died in 1832, he was placed in the chair of comparative anatomy, and at the head of the museum. Thus, in twenty-eight years, he had worked his way from the condition of an artist, without fame or promise, to that of the highest scientific position in France. Whilst working his way to this high position, he contributed above two hundred works and papers to the literature of zoology and comparative anatomy. In 1816 he published a prodromus of a new methodical arrangement of the animal kingdom, in which he indicated many of those changes in classification which he subsequently adopted, and which now constitute a part of the systematic arrangements of modern writers on zoology. He was a contributor to the *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*; and in the articles which he has written in that work, he has put forth much new matter, and many of his peculiar views. He also contributed papers to the *Bulletin de la Société Philomatique*, the *Annales et Mémoires du Muséum*; the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, the *Revue Zoologique*, and other scientific periodicals. In 1822 he produced his "Principles of Comparative Anatomy," in two volumes, and in 1833 his "Course of General and Comparative Physiology," in three volumes, appeared. In 1836 he published a "Manual of Actinology and Zoophytology." His greatest work, and that to which he devoted the largest amount of labour, is his "Osteographie." This work, of which twenty-four parts had been published on the death of its author, was devoted to a description, with illustrations, of the skeletons and teeth of the five classes of vertebrate animals, both recent and fossil. The success of this work was not like that of Cuvier's *Ossements Fossiles*, as, although it contained an account of recent as well as fossil skeletons, it wanted the novelty of a large number of new forms, and the enunciation of a great principle or discovery, which gave so much éclat to the celebrated work of Cuvier. De Blainville died on the 1st of May, 1850. He had lectured as usual the day before his death, and gone to see a sick niece at Rouen, and was returning by rail to deliver his usual lecture, when, on the carriage door being opened, he was found in a state of apoplectic insensibility. All attempts at restoring him were in vain, and he died a few moments after his removal from the railway train. He was buried publicly at Pere la Chaise, and orations were pronounced over his grave by Prevost, Chevreul, and Milne-Edwards. De Blainville was a laborious and painstaking zoologist, and has left the impress of his labour upon the science of zoology. He was, however, educated at a time when the sciences of anatomy and physiology had not received the aid of microscopic investigation; and in his classification we miss the recognition of the profounder views of organization which influence modern systematists.—E. L.

BLAIR, HUGH, D.D., an eminent Scottish divine, born in 1718 at Edinburgh, where his father was a merchant, and latterly an officer of excise. Considerations respecting his delicate constitution, together with the impressions created by his precocious talents, determined his parents to educate him for the church, and accordingly, at the early age of twelve, he was entered at the university of his native city. In 1739 he took the degree of M.A.; his thesis on the occasion, which was afterwards printed, being "De Fundamentis et Obligatione Legis Naturæ." In that production he exhibited the fondness and something of the talent for moral disquisition which afterwards attracted admiration in his sermons, much in the same manner as four years previously, on the occasion of being complimented by his professor on an essay written for the logic class, he anticipated the encomiums which, after he began to lecture on belles-lettres, were bestowed on his talents for criticism. The powers of such a mind as that of Dr. Blair soon reach maturity, being dependent for a stimulus to action principally on a certain sensibility to agreeable impressions from art and life, such as may be experienced in comparatively early youth, rather than on any conflict of passions, or ardour of devotion to a particular pursuit, such as commonly awaits the dawn of manhood. Accordingly his fame, as it began early, spread rapidly. A year after obtaining license, 1741, the impression produced by his first sermons in his native city found him a patron in the earl of Leven, who presented him to the parish of Coleslie in Fife. Here he was only allowed to remain a few months; the interest awakened in his behalf in Edinburgh by his first essays in preaching having successfully carried him through a competition with Mr. Robert Walker,

another popular clergyman, for the second charge of the church of Canongate, to which he was inducted in July, 1748. During the eleven years he spent in this church, almost a metropolitan one, if its vicinity to the city and the crowds of Edinburgh people who resorted to it in his time be considered, his popularity continued steadily to increase; the care with which, as a "moderate" divine, he avoided the inflated declamation of the "high-flying" party, and the no less anxious care with which, as an accomplished cultivator of polite literature, he eschewed the dry metaphysical discussions of his own party, having rallied round him a host of admirers, who did not remark, or perhaps were pleased to discover, that in the latter character he also avoided too frequent reference to the more peculiar doctrines of christianity. In 1754 he was translated to Lady Yester's church, Edinburgh, and four years afterwards to one of the charges of the High Church, the highest attainable position for a Scottish clergyman. Next year he contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*,—a periodical complete in two numbers, although supported by the talents of Hume, Robertson, and others,—an article on Hutcheson's System of Moral Philosophy, which, with the exception of two sermons, and some translations of passages of scripture for the psalmody of the church, was his only publication up till the year 1763, when there appeared his celebrated preface to the *Poems of Ossian*. In another line than that of authorship, however, he was gradually in the interval extending his literary fame. In 1759, following the example of Dr. Adam Smith, he commenced, under the patronage of the university and of the *élite* of Edinburgh, a course of lectures on rhetoric and belles-lettres, which was so successful as to induce the town council to establish a chair of rhetoric in the university. Of this chair he was the first occupant, having been inducted to it in 1762, with a salary, furnished by the crown, of £70 a year. His lectures, after being subjected to constant revision during a period of twenty-one years, in which they were regularly delivered to the students of the university, were given to the world in 1783; and although pretending to none of the profound criticism of later treatises on the same subject, still retain a certain measure of popularity, as a clear and sometimes an ingenious exposition of the laws of rhetoric. It was in 1777, however, that having been induced to publish a volume of his sermons, the reputation of this accomplished scholar and divine reached its culminating point. The lapse of eighty years has considerably modified the opinion of his countrymen with respect to these celebrated productions; for whereas they were certainly the first sermons of a Scotch divine on which the learned but not impartial Johnson bestowed his approbation, and probably the first to be received throughout England with rapturous commendation, now they are rarely perused on either side of the Tweed, and never with enthusiasm.

With the approbation of both kingdoms, George III. conferred on the author a pension of £200 a year. His sermons, of which during his lifetime other three volumes were published, and a fifth after his death, were translated into almost every language of Europe, and by common consent the Scottish preacher was ranked among the classics of his country. His title to this last distinction, however, is now regarded as more than questionable; for however the elaborate polish of his style may occasionally remind us of the Spectator, the absence of a creative intellect apparent in all that came from his pen, forbids that we should name together Addison and Blair.

He was married in 1748 to his cousin, Katherine Bannatyne, and by her had a son and daughter, the former of whom died in infancy, and the latter when she had reached her twenty-first year. His health continued comparatively vigorous almost till within a few days of his death, which occurred on December 27th, 1799.—J. S., G.

BLAIR, JAMES, the founder and first president of William and Mary's college at Williamsburg, Virginia, was born in Scotland about 1656, and took orders in the Scottish episcopal church. Leaving his native land on account of the unsettled state of religion there, he went to London just before the accession of James II., and was persuaded by the bishop of London to go out to Virginia as a missionary about 1685. The want of additional means of education, and especially of a body of educated clergy, had long been felt in the new settlement, and attempts had previously been made to found a college in Virginia, but without success. Dr. Blair took up the plan with great energy and determination, and chiefly by his means a subscription of £2500 was raised for the purpose; and he was sent by

the general assembly as its agent to England, in 1692, to solicit a charter. He was successful, and the college was established at Williamsburg, and named after the sovereigns who had chartered it. Dr. Blair was appointed to the presidency of the college, a station which he honourably filled for over fifty years. He seems to have united firmness of purpose and much executive ability with considerable culture and literary taste. He published in London, three volumes of discourses on "Our Lord's Sermon upon the Mount," highly prized by Waterland and Doddridge. He died August 1, 1743.—F. B.

BLAIR, JOHN, a Scotch chronologer, born towards the commencement of the eighteenth century, was educated at Edinburgh, whence he removed to London, and became usher in a school. He published in 1745, with a dedication to the lord chancellor Hardwicke, a work entitled "The Chronology and History of the World, from the Creation to the year of Christ, 1753," which procured him the honour of being elected a member of the Royal Society. In 1757 he was appointed chaplain to the dowager princess of Wales, and mathematical tutor to the duke of York. He accompanied his royal pupil on a continental tour in 1763. His death, which occurred in 1782, was hastened by his grief at the loss of his brother, who perished in a naval engagement in June of that year. His lectures "On the Canon of the Old Testament" were published posthumously.—J. S., G.

BLAIR, JOHN, a Scottish poet who flourished in the thirteenth century. He studied theology in Paris, and became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. When the Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace, was appointed governor of the kingdom in 1294, Blair became his chaplain. He wrote an account of the exploits of Wallace in Latin verse. A fragment only of this work has been preserved in the Cottonian library. It was published by Sir Robert Sibbald, and is translated in Hume of Goodcroft's History of the Douglases.—J. T.

BLAIR, PATRICK, a Scottish botanist, was born in Scotland towards the end of the seventeenth century. He practised medicine in Dundee, and was distinguished as an anatomist. He was a nonjuror, and was imprisoned in 1715. He subsequently went to London, and became known to the Royal Society by dissertations on the sexes of flowers. He afterwards settled at Boston in Lincolnshire as a medical man, and seems to have died about 1729. He published "Observations on Physic, Anatomy, Surgery, and Botany," in 1718; "Botanic Essays" in 1720; and his "Pharmaco-Botanologia" in 1723-28. He also read many papers to the Royal Society on anatomical and botanical subjects. Houston called a genus of plants *Blairia*, but it was afterwards included by Linnæus in *Verbena*.—J. H. B.

BLAIR, ROBERT, a clergyman of the church of Scotland, and a religious poet of decided genius, was born in Edinburgh in 1699. He was the eldest son of the Rev. David Blair, minister of the old church in that city, and one of the royal chaplains. His grandfather was Robert Blair, minister of St. Andrews in the time of Charles II.; and he was cousin to Hugh Blair, D.D., author of Sermons and Lectures on Rhetoric. The poet lost his father in very early life, and was indebted to his mother for his careful upbringing. She was a daughter of Alexander Nisbet of Carfin, and seems to have been a woman of solid judgment and considerable accomplishments. From maternal consecration, and early choice, young Blair gave himself to the study of divinity, with the view of becoming a minister of the gospel, and was entered as a student of the university of Edinburgh. As was customary with theological students at that period, he went to Holland to complete his studies; and on his return to Scotland he obtained his presbyterial certificate of license to preach the gospel. For some time he failed to secure a church or parish wherein to labour, and therefore devoted the interval of leisure to private studies in botany, natural history, and poetry. It was during this period, while the ardour of youth was fresh on his brow, that he mapped out the external features of "The Grave," the poem by which his name was to become immortal. The theme was unsung, and he set it to music. He prepared the materials which he was afterwards to elaborate into a monument to his own name. In January, 1731, he was ordained minister of Athelstaneford in Haddingtonshire, a parish in every way congenial to his fine taste, studious habits, and his eminently religious character. In this place he remained till the close of his life. His biography as a minister is a brief one. Throughout the week he was occupied in writing sermons and in domiciliary visitation, and on Sabbath he faithfully and forcibly

preached to his parishioners. The fact that he kept close terms with Dr. Doddridge of Northampton, and Isaac Watts, lets us see into the temper of the man, as well as indicates the evangelical spirit of the minister. He was married in 1738 to a daughter of Professor Law of Edinburgh. By this union he had a family of five sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Robert, rose from the Scottish bar to the highest seat on the bench, as president of the court of session. It was about the year 1742 that Blair tried the perilous path of authorship. His MS. of "The Grave" was, through the kindness of Isaac Watts, offered to two different London houses, but rejected. He sent the MS. afterwards to Doddridge, with the same unsucccess. Next year, however, the poem was published in London, and was well received. It was not printed in Edinburgh till 1747, after the author was beyond the reach of praise or censure. His death happened in consequence of a fever, on the 4th February, 1746; and his remains were laid in the kirkyard of Athelstaneford, with no rude rhyme, nor fulsome epitaph, to mar the solemnity of the spot, but simply a moss-grey stone, with the two letters R. B. carved thereon, to tell the traveller where the poet lies. His poem is his monument. An obelisk in memory of the poet was erected in Athelstaneford in 1857. "The Grave" is the only poem Blair ever penned. It consists of 767 lines, not quite so lengthy as some of the books of Paradise Lost or the Course of Time. It has no definite plot, is amenable to no unities. It is a gallery of pictures illustrative of the darkness of death, and the black river of death. On a green knoll is seen the church with the churchyard behind it, the cloud of night giving impressiveness to the scene. Then follows a photograph of the young widow at the grave of her husband: then sketches of Death as the destroyer of friendships, of joy and happiness, as the leveller of rank and nobility, strength and beauty, wisdom and folly, doctor and patient, minister and people. The miser, the suicide, and others, next pass in review; and the poem closes with the Son of God bringing life and immortality to light. You cannot say of it, that it is a copy of any other poem either in style or manner, though many of its quotable sentiments are often mistaken for those of Shakspeare. Campbell says of Blair, "He may be a homely and even a gloomy poet in the eye of fastidious criticism; but there is a masculine and pronounced character even in his gloom and homeliness, that keeps it most distinctly apart from either dulness or vulgarity." "He excels," says Gillfillan, "in describing the darkest and most terrible ideas suggested by the subject." His originality is most marked; his imagery bold and daring. The poem has been often printed, and is widely spread.—W. B., D.

BLAKE, JOACHIM, a Spanish general, died at Valladolid in 1827. He belonged to an Irish family that had settled at Malaga. He entered the army as a cadet in 1778. It was not until twenty years afterwards that he attained the rank of captain, and in that capacity served among the volunteers of Castile, in the war against the French republic. In this campaign he was promoted to the rank of brigadier. He afterwards distinguished himself in the insurrectionary war against Napoleon, and was appointed to the chief command of the army of Galicia. In 1812 he was made prisoner of war, and conveyed to the fortress of Vincennes, near Paris, where he remained until the fall of Napoleon. He then returned to his native country, and obtained the command of the corps of military engineers. After the destruction of the constitutional government, which had been established in 1820, he suffered much from the persecutions of the absolutists, on account of his having been a member of the old council of regency.—G. M.

BLAKE, JOHN BRADLEY, an English naturalist, was born in London on 4th November, 1745, and died at Canton on 16th November, 1773. He studied at Westminster school, and devoted his attention to mathematics, chemistry, and particularly to botany. Having been sent as one of the East India Company's supercargoes to Canton in 1766, he made a large collection of Chinese grasses and seeds, useful in medicine, the arts, and domestic economy, along with dried specimens of the plants which furnished them.—J. H. B.

BLAKE, JOSEPH, one of the early governors, and one of the proprietaries, of the province of Carolina, before the territory passing under that name was divided into the two colonies of North and South Carolina. His father, a brother of the famous Admiral Blake, had brought him and a colony of dissenters over to Carolina about 1685. Blake himself, though a dissenter, was

made governor in 1696, and remained in office four years. His appointment was a concession to popular feeling, made in the hope of reconciling the embittered feelings and jarring interests of churchmen and dissenters, proprietaries and colonists; and it was a successful measure, Carolina seeming at length to enjoy some internal peace. Blake showed his liberal and tolerant spirit by procuring an act from the assembly enfranchising the Huguenots, and consenting to another, which endowed the episcopal church at Charleston with a parsonage and an annual stipend.—F. B.

BLAKE, ROBERT, one of the most celebrated of England's admirals, and the genuine founder of England's naval supremacy, was born at Bridgewater in Somersetshire about August or September, 1599. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but he was baptized on the 27th of September, 1599. Assuming that the ceremony of baptism was performed at the usual period, Blake would be four months younger than Oliver Cromwell, who was born on the 25th of April of the same year. His father was Humphrey Blake of Plainsfield, and his grandfather was Robert Blake of Tuxwell, who was mayor of Bridgewater. Humphrey, the admiral's father, besides being a landed proprietor, was an adventurous merchant—a seafaring trader, who embarked in his own ship, and traded with his own cargoes to Spain. He may thus have implanted in the mind of the young Robert, those seeds of naval heroism which were only to germinate in after years.

Blake's life may be conveniently divided into four periods—his university career—his civil career at Bridgewater—his military career, and his naval career.

Blake went to Oxford in 1615, when he was sixteen years of age, with the intention of devoting himself permanently to letters, as his taste was bent in that direction. He is said to have been a diligent student, and also to have been much given to field sports. He had matriculated as a member of St. Alban's hall, but afterwards removed to Wadham college at the request of his father's friend, Nicholas Wadham, a Somersetshire man, who had then recently founded the edifice which bears his name. There he completed his education, and his portrait is still seen in the dining-hall of Wadham. As Blake intended to devote himself to learning as a profession, he competed for a fellowship at Merton college, but was unsuccessful—Sir Henry Savile, the warden of Merton, having a distaste for men of low stature. He took his degree, however, as master of arts, and remained altogether at Oxford nine years. He was then twenty-five years of age. Humphrey Blake appears to have been too adventurous in his speculations, and he had not prospered. His health was failing, and Robert was called home to attend to the family affairs; and, as it soon proved, to attend his father to the tomb. Robert, as the eldest son, now found himself in a position of no ordinary responsibility. His widowed mother was left with a numerous family, for whose education and support it was Robert's duty to provide. Well and manfully did Blake perform these duties. He proved himself a man of unflinching nature, and at once took the family affairs into his own hands. After paying the whole of his father's debts, he found that he inherited £200 a year, and the house at Bridgewater. With this income he constituted himself the father of the family—took care of his mother—reared and educated his brothers and sisters—planted them all out in life, and had the satisfaction of seeing them all attain to positions of independence—some of them to wealth and consideration. The man had begun well; in fact, during the whole of Blake's career, we may describe his conduct in a single sentence—"This man was faithful to his trust." While at Bridgewater, Blake was the moving spirit of the liberal party, and one of those who signed a remonstrance praying the king to put an end to religious persecution, and to what the puritans called the popish rites and ceremonies of Laud. He was a thorough puritan and a thorough republican. In the short parliament which met in April, 1640, and was dismissed three weeks after, Blake sat as member for Bridgewater, and there he first met the great leaders of the reforming party. In November, 1640, Charles was obliged by his difficulties to summon a new parliament—the Long Parliament—which dragged out its existence for many years. Blake became a member of the Long Parliament in 1645, and sat in it for Taunton.

In 1642 the civil war broke out, not unexpectedly to Blake it would seem, as he appears to have been organizing a party in the west—collecting arms—devising watchwords—procuring horses—and, in general, getting ready for the fray. His was

one of the first troops in the field, and he appears to have played his part more or less in almost every action fought in the west country. His first prominent appearance was at the siege of Bristol in July, 1643. Bristol, at that period, was a town of much more relative importance than at present—a sort of capital of the west. It was commanded by Colonel Fiennes—was well provisioned—had plenty of arms and ammunition—perhaps 2000 regular troops, and was capable of making a stout defence. Its lines were strengthened by small forts, and one of these, called Prior's hill, was commanded by Captain Blake. Prince Rupert and his brother, Maurice, appeared before the town, and made immediate preparations for storming it. The first day's action was indecisive. On the second day Rupert again advanced his troops. His design was to pass the curtain between Prior's hill and the next position. No sooner did his troops advance, however, than they were taken in flank by the steady fire of Blake's men, so that Prior's hill became the key of the day's operations. Detachment after detachment advanced, and still they found the pestiferous little fort firing away with steady resolution. Lord Grandison, who commanded this portion of the attack, was at last convinced that nothing could be done so long as Blake held Prior's hill, and he summoned his whole force to storm it. On they went, gallantly enough, up to the very wall, but in vain. Blake knew the value of good marksmen in such cases, and the officers went down one after another. At last the men ran away, and to the utter astonishment of the royalists, out rushed Blake and pursued them. Grandison was now desperate, and shouting to his men to follow him, he led a third attack. He also went down. His next colonel—Colonel Owen—took his place, and he also went down. Blake would not be beaten, and so, by sheer hard fighting, he drove back the whole attack—swept the line—cleared the hill—and withdrew to his little fort, ready to fight them again. Colonel Fiennes, however, parleyed with Rupert, and agreed to surrender the city—for which he was afterwards tried by court-martial, and condemned to be shot, but was pardoned by the lord-general Essex.

After this Blake was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Popham's regiment—a picked body of 1500 men, well-equipped and strong roundheads. With a portion of this force he endeavoured to surprise Bridgewater, and while there he lost his brother Samuel, who was killed in a foolish expedition after a royalist officer. On being informed of his brother's death, Blake only remarked, "Sam had no business there;" but Sam had left two children, and to these children Blake was ever afterwards a father. He took charge of them as his own—made one of them a seaman, and at his death, left him the great gold chain which parliament had voted for his services.

After the fall of Bristol, Rupert went northward with the king, while Prince Maurice remained in the west to subdue the few towns that remained faithful to the parliament. Dorchester, Weymouth, Barnstaple, Dartmouth, and Exeter, soon fell into the hands of the cavaliers. Plymouth, Lyme, and Poole, were almost the only places that remained. The first was too strong to be taken, and Maurice, leaving a portion of his forces to blockade the town, marched onward to chastise the garrisons of Lyme and Poole. Lyme was a small seaport town with scarcely a thousand inhabitants—with very insufficient defences—overlooked by the high ground on the land side; and, in fact, as indefensible a place as can be conceived. Blake occupied it, however, with about 500 men of his own, and some volunteers, and determined to defend it. Maurice advanced with a large force, and summoned the place to surrender. Blake returned a haughty answer, and a general charge was sounded, as if the capture was a matter of course. Cavalry and infantry advance upon the town, but soon retire in confusion. Maurice must sit down to a siege, and there he remained for two months, losing his men and losing his time, but making no impression on the "little vile fishing town." Essex was approaching with an army from London, and Maurice was obliged to break up his quarters, and retire to Exeter. This was in the early summer of 1644, the time when the affairs of the parliament—had it not been for the assistance of the Scottish army—were in a very critical position. Dugdale says, that at the beginning of the year all the north of England beyond Trent, excepting Hull in Yorkshire and some few inconsiderable places, being by the marquis of Newcastle reduced to the king's obedience, as also the west by Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, excepting Poole and Lyme in Dorsetshire, and Plymouth in Devonshire, the members sitting at

Westminster became so startled, that some of the leading men prepared for quitting the realm. This was the turning point of the war. The self-denying ordinance was passed, which provided that no member of either house could enjoy any office or command, military or civil. Essex, who had lost his army in Cornwall, was compelled to retire, and Sir Thomas Fairfax became commander-in-chief. Sir Thomas found that no man would suit him for a lieutenant-general so well as Oliver Cromwell, and Oliver consequently escaped the ordinance by a special dispensation of parliament. The winter of 1644-45 was the time when the new model army was to be formed—the army which, under Fairfax and Cromwell, in about a year extinguished the power of the king, and put an end to the first civil war. It was at the very lowest ebb of the parliamentary fortunes that Blake exercised the greatest influence, and to him must be attributed in great measure the after course of success. We must, therefore, to understand the importance of his operations, consider not only the military incidents, but the extraordinary tact and resolution with which he engaged in a scheme that took up the attention of the royal troops. After the surrender of Essex's army, the king might possibly have felt himself in a position to concentrate his troops, and to strike a heavy blow at the declining cause of the roundheads. With the whole of the west country behind him entirely at his command, he might have swept on towards London: for there cannot be a doubt, that at this period, the parliamentarians were speculating on the probability of being hanged in case the king should apprehend them with arms in their hands. Though Marston moor had been fought, it is more than likely that a single battle in the open field, won by the king, would have produced a general panic, and perhaps have led to the flight of the parliamentary leaders.

Blake then resolved to do his best to hamper the royalist movements; and for this purpose occupied the town of Taunton in the summer of 1644. Taunton lay on the great highroad to Exeter, and the supplies for the king's army in the west must either go through the town, or take to cross roads eminently unfavourable for passage. In going westward the royal army had prudently let Taunton alone. On their return the royalists determined to capture the town, an achievement which seemed to present no great difficulty, as Blake was completely isolated, and could expect no succour. Charles, too much elated with his success over Essex, did not remain in the west, but passed on towards London, changed his mind at Salisbury, and retired to Oxford for the winter. The capture of Taunton was in the first place confided to a detachment at Bridgewater; no one supposing that Blake had serious thoughts of defending a town that had always changed hands according to the predominance of the forces in the field. First they summoned him with threats of fire and sword. "Last drop of our blood," replied Blake. Then they tried to storm him out, and were knocked on the head for their pains. Then they tried to starve him out. "Eat my boots first," said Blake. Then more troops arrived, quarrelled among themselves, and Taunton became a bone of contention at the royalist councils. "Why don't you storm him out?" said the west-country gentlemen. "Batter him out," said Goring, who was there with his crew. And thus they stormed and battered, but out of Taunton they could not get him. "I'll have him out," said Sir Richard Grenville, and vowed he would never leave the place till he was out—a rash vow, as all this time the new model army had been getting under weigh, with various matters in store of an entirely new model. So long as Blake could hold Taunton, the royalist army was of no manner of use, and therefore the cavaliers at last resolved to concentrate their forces for the purpose of taking the town, and then they would march eastward and perform wonders. Before that time arrived, however, a certain Oliver Cromwell had fairly taken the field with certain troops, which "truly never were beaten," as Oliver said. It was too late—month after month had passed away, and Blake could not be got out. They had stormed him, and starved him, and blockaded him, and battered him, but out he would not come.

In the beginning of May, 1645, Fairfax was on his march westward to the relief of Taunton. A counter order, however, reached him at Blandford, and he despatched Colonel Welden with four regiments to the aid of Blake, and on the 11th May Taunton was so far relieved. This, however, was only the first part of Blake's troubles. The king appears to have been infatuated, or not to have suspected the character of the new model

army. He despatched Goring to make a new attack on Taunton, thinking, perhaps, that the war would go on in the quiet fashion of the previous year. On the 12th June, Oliver Cromwell joined Fairfax, and on the 14th was fought the battle of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, which for the most part destroyed the king's army, and ruined his power in the midland counties.

Now was seen the immense importance of Blake's defence of Taunton. Had there been no Blake and no Taunton, the whole of the west would still have been at the command of the royalists, who would not only have had free passage, but would have been able to concentrate their troops, and perhaps to fight another battle that would have gone far to redeem the reverse of Naseby. Every operation in the west, however, was defeated by Blake's obstinacy; in fact, his defence of Taunton broke the neck of the royal power in the west, and enabled Fairfax to take the western forces in detail. Immediately after Naseby, Fairfax set out for Taunton, which was then hotly besieged by Goring. On his approach, Goring withdrew to Langport, and there, on the 10th July, was fought the battle of Langport, where Goring was routed; "after which," says Dugdale, "nothing but loss and ruin every day ensued." "This engagement," says the *Weekly Intelligencer*, "happened the more opportunely in regard that if it had been deferred three days longer, Colonel Goring expected a recruit of about 6000 horse and foot from Grenville." [Mr. Carlyle, with a little slip of inaccuracy most unusual for him, seems to place the battle of Langport and the taking of Bridgewater subsequent to the storming of Bristol. These events, however, took place in July, whereas the storming of Bristol did not take place till September.] The battle of Langport finally relieved Blake. He had done his duty, steadily and well. He had held Taunton altogether for a year, and had stood two regular sieges occupying about three months. He was master of a ruined town, surrounded by a devastated country—but he was master, and that was much. In defending the town against Goring and the rabble which that cavalier officer seemed to have a peculiar talent for attracting to his standard, Blake was defending something even more sacred than any political cause—the honour of the hearth and home. Blake fought not merely for himself, but for every woman and every child that Providence had committed to his care; his triumph was over the rapine, plunder, and licentiousness that would inevitably have followed his defeat. Indeed, of all the honours to which the parliamentarians are entitled, not the least is that in their hands, and especially in the hands of Cromwell and Blake, war was less immoral and less wicked than in the hands of any other men who have ever handled a sword.

In the defence of Taunton Blake exhibited the first peculiarity of his genius—his genius for defence. Cromwell's genius was for attack—swift, heavy, and irresistible. But the genius of defence is perhaps of as high an order as the highest capacity for attack. Where all dash bravely on, he must be a craven indeed who would remain behind from the petty fear of injury to himself. But to be shut up day after day and night after night; hope sometimes taking wing, and hopelessness, not fear, shadowing coldly round the soul and quenching its native fortitude; when suffering stares wildly out from the hollow eye of hunger, and grim famine, like a demon before the time, sits scornfully in the portal of expectation, mocking at sorrow and hindering the entrance of faith; when the bugle call of the morning summons the eye to the spectacle of smouldering ruin, and the sound that breaks on the ear of the midnight sentinel is the wail of a famishing child; when even the Providence above seems to disregard the agony of desire, and the dark image of despair begins to loom fearfully in the vista of the future; when the brave are silent, and treachery begins to lurk in the furtive eye of the coward: it is the soul of the hero alone that remains unmoved—not unmoved in sympathy, but in resolution—with the bright star of honour still resplendent to the eye of faith, still beaming in its full effulgence, and beckoning onward in the path of duty, fail who list or come what may.

Such then was Blake—a man who had been tried in the furnace and came out shining like gold; and such was the man who in after years, in the sear and yellow autumn of his life, was to face the battle and the breeze, and to sweep from the ocean with the same unselfish heroism every antagonist of the commonwealth of England.

We now turn to Blake as a seaman. Before Blake's time the English navy was comparatively of little importance. True,

there had been the invasion of the Spanish armada, and it had been defeated more by the elements of nature than by anything the English ships had done. But at that time the navy was a scrambling collection of vessels, many of which were only temporarily turned to the purposes of war; while the men who manned them were a miscellaneous gathering of soldiers, seamen, and adventurers. There was nothing afloat that could make the power of England felt farther than her own shores. Discoverers there might be, buccaneers there might be, but properly speaking there was no naval power. This, then, was Blake's task, not to create the navy of England, for that already existed in indifferent form, but to create the naval power of England; to make the world feel that there was a tight little island which meant to assert its place in the political arena, and to make its name respected in regions where hitherto that name was scarcely known. Robert Blake, in fact, was the founder of the naval supremacy of England.

[The following comparison between the eight largest English ships in the year 1646, and eight of the ships of the Baltic fleet in the recent war with Russia, will enable the reader to form some idea of the strength of the Commonwealth navy :—

COMMONWEALTH NAVY, 1646.			BALTIC FLEET, 1854.			
	Men	Guns		Men.	Guns.	Horse power.
No. 1..... 875 tons,	280	50	Duke of Wellington,	1100	131	780
" 2..... 600 "	170	40	Royal George,.....	990	121	400
" 3..... 575 "	170	40	St. Jean d'Acre,.....	900	101	650
" 4..... 557 "	170	38	Princess Royal,.....	850	91	400
" 5..... 520 "	170	38	Blenheim,.....	660	60	450
" 6..... 559 "	280	36	Hogue,.....	660	60	450
" 7..... 550 "	160	36	Ajax,.....	630	58	450
" 8..... 512 "	150	36	Edinburgh,.....	630	58	450

The remainder of the Commonwealth navy consisted of seventeen or eighteen smaller ships, carrying from 110 men down to 45 men each.]

Blake's naval employment appears to have originated in this way. During the civil war the navy was only a spectator of the strife. It did not actively interfere, and in general was less violently republican than the army. It was not prepared to destroy the monarchical authority, and probably would have taken the king's side when the parliament showed symptoms of absorbing the whole power of the state. In the summer of 1648 the king was a prisoner at Carisbrook in the Isle of Wight, and various risings of the royalists took place throughout the country. In the spring the Welsh had risen, and had been settled by Cromwell; in July the Scots entered England, and were also settled by Oliver at Preston. A spirit of loyalty was evidently making rapid progress, and the fleet shared in the general reactionary movement. On the 12th July, 1648, while lying in the Downs, the fleet mutinied, declared for king, parliament, and covenant; sent for its old admiral, the earl of Warwick, who had given up his command under the self-denying ordinance; and though Warwick succeeded in restoring order, eleven ships under Admiral Batten declared resolutely for the king, and sailed over to Holland to Prince Charles. These revolted ships were the origin of the sea-life both of Prince Rupert and Robert Blake. Young Prince Charles, thinking that the whole of the navy would join the royal cause, placed himself on board, sailed over to Yarmouth, thence to the Downs, and the two squadrons fooled away their time to no purpose. Warwick was incapable, and the royal squadron had no head, until Prince Rupert took command, and carried into his naval career the same impetuous courage that he had exhibited as a soldier. The parliament was soon convinced that a man of equal enterprise must be found to cope with him. That man was Blake, who was taken from the governorship of Taunton, and with Colonels Deane and Popham, invested with the command of the English navy.

Blake undertook his command when he was about 50 years of age, in April, 1649. He was styled *sea-general*. The term *admiral*, derived from the French *amiral*, seems to have originated in the crusades, when the Saracen emirs were styled *amirauz*, as we find in Joinville. But down to Blake's time there had been no proper distinction between the land service and the sea service, and the distinctive titles had not been required. The fleet was divided into several squadrons—one under Deane was stationed in the Downs; another under

Popham was stationed at Plymouth; another under Sir George Ascue was stationed in Dublin bay; and Blake himself undertook to encounter Prince Rupert, who had taken up his quarters at Kinsale in Ireland, from which port he appears to have carried on an indiscriminate system of marauding. Here Blake blockaded Rupert, until the latter escaped with seven ships, October, 1649, to Portugal. In the beginning of 1650 Blake was appointed to pursue him, and reached the Tagus. King John, however, declared for Rupert and Maurice, whereupon Blake seized the Brazil fleet which was coming out of the river. In the autumn he also caught the South American fleet coming home, richly laden, and captured several ships. These losses appear to have exhausted the patience of the Portuguese court, and Rupert slipped from the Tagus, and repaired to the Mediterranean. Blake followed him, and at Carthage in Spain he fell in with some of the revolted ships, and destroyed them. Rupert and Maurice he pursued to Toulon; but the princes once more escaped, passed the Strait of Gibraltar, and sailed to the West Indies. In this expedition into the Mediterranean, Blake was the first English admiral who had appeared on that sea since the crusades. After an absence of twenty months, Blake returned home, having carried the red cross with unsullied honour in the face of Portugal, Spain, and France. He was made warden of the cinque ports, and received the thanks of parliament, and a donation of £1000. Blake's next occupation was to subdue the Scilly Islands, which had been occupied and strongly fortified by the royalists. This was his work of 1651; and here he first discovered the notable fact that wooden ships could be made to attack stone walls with success. His next service was the conquest of the channel islands, Jersey and Guernsey. Here Sir George Carteret still held out for the king and the right of piracy. In October, 1651, Blake was at Jersey, and after a short conflict was master of the island, with the exception of Mont Orgueil and Elizabeth castle. These, however, were soon compelled to surrender, and the English seas were thus cleared of the enemies of the commonwealth.

Blake's proceedings hitherto may be considered as his petty warfare, at least in a nautical sense. He had now to encounter the experienced admirals of Holland. The Dutch at this period were formidable antagonists; they had thriven and prospered under their republican institutions, had a very considerable navy, a large carrying trade, and enterprising mariners, who were quite capable of directing their naval armaments—Van Tromp, De Ruyter, De Witte, and many other able seamen. In December, 1651, the parliament passed the navigation act, which prohibited the importation of goods except in English bottoms—a blow levelled at the carrying trade of the Dutch. This was one cause of the war. Another cause was the right of herring fishing on the coasts of England and Scotland. England claimed the whole, and insisted that the Dutch should pay a lordship. Another cause was the assertion on the part of England of her majesty of the narrow seas. She compelled all ships to lower their flags or a topsail, in acknowledgment of her superiority. The war began in the summer of 1652, with sea fights in the English Channel. There was little decided success till November, when Van Tromp fell upon Blake in the Downs, and gave him a salutary beating, compelling him to take refuge on the Thames. That beating was the foundation of England's naval glory; the best thing that could possibly have happened to Blake or to England. He bent all his energies to reform the navy. True, he offered to resign his command, but the council of state had confidence in him, and left him to do what he conceived best. In the late engagement he had not been supported by his captains, and for this there was a reason. Merchant ships were habitually hired by the government, and converted into men of war, for a longer or shorter period, and these ships were still navigated by the merchant captains. Blake reformed this anomaly, and thenceforth the sea captain was obliged to have a commission from the state. Blake soon had his new fleet under weigh; and in February, 1653, set out in pursuit of Van Tromp, who had gone down the channel with a broom at his mast-head, in token of his intention to sweep the seas—a piece of nautical puppyism that was rather premature. Little did he think what our little admiral—only five feet six—had in store for him. Tromp had gone to the Isle de Rhé, opposite Rochelle, to convoy home a large fleet of merchantmen; and on the 18th February Blake fell in with him, and instantly went to work, his own ship, the *Triumph*, being the first to engage. This battle of Portland was the great

battle of the English commonwealth; fought, as every battle ought to be fought, with the most desperate resolution on both sides. Blake, Deane, Penn, Monk, and Lawson commanded the English; Van Tromp, De Ruyter, Evertz, Swers, and Floritz commanded the Dutch. Both nations had done their best, and the best men of both were there. It was a grand fight—far more deadly than even the battle of Trafalgar. The first day the English clearly had the best of it, taking or destroying eight ships. The second day was a running fight up channel. The third day Blake drove Van Tromp into Calais roads; and in the night the Dutch admiral slipped away with the remains of his fleet into shallow water on the coast of Holland. Altogether the English took some forty or fifty ships, and proved to the world that the parliamentary commonwealth could face all comers on the blue water. We need not follow Blake through his other actions with the Dutch. They fitted out new fleets, but with no better success. They had found their master at sea, even by their own acknowledgment. The red cross of England was triumphant; and in the seventh and last battle that was fought between the commonwealths, Van Tromp, perhaps as gallant and as good a seaman as ever stepped, was shot through the heart. This was in July, 1653, after which there were negotiations and a peace, and the Dutch did consent to strike their flag.

At the end of 1653 Blake again sailed up the Mediterranean, where he had various matters to settle with the powers that had allowed Rupert to dispose of his prizes. His fame was now established, and all men treated him with respect. He first sent to the duke of Tuscany for £60,000, being the price of the vessels that had been sold in his ports. The duke hesitated; but Blake told him that pay he must. The pope also was compelled to refund 20,000 pistoles. Blake then went to Tunis, to demand reparation of the piracies of the Barbary corsairs. He found Tunis a strong port, with every preparation for his reception. The dey treated him with haughty insolence; and Blake, seeing the danger of an attack so long as the dey was on the alert, pretended to sail away, as if he was afraid to encounter the two fortresses that defended the harbour. He remained away about a week, and allowed the caution of the barbarian to relax. On the 3d April, 1655, however, the Tunisian pirates, to their amazement, saw the English fleet enter the port and anchor close to the forts. A heavy cannonade was at once commenced, and in the cover of the smoke Blake sent his boats to fire nine large ships which formed the piratical fleet. In four hours from the firing of the first shot, the whole of the vessels which had been the terror of the seas were completely destroyed. From Tunis Blake went to Tripoli, where he was no longer under the necessity of fighting; thence to Algiers, where the terror of his name made the dey of Algiers consent to a treaty, and to the deliverance of all English captives at a small fixed price. He also delivered a number of Dutch captives, by private subscription, and every sailor in the English fleet subscribed a dollar to relieve the Hollanders. In the Mediterranean, the power of England had made itself felt in a manner that astonished the world.

Blake now returned to England, and prepared for his expedition against the Spaniards. Before sailing he made his will, dated on board the *Naseby*, March 13, 1655-56. The task of humbling Spain, and crippling her commerce, was performed with the most unprecedented success. Blake discovered new capabilities in ships, and did with them what no man had done before. In September, 1656, a squadron he had left to guard Cadiz fell in with four galleons and two other ships coming home, laden with silver, and the other valuables which the Spaniards at that time brought so extensively from their colonies. These Captain Stayner for the most part destroyed, but succeeded in capturing the most valuable, a royal galleon, which contained so much silver that, when it was landed at Portsmouth, thirty-eight waggons were required to convey it to London.

Blake's great performance, however, in this war, was his attack on Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe—a performance that has, perhaps, never been equalled, certainly never surpassed, in the annals of naval warfare. The second silver fleet, consisting of six galleons, and sixteen other ships, was on its way to Europe; but hearing of the fate of the former fleet, it ran into the Canaries, and took up a position in the harbour of Santa Cruz, which was esteemed one of the strongest and safest in the world. The harbour, shaped like a horse-shoe, was defended by powerful forts and a castle; and inside, the ships were drawn up with their broadsides to the sea. The Spanish admiral

naturally thought his position impregnable, as no seamen in the world, save the English, would ever have dreamed of attacking such an array. A Dutch captain, however, who was there with his vessel, and who had seen something of Blake in the former war, went to the Spanish admiral, and requested leave to retire from the harbour. The Spaniard laughed at him, but let him go, while the Dutchman assured the Don that Blake would soon show him something remarkable.

On the 20th April, 1657, Blake fought this wonderful battle, equal to anything that has ever been done on land or sea. He was sick—his health was breaking—he had worn out the sheath of the spirit, but the blade was as bright as ever. From his sickbed he rose to survey his work—arrived at a brief conclusion—called a council of war, and proposed at once to go in to the attack. It was agreed to, hopelessly by some. The men were called to prayers, then to breakfast, then to action. Stayner, now vice-admiral, was appointed to lead the van, and attack the ships. Blake reserved the castle and the land batteries to himself. On they went, amid a hurricane of shot. By two o'clock of the day it was all over with the Spaniards; and at evening, when the sun went down, not a mast, nor a sail, nor a spar, nor a single pennon was seen of all the array on which the sun had risen. All were given to one universal conflagration. Sunk, burnt, and destroyed—as the naval orders run—not a floating thing was there, save masses of blackened wreck. Blake, like Oliver, had given his enemies to darkness. Blake's care was now to get his fleet out of the harbour, and the story runs that a sudden change of wind, which had not been known for years, enabled him to sail out without the loss of a ship.

Blake had thus accomplished every duty that a seaman can be called upon to perform. He was master of the seas, and none dared hoist a hostile flag in the presence of the Commonwealth. But his health was failing—he was going away fast to another world, and the last act of his life was one of peaceful glory. After resolutely demolishing the Spaniards, and putting down the Dutch traders, who would have carried on the Spanish trade under the Dutch flag, he turned his last efforts to the release of the christian captives who were in the hands of the Salee rovers. Not a shot did he now require to fire. The whole maritime world now knew that Blake was master of the ocean, and the terror of his vengeance was sufficient to make even the corsairs listen to his just demands. Blake had finished his career. In his old flag-ship, the *St. George*, he set out for England, a worn-out and dying man. Often he asks if England is yet at hand, and when at last the Lizard is sighted, it is too late. Blake is dying, and he expires as the *St. George* approaches Plymouth. He died on the 17th August, 1657, and on the 4th September he was buried, at Cromwell's expense, in Westminster abbey. After the Restoration, Charles II. committed the wretched atrocity of disintering his body, and it was thrown into a pit in the yard of Westminster abbey. For the more minute facts in the life of Blake the public is indebted to the researches of Mr. Hepworth Dixon.—P. E. D.

BLAKE, WILLIAM, a painter, and what is rarer, a genius, if ever one lived, was the son of a hosier in Carnaby Market, and born 1757. He was educated by the quiet man, his father, for the counter; but he soon leaped over this, and broke his way into the Eden of art—an Eden not guarded by flaming angels, it is true, but by the more horrid and deterring forms of hunger, consumption, scorn, despair, poverty, and death. The father wondered how the boy could throw aside stockings to waste his time over cheap prints of Raphael and Reynolds; but his mother knowing (so wise is love) that the angels had whispered to her child, secretly encouraged him in the straight and narrow way. At ten he became an artist; at twelve a poet;—what millions would great kings have given to have insured the talents of the poor hosier's son for their brainless bantlings! The father moved by the sight of drawings on the back of shop bills, and innumerable sketches on the counter, tried to place his son with an "eminent artist;" but the eminent artist was too imaginative in his charges. Blake, afraid of being chained beyond escape, prayed his father to bind him to an engraver, and at fourteen years old he was bound to an engraver in Green Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Here he worked hard for his master, studied at odd times and evenings under Flaxman and Fuseli, and when he could run to his room, locked himself in, and made drawings, illustrated with verses, to hang up in his mother's room. He was always at work—called amusement, idleness, and money—

making folly. At six-and-twenty he fell in love with Katherine Burtcher, a servant—a poor man's daughter who lived near his father's house. He was describing to her some disappointment he had experienced in love. Dark-eyed Kate said, with a sigh, "I pity you from my heart." "Do you pity me?" said Blake, "then I love you for that." "And I love you," said the good girl; and so they married. This marriage offended his father; so Blake left his home, and went to live in Green Street. On his father's death, Blake and Parker, a fellow-apprentice, commenced business as printsellers, taking Robert, a favourite brother, as pupil. Genius cannot keep a shop;—the pet Benjamin died; Parker quarrelled; the shop was shut up; and Blake went to live in Poland Street. Here he began to design, engrave, compose music, and write songs—his wife and family beside him to cheer and encourage. Now came out his sixty-eight "Songs of Innocence and Experience," simple and touching as Wordsworth's inspirations. He began to be a confirmed mystic, hearing voices and seeing spirits. His books did not sell, and he had to live by the graver. The spirit of his dead brother, he believed, had taught him a new mode of engraving. He was so poor indeed now, that he could only buy copper plates about four inches by three. The "Gates of Paradise," with sixteen illustrations, was his next work, and after these came a quite unintelligible dream—*Urizen*, with twenty-seven designs—quite nightmares of hell, and founded on visions seen with his own dreamy eyes. Even his dear wife could not understand these, but was sure, with right heavenly faith, that they had "a meaning and a fine one." He was now living in Lambeth. Blake's name getting a little dimly known, he was employed to illustrate Young's *Night Thoughts*, which he did, rather astonishing the quiet meeting-house public. Flaxman, delighted with this work, introduced Blake to Hayley, the twaddling poet, who asked him down to Felpham in Sussex, to illustrate his life of his friend Cowper. Down he went; there he lived happily, wandering at evening by the sea, believing he met Moses and Dante, "gray, luminous, majestic, colossal shadows," as he called them; seeing fairies' funerals, and drawing the demon of a flea. After three years of this tranquil happiness he removed to London, and took a house, 17 South Molton Street, where he lived seventeen years. He now produced his "Jerusalem," with one hundred tinted engravings, for which he charged twenty-five guineas. The preface modestly began by saying, that "after my three years' slumber on the banks of the ocean, I again display my giant forms to the public." The giant forms were unreadable, and did not sell. For twelve *inventions* to illustrate Blair's *Grave*, Cromek, the publisher, paid him but twenty guineas, and, to his extreme vexation, gave them to Schiavonetti to engrave. Blake's style was not fashionable enough for the general public. Some of these designs are tame and dull enough, others grand, and a few ludicrous. The angel who blows the last trumpet stands on his head in the air; the death of the strong, wicked man is sublime; the old man at death's door is meagre, but fine. An unpleasant quarrel with the amiable Stothard followed up the vexation of this Schiavonetti business. Both artists began a Canterbury pilgrimage at the same time. Holland declared that Blake had seen him beginning his picture. Blake declared that Cromek, the publisher, had actually commissioned the picture before Stothard took up his pencil. Cromek said the thing was one of Blake's dreams; but in 1809 the rival pictures, with sixteen others, appeared at an exhibition of Blake's works in Broad Street, at the house of his brother, accompanied by a catalogue full of mad fancies and crazy, clever argument, railing against oil painting, "the demon Correggio," and indeed every painter who disregarded the purity of outline for mere sensual colour. His pictures of "the Spiritual Form of Nelson guiding Leviathan," and "the Spiritual Form of Pitt guiding Behemoth," sent people away stunned and puzzled, but still they excited interest. Charles Lamb sent Blake's chimney-sweep song to the poet Montgomery, and Bernard Barton seeing it was delighted. After painting Lot's portrait, and seeing the devil glaring at him through the grate of his staircase window, this enthusiast, happy with one room for study, kitchen, and bed-chamber, and eighteen shillings a week, would sit down and illustrate Job, whose patience he rivalled. For these tame, timid, and quaint illustrations we have no great admiration, though there is a fine religious enthusiasm about a few of them, particularly No. 14—"The Morning Stars singing together."

The night was coming; Blake's small fame had been gradually going down since the time of his exhibition; people grew satiated and wearied of his originality and obscurity. He was poor and in a garret, yet independent, cheerful, vigorous, and free from debt. A kind friend, Mr. Linne, employed him to engrave his book of Job illustrations, and at these he worked with ardour and enthusiastic skill, dreaming and brooding only when he had earned the time to do so. His next works were prophecies of the destinies of America and Europe, with eighteen and seventeen plates respectively. His visions grew more and more incoherent; his verse (a bad sign) rhymeless; there were all sorts of demigorgons; the nightmare, and all her ninefold; enormous fishes preying on dead bodies; the great sea serpent; angels pouring out spotted plagues; furies in the sun, &c.

In 1823 the poor sick genius retired to Fountain Court in the Strand, and with noble unabated vigour set to work illustrating Dante—engraving 7, and planning 102 designs. Kind friends aided him by buying his poems, and he wrought incessantly at "Jerusalem," tinting and tricking it with paternal love; but no one would give 25 guineas for a thing not to be understood, and it remained on his hands. He was now 71, and his strength began to fail. "I glory," he said to his wife, "I glory in dying; I have no grief but in leaving you, Kate." Three days before his death he sat bolstered up in bed tinting "The Ancient of Days," his favourite work. "It is done," he said; "I cannot mend it." He lay singing extemporaneous songs, and died on the 12th of August, 1828, without his wife, who watched him, knowing the moment of his death. Blake's mode of colour was a secret, revealed to him, he said, in a vision. The ground of his panel was a mixture of whitening and glue; his colours he mixed with diluted size; he used to varnish with glue water, and paint into that. In engraving he had also secrets, which perished with him and his brave wife. Blake was short and thin, with high pale forehead, and large dark eyes. His temper was irritable—his voice low and musical—his manners gentle and unassuming. He believed himself a martyr for poetic art, and pitied those who sold themselves for gain. He left 100 volumes of verse prepared for the press. Would we could recover some of these! A selection of his poems would certainly become classical, so burning are his words, and so tender is sometimes their harmony. Of uneducated men's unknown poetry they stand all but highest. Could Shelley or Byron surpass these "On the Tiger," published about 1788?—

Tiger, tiger, burning bright,
In the forest of the night;
What immortal hand or eye
Framed thy fearful symmetry?

In what distant deeps or skies
Burned the fervour of thine eyes?
On what wings dare he aspire,
What the hand dare seize the fire?

And what shoulder and what art
Could twist the sinews of thy heart?
When thy heart began to beat,
What dread hand formed thy dread feet?

When the stars threw down their spheres,
And sprinkled heaven with shining tears;
Did life smile his work to see?
Did He who made the lamb make thee?

The play of "Edward V." reads like a rather misshaped scrap of Marlow's. "Innocence" is the sweetest of idylls. "The Chimney-sweeper" is true, and even better than the Wood Street blackbird song of Wordsworth—and has, in its way, never been surpassed. His "Laughing Song" runs over with innocent joy. His "Gwinn King of Norway" is as fine as Chatterton's Sir Baldwin, and turns the miserable sickly verses of the fashionable poets of his own day—Darwin and Hayley—into street rhymesters. Mr. Rosetti, the eminent leader of the pre-Raphaelites has in his possession much of Blake's MS. poetry. We must remember that Blake led the way for the Lake school; for Scott did not publish *Götz* till 1799, and Coleridge and Wordsworth the *Lyrical Ballads* till 1798.—W. T.

BLAKENY, LORD, a distinguished military officer, born in 1672, descended from an English family long seated at Mount Blakeny in the county of Limerick. He entered the army early in Queen Anne's reign, and soon showed that he possessed talents of no common order for military service. It was not to his professional merits, however, that he owed his advancement, but

to the influence of the duke of Richmond, who obtained for him the command of a regiment. He served as a brigadier-general at Carthage, and led the assault at the storming of Bocharica. During the rebellion of 1745 he was governor of Stirling castle, and his conduct in defending that important fortress against the Highlanders was warmly applauded. His only reward, however, for his services was the lieutenant-governorship of the island of Minorca. He held this post when the French government in 1756 sent an army against it under Marshal Richelieu. General Blakeney had in vain sent urgent notice to the British ministry of the intentions of the French, and warned them of the defenceless state of the island. No measures whatever were taken to ward off the threatened danger until it was too late. (See ADMIRAL BYNG.) A force of 15,000 men was landed on the island, and undertook the siege of fort Le Philip. After a determined resistance, which lasted for twenty days, and drew down the encomiums even of the enemy, the garrison was forced to capitulate. Marshal Richelieu declared that he was induced by the bravery of the governor and garrison, to "grant them such generous terms as would entitle them to march out with all the honours of war, and to be conveyed by sea to Gibraltar." On his return home the veteran governor, now in his 82nd year, received the approbation of George II. for his gallant defence of Le Philip, and was raised to the Irish peerage under the title of Baron Blakeney.—J. T.

BLAMIRE, MISS SUSANNA, a poetess, whose pieces were welcomed with approbation as they appeared; but being written in provincial dialects, and published in different forms at distant intervals, they were in danger of being entirely forgotten till 1842, when Mr. Patrick Maxwell snatched them from oblivion by collecting them into a volume, which he published with a preface, memoir, and notes. Still they are likely to be overlooked or forgotten, in consequence of the language in which they are written becoming every day more and more unintelligible, by the refinement in speech now pervading all classes. Several of them, however, deserve a better fate, particularly the beautiful lyrics entitled "The Nabob" and "The Siller Crown." The gifted authoress was descended from a Cumberland family of high respectability, resident at Cardew hall, near Carlisle, where she was born in 1747. She remained with her parents till she reached her twentieth year, when she removed with her sister, who had married Colonel Grahame, to his estate of Duchray, Perthshire. While there she acquired a taste for Scotch melody, and acquainted herself with the language in which much of it is expressed. She wrote verses in the broad Doric of the district into which she had been introduced, with all the ease and grace of a native, so much so that it would be supposed she had never known any other. Some of her pieces are written in the Cumberland dialect, which of course was more natural to her, but which are still not more intelligible to general readers than the others. The only poem she wrote of any length is a descriptive one entitled "Stockleath, or the Cumbrian Village," which, like most other mere descriptive pieces, fails to excite interest, save in the minds of persons belonging to the locality. Miss Blamire returned to Cumberland, and died unmarried at Carlisle in 1794, in her 47th year.—W. M'K.

BLAMONT, FRANÇOIS COLIN DE, a musician, was born at Versailles in 1690, where he died in 1760. He received his first lessons from his father, a chamber musician to the king, and in 1707 was engaged as violinist by the duchesse du Maine, in whose service he composed a cantata, called "Circe." Lalande was so charmed with this production, that he took the young author as a pupil in counterpoint, and became his steadfast friend. Blamont succeeded the son of the famous Lulli as superintendent of the music of the court in 1719, and was subsequently appointed master of the chamber music of the king. In 1723 he produced the opera of "Les Fêtes Grecques et Romaines," which won him general esteem, and for which he was created a chevalier of the order of St. Michel. He wrote several other operas and a large amount of chamber vocal music; he composed also some ballets for performance at court, which were not produced in public. In his latter years, when he had ceased to write and his music had already grown old-fashioned, he published in defence of this and its style, against the attacks of Rousseau, an "Essai sur les goûts anciens et modernes de la musique Française."—G. A. M.

BLAMPIN, THOMAS, a French Benedictine, born at Noyon in 1640, author of an admirable edition of the works of St. Augustine (in eleven vols., Paris, 1679–1700), was successively

prior of St. Nicaise and St. Remy at Reims, and of St. Ouen at Rouen. Died 1710.

BLAMPOIX, JEAN BAPTISTE, constitutional bishop of Troyes, and a member of the national council of 1801, was born at Macon in 1740, and died in 1820. He resigned his bishopric on the publication of the concordat.

BLANC, JEAN BERNARD LE, born at Dijon in 1707; died at Paris in 1781, an abbé. His tragedy of "Abensaid" was successful, in spite of its very rugged versification. He published elegies and other poems.

* BLANC, LOUIS, a well-known political writer, one of the members of the French provisional government after the revolution of 1848, was born at Madrid, 28th October, 1813. His father was inspector-general of the finances in Spain under Joseph Buonaparte; his mother, a Corsican lady, Estella Pozzo di Borgo; nearly related to the able and somewhat notorious ambassador of Russia, and greatly distinguished by her strength of intellect, and the force of her emotions. Louis spent his earliest youth in Corsica; but in 1830 he repaired to Paris to join his father, who was ruined by the revolution, and could no longer support his family. At the age of seventeen Louis was therefore compelled to struggle for his own support, and commenced his career by giving lessons in mathematics. In 1832 he went to Arras as tutor to the family of M. Hallet, a celebrated machine maker. In that town he made his first appearance as a political writer, and contributed various articles to the *Progrès du Pas de Calais*. In 1834 he went once more to Paris and joined the staff of the *Bon Sens*—became principal editor of that journal in 1837, and remained in that office about a year, when a dispute arose between the proprietors and the editorial staff regarding the construction of the French railroads. Louis Blanc asserted that the railways should be constructed by the state; the proprietors, on the contrary, maintaining that they should be left entirely to private enterprise. This led to his resignation; and in 1839 he established the *Revue de Progrès*, which was intended to advocate the views of the ultra democratic party. In 1840 he published his famous treatise, the "Organisation du Travail," and developed his doctrines of social and political reform. Poverty, said he, comes only from individualism, therefore the individual ought to be absorbed in a vast *solidarité*, where each shall have what he wants, and contribute what he can. These political speculations are certainly far from having obtained general acceptance; nay, they have been so mixed up with the passions and struggles of the revolution, that they can scarcely be said to have obtained a fair hearing; nevertheless, the student will do great injustice to himself, if he permits the unpopularity of these to blind him to the rare merits of the "Histoire de Dix Ans," 1830–1840, or of the history of the French revolution. Louis Blanc's popularity gained for him a place in the provisional government of 1848; and it is alleged that the punishment of death for political causes was abolished in the new republic at his suggestion. He was desirous of creating a Ministry of Progress. The proposition was not entertained by his colleagues, and he sent in his resignation; but was prevailed on to recall it, as a civil war would probably have resulted from his secession. He then became president of the commission of the Luxembourg, the intention of which was to elaborate some new scheme of political economy: the plan, however, led to no definite result. He was named a representative of the people, but did not long remain a member of the constituent assembly, as proceedings were instituted against him on account of pretended treasons. It is impossible at a period so near to that in which one has been called on to contend in the political arena, to expect an impartial estimate either of character or motives. Louis Blanc has suffered more than most. The provisional government was composed of very discordant elements, although fused for the moment; nor need the fact be a marvel to those who recollect the apparent harmony of the famous ministry of our own Earl Grey, notwithstanding the latent feuds, or rather seeds of irreconcilable feuds that existed within it. Its two great parties were those of the *Reforme* and the *National*. The *Reforme* stood by the *masses*; the *National* cared only for the *bourgeoisie*. No tie could bind these long; and in course of the rupture, the stronger sacrificed the weaker, pretty much as unceremoniously as has been the way with more recent *départements* to Cayenne. This Cyclopædia cannot command space for the detail even of such parts of the history of that tumultuous period as are needful to elucidate

the conduct of Louis Blanc; but it may be permitted the writer of this brief notice to say, that after much scrutiny, he cannot escape the conclusion that this victim of the assembly acted throughout as an honourable and high-spirited man, and that, wholly irrespective of the truth or falsehood of his speculative views, he will in all probability long outlive the calumnies that overwhelmed him.—We can do no more now than briefly refer to his recent work, "Historical Revelations." It is a manly and most thorough refutation of gossip, which Lord Normandy ought certainly never to have repeated, and for which one form of *amende* alone is open. The book is farther curious, because of its plain account of the relations between its author and the present emperor of the French.

* **BLANC, LUDWIG GOTTFRIED**, was born at Berlin, 19th September, 1781. He studied theology, became in 1814 one of the chaplains to the Prussian forces, which he followed into France, and in 1822 was appointed professor of the Romance languages in the university of Halle. He has published some valuable works on Dante "Die beiden ersten Gesänge der Göttlichen Komödie;" "Vocabolario Dantesco," &c.; an Italian grammar, &c. His "Handbuch des Wissenswürdigsten aus der Natur und Geschichte der Erde und ihrer Bewohner" is extensively popular.—K. E.

BLANCHA, JUAN, first consul of Perpignan, and governor of that town under the Spaniards when it was besieged by the French in 1474. His son was taken prisoner in a sortie, and the besiegers, in order to intimidate Blancha, threatened to put the youth to death, unless he consented to surrender the place. The heroic governor returned a peremptory refusal, which cost him his only son, but so animated the courage of the besieged, that he was enabled to prolong the defence of the town for eight months, until John II. of Aragon gave him permission to capitulate, after the citizens were reduced to the last extremity. To perpetuate the memory of his heroism, a marble tablet was erected before his house, with the inscription—"Hujus domus dominus fidelitate cunctos superavit Romanos."—J. T.

BLANCHARD, FRANÇOIS, sometimes called **JEAN PIERRE**, the celebrated French aeronaut, born at Andelys, 1738; died at Paris, 1809. From his youth, although unlettered even in the rudiments of physical science, he was an adept in all the mechanical arts, and before completing his sixteenth year, had constructed a sort of self-propelling machine, with which he accomplished a journey of twenty-one leagues. This invention recommended him to the notice of Louis XVI., who, after the aeronaut's successful attempt in 1785, to cross the Straits of Dover in his improved balloon, gave him a present of 12,000 francs, and an annuity of 1200 livres. In the same year the intrepid aeronaut astonished the public of London by one of his parachute descents, the instrument employed being of his own invention, or at least of his own manufacture. It is asserted by some that the brothers Montgolfier were the inventors of the parachute, as they certainly were the improvers of the balloon. In the course of his adventurous life, Blanchard visited the New World, making his forty-sixth ascent at New-York in 1793 or 1794. His death resulted from apoplexy, with which he was struck while making his sixty-sixth ascent at the Hague, 1808.—J. S., G.

BLANCHARD DE LA HUSSE, FRANÇOIS-GABRIEL-URSIN, a French litterateur, born at Nantes, 1752; died in 1837. He was councillor in the parliament of Rennes; was thrown into prison during the Reign of Terror, and led a life of much vicissitude. Author of some essays and a great number of poetical pieces in the *Almanach des Muses*: Nantes.

BLANCHE, queen of Navarre, died 3rd April, 1441. She was daughter of Charles III., called the Noble, to whom she succeeded in 1425, having previously been twice married—first in 1402, to Martin of Aragon, king of Sicily; and secondly in 1420, to John of Aragon, son of Ferdinand I. At her death she bequeathed her crown to her son, Don Carlos.

BLANCHE D'ARTOIS, queen of Navarre, died about 1300. She was daughter of Robert de France, comte d'Artois, brother of Saint Louis, and was twice married—first to Henry I., king of Navarre, and secondly to Edward, count of Lancaster, and brother of the king of England.

BLANCHE DE BOURBON, queen of Castile, and daughter of Pierre, duke of Bourbon, born about 1338; died in 1361. At the age of fifteen she married Peter the Cruel, king of Castile; but having been suspected of a criminal amour with the king's natural brother, Don Frederick, who had been sent to Narbonne

to receive her, she was from the day after her marriage deserted by her husband. Having, in consequence of this conduct on the part of Pierre, leagued herself with the king's brothers, she was arrested and sent a prisoner to Toledo. She succeeded, however, in making her escape, and took refuge in the cathedral; but a popular insurrection having taken place in her favour, Toledo was taken by assault, and Blanche was transferred to the castle of Medina Sidonia, where she was, by the orders of Pierre, put to death by poison.—G. M.

BLANCHE DE CASTILE, queen of France, born in 1169; died in 1243. She was daughter of Alphonso IX., king of Castile, and niece of the king of England, and married Prince Louis, eldest son of Philip Augustus. In 1223 she ascended the throne with her husband, then become Louis VIII., who, dying three years afterwards, left her by his will regent of the kingdom, and guardian of his eldest son, Louis IX. She had scarcely assumed the regency when a powerful coalition was formed against her, consisting of the principal vassals of the crown and many of the nobility. Unalarmed by the dangers which threatened her, she marched against the rebels, and succeeded, though not without difficulty, in reducing them to obedience. Shortly after the young king had come of age, and assumed the reins of power, he formed the resolution of joining the crusades, and on his departure for the East, left his mother a second time regent of the kingdom. During this renewed exercise of sovereign power, she had greater and more numerous difficulties to contend with than during her first regency, all of which she surmounted by her rare ability, courage, and activity. She has been celebrated in French history for her personal beauty, her high intelligence, and her capacity for government.—G. M.

* **BLANCHET, ALEXANDRE-PAUL-LOUIS**, a French physician, born at Saint Lô in 1817, who has devoted his attention particularly to the treatment of the deaf and dumb. Besides several memoirs on different subjects connected with congenital deafness, he has published "La Surdi-Mutité," 4 vols.

BLANCHET, FRANÇOIS, born at Angerville, near de Chartres, in 1707; died at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1784. Several fugitive poems of his are very graceful, and attracted great attention. He published oriental tales, which were greatly admired. His fugitive poems, circulated in manuscript, were ascribed to several distinguished men of the day. He is reported to have said "Je suis charmé que les riches adoptent mes enfans."—J. A., D.

BLANCHET, PIERRE, born at Poitiers in 1452, where he died in 1519. The pleasant comedy of "l'Avocat Patelin" is usually ascribed to him; but Monsieur Génin, writing in the *Nouvelle Biographie Universelle*, proves that he could not have been the author. He is described by his friend, Jean Bouchet, as

"En son vivant poète satirique,
Hardi sans lettre, et fort joyeux comique."

* **BLANCHET, RODOLPHE**, a Swiss botanist, has devoted his attention particularly to the physiology of plants. He has published works on the influence of ammonia on vegetation, on the potato disease, and on the art of pruning. He has also drawn up a catalogue of the indigenous vascular plants of the Canton de Vaud. His writings extend from 1836 to 1845.—J. H. B.

BLANCHET, THOMAS, a French historical painter, born at Paris in 1617; died at Lyons in 1689. He first studied sculpture under Sarazin; but the stone dust hurting his lungs, he took to painting, and visiting Rome studied with Poussin and Andrea Sacchi, who gave him advice, and taught him what not to do. He returned to Paris a ripe and already-known artist, his design and perspective good, and his colouring natural. He excelled in drawing children, and was thought a master of composition. His errors arose chiefly from a quick and overleaping imagination and the taste of a false age. He painted several pictures for the Hotel de Ville at Lyons, and drew subjects for Notre Dame—"the Ethiopian Eunuch's Baptism," and "the Vision of St. Philip." When he was made R.A. in 1676, his diploma picture was "Cadmus killing the Dragon."—W. T.

BLANCHETON, MARC-ANTOINE, a French physician, born at Vervaison, Puy-de-Dôme, on the 3rd August, 1784; died on the 15th August, 1830. In 1809 he was appointed to the first class in the medical service of the army, and in this capacity went through the Austrian campaign. The experience gained during this military service was of great advantage to him in fulfilling the duties of physician of epidemics, a post to which he was afterwards appointed by the prefect of the department of the

Seine. His principal work is an "Essai sur l'Homme, considéré dans ses rapports géographiques," published at Paris in 1808, written in opposition to the opinions of Cabanis; it is only the outline of a larger work, upon which Blancheton laboured till the end of his life, but which was never published.—W. S. D.

BLANCHON, JOACHIM, born at Limoges; the precise periods of his birth and death are not known, but he was living in 1580. A collection of his poems, entitled "Premières Œuvres Poétiques," was published at Paris in 1583.

BLANCO, MANOEL, a Spanish botanist of the present century. He has published a "Flora of the Philippine Islands," which was printed at Manilla in 1837.

BLANDRATA, GIORGIO, an Italian physician, celebrated for his frequent changes of religion, was born in the vicinity of Saluzzo, and received his education at Montpellier, where he came in the year 1530, and in 1533 received his degree of doctor. Carried away by the new religious doctrines which were at that time agitating the minds of men, Blandrata successively embraced Lutheranism, Calvinism, Socinianism, and Arianism; indeed he appears to have attached himself, at one time or another, to almost every sect existing in his time. The state of his religious opinions, coupled with the desire of success in his profession, led him to visit Poland, where he became physician to the wife of Sigismund Augustus. On returning to Italy he was seized by the inquisition as a heretic, and thrown into prison at Pavia, but escaped, and sought safety at Geneva. Here, however, his peculiar views were not regarded with favour; Calvin handed him over to the officers of justice as a partisan of Servetus, and he only saved his head by making a public profession of faith perfectly in accordance with the Calvinistic tenets. Calvin himself, however, does not appear to have been satisfied with the sincerity of his convert, for we find that on Blandrata's return to Poland in 1558, the influence of the great Swiss reformer caused him to be deprived of all his dignities; and in 1563 he betook himself to the court of John Sigismund, prince of Transylvania, to whom he was appointed physician, and in this position, and a similar one under the succeeding prince, Stephen Bathori, whom he accompanied to Poland, Blandrata remained until his death. During the earlier part of his residence in Transylvania, Blandrata was zealous in disseminating the unitarian opinions which he had adopted, to which he converted the prince, Johann Sigismund, and for which he obtained complete toleration; but subsequently, as old age and the desire of riches grew upon him, his religious ardour appears to have cooled, and in his later years he is described as favouring the jesuits, who had obtained the countenance of his prince. The date of his death is not known, but he is said to have been strangled in his bed by a nephew, whom he had threatened to disinherit, on account of his attachment to the catholic religion. This motive, however, seems scarcely compatible with the change of opinion experienced by this timeserving sectarian in his old age. Many people attributed his sudden death to a visitation of Providence.—W. S. D.

BLANE, SIR GILBERT, baronet, fellow of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Göttingen; of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg; and of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris; physician to the fleet in the West Indies, and North America, during the American war; one of the commissioners of sick and wounded seamen; and physician to their majesties King George IV. and King William IV. A distinguished physician who held high and responsible offices in the medical department of the royal navy, as well as in civil life, and was professionally employed in several important missions during a most eventful period in the history of this country; descended of an ancient Scottish family, was born at Blanefield, Ayrshire, August 29, 1749. After devoting ten years to the study of the various branches of literature and science, as well as of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, and two years in London under the celebrated Hunters, he obtained the degree of M.D. at Glasgow in 1778. On the recommendation of Dr. William Hunter, and of his friend and patron, Robertson the historian, he became shortly afterwards physician and companion to the earl of Holderness, a most accomplished nobleman, who, besides having filled several important posts in the state, had been governor to the prince of Wales. On the death of Lord Holderness, Dr. Blane embarked as a volunteer in the fleet which left England to relieve Gibraltar at the end of 1779, under the command of Sir George, afterwards Lord Rodney, who appointed him physician to the fleet on his arrival at Gibraltar,

immediately after his first victory. The relief of Gibraltar having been effected, the fleet proceeded to the West Indies, and there Dr. Blane was soon afforded ample scope for the exercise of his high professional attainments. During the four years in which he conducted the medical duties of the fleet on that station, he was present in several general engagements with the enemy, including that of April 12, 1782, in which Lord Rodney achieved a signal victory over the French fleet, commanded by the comte de Grasse. The reduction of the naval armament, consequent upon the peace of 1783, rendering a medical officer of Dr. Blane's rank no longer necessary in the West Indies, he returned to England with Sir Francis Drake, who commanded the first division of the fleet sent home. That Dr. Blane zealously and ably carried out his resolution on receiving his appointment to avail himself to the utmost of the advantages which so rich a field of observation presented, is abundantly proved by his well-known work, "On the Diseases of Seamen." In this valuable book, which may be read with advantage at the present day, we find the sickness and mortality of the fleet during four years, clearly and intelligibly stated, and illustrated by regular and methodical tabular forms. Sir John Pringle in the army, Dr. Lind in the navy, and other minds of kindred capacity and vigour, had already recorded the varying proportions of sick in fleets and armies, at different seasons, and in different localities; but Blane may be considered among the very first who systematically applied statistical science to the investigation of medical facts and phenomena. The causes of sickness in fleets in hot climates; the means of prevention, treatment, and cure; and the hygienic views embodied in memorials to the commander-in-chief and to the admiralty, suggesting improvements in the condition of the seamen; are severally treated in an enlightened and philosophical spirit, indicating everywhere a mind capable of anticipating much that was not fully adopted until of late years. To Lord Rodney's honour, be it recorded, he ever took occasion to acknowledge with pride, the great services rendered by the physician to his fleet, and both in writing and conversation, ascribed part of his success to those medical regulations to which the healthy state of the seamen was owing. It was on the strong recommendation of his lordship, and of the other flag-officers and captains of the fleet, that his majesty granted a pension to Dr. Blane, there being at this time no half-pay allowance to physicians of fleets.

There being no prospect of public employment, Dr. Blane, on his return from the West Indies, became desirous of attaching himself to St. Thomas' hospital, as one of its physicians; and on this, as on former occasions, Lord Rodney bore willing testimony to his great merits. Writing to one of the governors of the hospital, his lordship says:—"The gratitude the nation owes Dr. Blane, for his care, attention, and assiduity in preserving the lives of thousands of the fleet I commanded, prove that care and attention were only wanting, and a physician of great abilities, to make that climate (the West Indies) as healthy as the climate of Europe. Britain owes this proof to Dr. Blane; for to his knowledge and attention it was owing, that the English fleet were, notwithstanding their excessive fatigue and constant service, in condition always to attack and defeat the public enemy." Mainly in consequence of this strong recommendation, from one who, although always just, was never prodigal of praise, Dr. Blane was elected a physician to St. Thomas' hospital—a post which he held until 1795, when he was called by Lord Spencer, then at the head of the admiralty, to fill the appointment of a commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, with a view to introduce some new regulations and improvements into that department of the public service. At the peace of Amiens, a great reduction was made in all naval establishments, and Dr. Blane at this time retired from the board of commissioners. In 1805, in consequence of the services he had rendered to the state, in improving the health of the navy, his majesty was pleased to double his pension.

In the autumn of 1809, Dr. Blane, on the nomination of the cabinet council, was charged with a special mission to Walcheren, in order to ascertain the nature and causes of the great sickness and mortality prevailing in the British army in Zealand. He performed this mission to the entire satisfaction of the commander-in-chief; and his report on the condition of the army concludes in these words:—"What an incalculable saving would there have been of human life, treasure, and the whole material of war, had any of the members of the British government,

whether statesmen or warriors, been conversant enough in history and medicine, to have dissuaded them from undertaking the expeditions to St. Domingo and Walcheren." Besides these more prominent employments, of which we have given but an imperfect account, Dr. Blane, while in London, was frequently consulted by various other departments of government, as well as by public bodies. He was a member of committee for drawing up quarantine regulations; he was engaged in an inquiry into the state of the hulks at Woolwich; he drew up directions for the transportation of the army from Egypt; he was the author of a scheme for the better conducting of the medical service of India; and conjointly with Count Rumford and Justice Graham, was on a commission for improving the condition of ships employed in conveying convicts to Botany Bay. He was also consulted by foreign nations on the like subjects, and was presented with gold medals and other tokens of approbation, by the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, and by Mr. Adams, the president of the United States. In 1812, in consideration of his faithful and valuable services, he was created a baronet by the Prince Regent.

Sir Gilbert Blane's principal works are—"The Diseases of Seamen;" "Select Dissertations on several subjects of Medical Science;" and "Elements of Medical Logic." All of these indicate, on the part of the author, the scholar, the highly cultivated physician, the philosopher, and the philanthropist. The engrossing subject of his mind throughout life, whether while afloat or on shore, seems to have been the welfare of British seamen—that class of men whom he felt had contributed so much to our national greatness, and of whose glories and victories he had been a witness and participator. In a pamphlet published so late as 1830, he traces with the spirit and enthusiasm of one whose soul was devoted to the subject, the progressive improvement in the health of the navy during the past fifty years. In this remarkable document he well observes, "It would be of little avail that the depths of mathematical science, the elaborate researches of mechanical, optical, and chemical philosophy, should be called to the aid of navigation, so as to co-operate so admirably in carrying it to its present exalted state of perfection, unless the means of preserving health kept pace with these mighty improvements."

The last public act of this excellent man worthily crowned his long, honourable, and useful career. In his eighty-first year, he founded, with the approbation of the lords of the admiralty, gold medals, to be conferred "once in two years, on two medical officers of ships of war in commission, who shall have delivered into office journals evincing the most distinguished proof of skill, diligence, and humanity, in the exercise of their professional duty." The veteran lived to make the first award of the medals himself. In 1832 he made selection of two journals as best entitled to the honour, the first of which fell to Dr. Liddell (now Sir John Liddell, director-general of the medical department), for his journal describing the cockpit and other arrangements on board the flag-ship *Asia*, of which he was surgeon at the battle of Navarino. He thus concludes his comments on the various journals submitted to him for the adjudication of the medals:—"Having arrived at the eighty-third year of my age, and labouring under a variety of serious infirmities, with little hope of again performing the like duty, I now will, with the warmest sentiments of unfeigned regard, and best wishes for the continuation of the respectability and welfare of the medical officers of the British navy, only say, *valetè vixi*." Since his death, which took place in London, on the 26th June, 1834, the medals have, in accordance with the conditions of the founder, been adjudicated by the director-general of the medical department of the navy, the president of the Royal College of Physicians, and the president of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.—J. O. M'W.

BLANGINI, GIUSEPPE MARCO MARIA FELICE, a musician, was born at Turin in 1781, and died at Paris in 1842. His family was opulent, but his precocious talent and ardent love for music induced them to allow him to adopt this art as a profession. His master was the Abbe Ottani, maestro di capella to the cathedral of his native town, for whom, when but twelve years old, he officiated as deputy. At fourteen Blangini composed a mass with orchestral accompaniments, that was performed at the cathedral. In 1799 he went to Paris, where he gained rapid esteem as a teacher of singing and composer of romances. He was soon commissioned to complete the opera of *La Fausse Duegne*, which Della Maria had left unfinished. In this he was

so successful, that he was immediately employed upon other works, by means of which he quickly established a wide reputation. He gained considerable celebrity by his singing of his own compositions at a series of private concerts which he gave, and which were the resort of all the fashion of Paris. In 1805 the young musician was appointed kapellmeister to the elector palatine of Bavaria, in which capacity he wrote the opera of *Der Kaliphenstreich* for Munich. The princess Borghese, sister of Napoleon, appointed Blangini master of her concerts, and in 1809 he succeeded Reichart as kapellmeister at Cassel to Jerome Buonaparte, then king of Westphalia, when Beethoven refused this office. In 1814 Blangini returned to Paris, and on the restoration of Louis XVIII. received the title of honorary superintendent of music and special composer to the king, and was engaged as professor of singing in the royal school of music and declamation, but was subsequently deprived of this last appointment by the Viscount Larochevoucault. During the next fifteen years he produced several more dramatic works, both at the Opera Comique and at the Academie, and in 1817 revisited Munich to bring out an Italian opera, *Trajan in Dacia*. He is best known by his very numerous romances, and nocturnes for one and two voices, which possess a charming fluency of melody. The fact that of all his compositions for the theatre, his masses and his instrumental pieces, none have survived him, suggests that he owed the opportunity for their production less to their merit than to the opulence of his family, and the interest this procured him.—G. A. M.

BLANKAARD, BLANKAERT, or BLANCARD, STEPHAN, a Dutch physician of the latter part of the seventeenth century, was born at Middelburg, studied at Breda and Amsterdam, and took his degree at the university of Franke. He afterwards returned to Amsterdam, in which city he continued to reside until his death, at the commencement of the eighteenth century. Besides practising medicine with considerable success, Blankaard published a great number of works upon medical and anatomical subjects, many of them in the vulgar tongue; a circumstance which brought upon him a violent attack from Goehlicke, who accuses him of opening the door of the sanctuary of medicine to quacks and ignorant pretenders, who could only abuse the little knowledge they might thus acquire. Of his numerous writings the best is his "*Anatomia Practica Rationalis*," published at Leyden in 1688, in which he describes the results of the anatomical examination of two hundred human subjects, with short statements of the diseases from which they had suffered. This work is remarkable from its precision and clearness, and may still be studied with advantage. His "*Lexicon Medicum Græco-latium*," of which a great number of editions and translations appeared in various countries, is also a valuable work. Blankaard was one of the first to prove by injections, that there is an anastomosis of the finest arteries and veins. See his treatise "*De Circulatione Sanguinis per fibras*," Amsterdam, 1676.—W. S. D.

BLANKENBURG, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON, a German writer, was born in the neighbourhood of Kolberg, 24th January, 1744, and died at Leipzig, 4th May, 1796. He is well known by his "*Zusätze zu Sulzer's Theorie der schönen Künste*," 1796–1798, in 3 vols.—K. E.

BLANKHOF, JOHN TEUNISZ, a Dutch sea painter, was born at Alkmaaz in 1628. He studied under Tierling, Scheyenberg, and Everdingen. His touch was neat, light, and free, his seas were quiet and true. His best scenes were Italian sea-ports, with vessels rocking at their moorings.—W. T.

* BLANQUI, JEROME ADOLPHE, an eminent French political economist, born at Nice in 1798. In 1825 his lectures on the History of Industrial Civilization among the Nations of Europe, attracted much attention, and after filling for a short period the office of director of the School of Commerce at Paris, he was appointed in 1833 to succeed Professor J. B. Say in the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. In 1851 he was charged by the institute of which he was a member to draw up an account of the exhibition of that year; and this task he accomplished in a series of articles in the *Presse*, remarkable for perspicuity and liveliness of style. He has written "*Histoire de l'Economie Politique en Europe, depuis les anciens jusqu'à nos jours*," Paris, 1837; some other works on subjects of political science, and a great number of articles in various journals.—J. S. G.

BLANSERI, SITTORIO, a Venetian painter who studied under the Cavalier Beaumont, succeeding him as court painter at Turin, being indeed considered his best pupil. He painted in

church and palace. Some of his pictures are in the churches of Turin. S. Pelagio had his best work—a swooning St. Luke, supported by an angel. He died in 1775.—W. T.

BLARRU, PIERRE DE, born at Paris, in the valley of Orbay, between Alsace and Lorraine, in 1437; died at St. Diez in 1505. He was one of the canons of the collegiate church of St. Diez. He was a bird-fancier; collected numbers of these captives, and when they died wrote elegiac verses commiserating their fate. The birds are made say in a line, sometimes quoted as beautiful; which, we hope, however, expresses but a puerile fancy—

“Forsitan et geminus dum nos cantare putatis.”

Blarru is remembered by his posthumous Latin poem of the “Nanceis.” The subject is the defeat and death of Charles the Rash, at the siege of Nancy; his hero is René, duke of Lorraine. Blarru was blind, and so far like the Homer of tradition. The poem, when first published, was praised as equal to the Iliad or Æneid. It is not as entirely forgotten at present as such things ordinarily are. In 1840 it was reprinted, and there are French and German translations of it. There is some evidence that Blarru wrote from his own feelings and observations, rather than from the traditional forms of the writers of heroic verse, in the fact that the habits of birds supplied him with his favourite similes. Blarru wrote French verse, which was never admired, and is now forgotten.—J. A., D.

BLASCO, NICCOLO, born at Chiusa in Sicily and flourished towards the end of the 16th century. Mongitore, a very clever biographer informs us, that Blasco taught belles-lettres and philosophy for more than thirty-five years in Naples, Rome, and Palermo, and that he was still living in the last-mentioned city in 1605. He wrote jocular poetry in the Sicilian dialect, and many of his letters, still unedited, are highly praised by the said biographer.—A. C. M.

* BLASIUS, JOHANN HEINRICH, a distinguished German naturalist, born at Nymbrecht, in the district of Cologne, on the 7th October, 1809, became teacher of natural history and mathematics at the high school of Crefeld in 1831, and in 1836 professor of natural history and director of the museum and botanic gardens in Brunswick. Professor Blasius is the author of several papers on zoological subjects, published in Wiegman's Archiv, and in the Memoirs of the Academies of St. Petersburg and Munich. His principal works are “The Natural History of the European Vertebrata,” prepared in conjunction with Count Keyserling, and “Travels in European Russia,” published at Brunswick in 1844, of which he was joint author with Meyendorff, Keyserling, Sir Roderick Murchison, and de Verneuil.—W. S. D.

BLAU, FELIX ANTHON, a German theologian, professor of theology in his native city, Mentz, was born in 1714, and died in 1798. He was among the enthusiasts who flocked into France on the outbreak of the Revolution, anxious to witness the final triumph of liberty; but having been taken prisoner by the Prussians in 1793, his dream of optimism cost him a lengthy imprisonment in a dungeon at Königstein. He was liberated by the French, and appointed a judge of the criminal court in his native city. Died in 1798. His principal works are a “History of Ecclesiastical Infallibility,” 1791—a most violent polemic against the church of Rome—and a critical essay respecting the religious ordinances which had been passed in France since the Revolution, 1798.—J. S., G.

BLAZE, ELZEUR, a French litterateur, born at Cavaillon about 1786; died in 1848. He was pupil of the military school of Fontainebleau, and served in the imperial army in Germany, Poland, and Spain. Author of “La Vie Militaire sous l'Empire,” Paris, 1837, 2 vols. 8vo.

* BLAZE, FRANÇOIS HENRI JOSEPH CASTIL, known as CASTIL-BLAZE, a musical critic, was born at Cavaillon, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, in 1784. His father, Henri Sebastian Blaze, born in 1763, and died in 1833, who, though a notary by profession, was an accomplished musician, and produced several works of importance and merit, at first taught him music. M. Castil Blaze went to Paris to study for the law, but, like his father, he preferred music to jurisprudence, and became accordingly a student of the conservatoire. He was compelled for a time to abandon the pursuit of his predilection, obtained some distinction as an advocate, and returned to his native town with an official appointment. This, after some years, he resigned, and settled himself in Paris, with the determination to attach himself for the future to music and its interests. In 1820 he published

“L'Opera en France,” a critical view of the state of dramatic music, and in the following year he undertook the musical department of the *Journal des Debats*, which he conducted for ten years. He was the first person of his period who wrote upon music in France with any competent knowledge of the subject, and his articles had consequently a most beneficial influence upon the general character of musical criticism. On quitting the *Debats* he was engaged upon the *Constitutionnel*, and has since contributed musical articles to other journals. In 1821 he printed a “Dictionnaire de Musique Moderne,” and subsequently two other works, “Chapelle Musique des Rois de France,” and “La danse et les ballets depuis Bacchus jusqu'à Mademoiselle Taglioni.” He adapted French texts for several of the operas of Mozart, Rossini, and Weber, and his versions are in general acceptance. He published some instrumental quartettes and other pieces of pretension, besides some chansons, which have had popularity.—G. A. M.

BLÉ, NICOLAS DU, marquis d'Uxelles, marshal of France, born 1652; died 1730. He was at first destined for the church, but afterwards entered the army, in which he served for thirty-two years, and attained the highest military honours. He was created a marshal in 1703. In 1710 he was nominated minister-plenipotentiary along with Cardinal Polignac, to attend the conferences of Gertruydenberg. Three years later he took part in the conferences at Utrecht, which terminated the war between France and the allies.—J. T.

BLEDU, JACQUES, a Spanish historian, born about 1550 in the kingdom of Valence. He took an active part in the expulsion of the descendants of the Moors from Spain. Author of “Tractatus de justa Moriscorum ab Hispania expulsiōne,” Valence, 1610, 4to; and other works.

* BLEEK, FRIEDRICH, a German theologian, was born at Arensbök in Holstein, July 4, 1793, and studied theology at Kiel and Berlin under De Wette, Schleiermacher, and Neander. In 1823 he became professor extraordinary at Berlin, and in 1829 was translated to a chair at Bonn. His principal works are—“Der Brief an die Hebräer, Übersetzung und Commentar,” and “Beiträge zur Evangelienkritik,” 1846, &c.—K. E.

BLEGBOROUGH, RALPH, an English physician, born on the 5th April, 1769, at Richmond in Yorkshire; received the rudiments of his medical education from his father, an apothecary in large practice. He afterwards went to Edinburgh for two years, and thence to London, where he studied under Sir Astley Cooper and J. W. Cline at Guy's and St. Thomas' hospitals. In 1793 Mr. Blegborough commenced practising in London as a surgeon, and continued thus engaged for ten years, when, having fulfilled the necessary term of study at a university, he took his degree, and became a member of the Royal College of Physicians. Soon after this he joined Dr. Walshman, a celebrated accoucheur, and continued in the active exercise of this branch of the medical profession until his death, which took place in January, 1827. His writings are confined to a few papers in the medical periodicals, but in the practice of midwifery he held a high position, and he was also a warm advocate of vaccination.—W. S. D.

BLENGNY, NICOLAS DE, a French surgeon, who enjoyed a considerable reputation in Paris during the latter part of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries, was born in Paris in 1652, and died at Avignon in 1722. His history is a curious one. For some years he was clerk to the company of St. Côme, in which position, hearing surgery constantly spoken of, he soon thought himself sufficiently learned to make a figure in the medical profession. To connect himself more immediately with the profession, he is said to have married a midwife, and his first essay in his new mode of life consisted in the construction of bandages for hernia. He is then said to have taken upon himself the delivery of lectures upon surgery, pharmacy, &c., and these measures were attended with such success, that in 1678 we find him appointed surgeon-in-ordinary to the queen. In 1679, in imitation of Bourdelot, he placed himself at the head of a new medical academy which published its memoirs in monthly parts, under the title of “Zodiacus Medico-Gallicus,” of which several volumes appeared, until in 1682, from the outrageous manner in which authors of the highest distinction were handled in it by Blegny, its publication was interdicted by the council of state. Even after the issue of this prohibition, the publication was continued for a year, when it was discontinued, and Blegny made arrangements for the publication of his memoirs at Amsterdam, where they appeared under the title of the “Mercure

Savant." In the meantime his incessant activity was rewarded in 1688 with the post of surgeon-in-ordinary to the duke of Orleans, and in 1687 he even succeeded by his intrigues in pushing himself into the position of physician-in-ordinary to the king, to the great astonishment of all his contemporaries. But this state of prosperity was not destined to be of long duration. His elevation appears to have turned his head. His first folly consisted in his attempts to revive the ancient order of the Saint-Esprit, which was formerly established at Montpellier, and of which he called himself a knight commander, bringing actions against those whom he considered to have usurped the revenues of the order. He then resolved to establish a hospital at Pin-court; but the king, being informed that this pretended hospital was only a place of debauchery, had him arrested on the 4th June, 1693, and conveyed to Fort l'Evêque. He was afterwards removed to the Chateau d'Angers, where he was confined no less than eight years, and on his discharge established himself in Avignon, and practised medicine there with some reputation until his death. The published works of Blegny are of little importance, and for the most part only prove the ignorance of their author. The most important of them relate to the cure of venereal diseases and hernia; but that which does most credit to the author's talents is entitled "La Doctrine des Rapports, Fondées sur les Maximes d'Usage, et sur les Disposition des Nouvelles Ordonnances," was published at Paris in 1684, and contains some sagacious remarks on medical jurisprudence.—W. S. D.

BLEIN, FRANÇOIS-ANGE ALEXANDRE, Baron, a French general of engineers, born in 1767. He took an active part in the various revolutionary wars from 1794 to 1815, and was present at the sieges of Maestricht, Breslau, and Schweidnitz, as well as at the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, &c. He was severely wounded by the explosion of Fieschi's infernal machine in 1835, and was compensated by a pension of 8000 francs from the chamber of deputies. Baron Blein is the author of numerous works on military, scientific, and political subjects.—J. T.

BLEKERS, N., a Dutch historical landscape painter, born at Haarlem in 1635. He was patronized by the prince of Orange. The figure of Venus in his "Triumphs of Beauty," was much gloated over by burgomasters, as was his "Danae." Vondel sings of him as Pope does of Jervas.—W. T.

BLANNERHASSET, HERMAN, chiefly known from his connection with Aaron Burr's mysterious enterprise against the Spanish dominions bordering on the United States, was the heir of a wealthy Irish family, but was born in Hampshire, England, in 1767, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. Having emigrated to America, he selected for his home an island in the Ohio river, fourteen miles below Marietta, the country around being then almost an unbroken wilderness. Here he erected, at great expense, a spacious mansion, with a garden, and richly-ornamented grounds; and having purchased a fine library, and considerable apparatus for philosophical experiments, he prepared to live the life of an English country gentleman, on a spot singularly chosen for such a purpose. He appears to have been an amiable person, of cultivated taste, but strangely deficient in judgment and good sense. Aaron Burr accidentally made his acquaintance in 1805, and easily persuaded him, then tired of inaction and solitude, to enter into the wild and criminal enterprise which he was then projecting. The government became alarmed, and a body of militia that had been called out to arrest Burr's expedition, visited the island in Blennerhasset's absence, and committed great outrages there, burning the furniture, devastating the grounds, and insulting his wife. She, with her children, escaped down the river in a miserable flat-boat, and rejoined her husband in the Mississippi territory. He was soon arrested, together with Burr, but, when the latter was acquitted from lack of evidence, Blennerhasset was discharged without a trial. He then collected the remains of his fortune, and became a cotton planter in Mississippi. But he was again unfortunate, and having become very poor, he returned to England, and spent many years in prosecuting, without success, an old claim upon the government. He finally withdrew to the island of Guernsey, where he died in poverty in 1831. His name has become famous chiefly through an eloquent passage in the speech made by Mr. Wirt, one of the counsel upon the trial of Aaron Burr; and "Blennerhasset's island" is still pointed out upon the Ohio river as the scene of a sad and romantic story.—F. B.

BLESS, HENRY DE, a Flemish painter of landscape and history. He was born at Bovines, near Dinant, in 1480. He imitated

the dry hard style of Joachim Patenier, and crowded his landscapes with small neatly-finished scriptural figures. In one picture he put many different scenes, after the old somewhat ludicrous and unreasonable convention. He annihilates time by showing us binocularly "the Disciples at Emmaus" and "the Passion of Christ," anything but contemporaneous scenes. His works, however, for delicate careful variety are esteemed even in Italy, and were known by his humorous symbol of an owl painted in the corner. Died in 1550.—W. T.

BLESSEBOIS, PIERRE CORNEILLE. The date of birth and the personal history of the author of a number of books published under this name, is uncertain. Nodier thought the name altogether fictitious, and that we might as reasonably inquire into the particulars of the life of Cid Hamet Ben Engeli. CORNEILLE BLESSEBOIS! why, the very name betrays its unreality; the words themselves tell you of the crow enacting the part of the woodpecker. However plausibly this may be stated it seems disproved by the language of the royal license to print the books, and we have to look for our author in one of an actual family of the name. A French refugee, of the name of Blessebois, whose protestantism prevented his being suffered to live in his native country, is found, after a youth of adventure at sea, in Holland, striving to make out life by manufacturing books and pamphlets for the Dutch publishers. It does not appear probable that this was our author; but he was probably a crow of the same feather. Normally appears to have been their original nest, as in some satirical poems, persons and localities are mentioned not likely to be introduced into verse by the native of any other province. Among his poems, published at Chatillon sur Seine, 1615, are "Legends of Ste. Genevieve," and also several imitations of old mysteries and moralities, as dull as if they were genuine. His "Euvres Satiriques," 1676, is a book of great rarity, and diligently sought after by book-fanciers. There seems no object in giving a catalogue of his other works; most of them are indecent, and all are high-priced.—J. A., D.

BLESSENDORF, SAMUEL, a Prussian enamel painter and engraver, born at Berlin in 1670. He executed some portraits of Charles XII. and the electors of Brandenburg for Puffendorf's History of Sweden. His brother CONSTANTINE also worked for the booksellers.—W. T.

BLESSINGTON, MARGUERITE, countess of, second daughter of Edmond Power of Knockbirt, in the county of Tipperary in Ireland, a gentleman of ancient family originally settled in the neighbouring county of Waterford. Marguerite was born at her father's house on the 1st September, 1789, and not 1790, as sometimes stated. Through her mother she was descended from the celebrated but unfortunate family of the Sheehys. In her earlier years Marguerite's health was extremely delicate, but she exhibited that remarkable precocity of intellect and sensitiveness of perception so often the concomitant of physical weakness, and her imaginative powers were early developed. When about six years old the family removed to Clonmel, and the change operated beneficially upon the health and spirits of the girl. Ere she attained her fifteenth year she had proposals of marriage from Captain Murray and Captain Farmer, and though she entertained a strong indisposition towards the latter, she yielded to the solicitations of her family, and united herself to a man whose violent temper and cruelty forced her to leave him forever within three months after their marriage. After living for a time with her parents, and subsequently in Dublin and Hampshire, Marguerite settled in 1816 in Manchester Square, London. The following year her husband died, and in 1818 she became the wife of the earl of Blessington. Lady Blessington and her husband spent the intervals between 1823 and 1829 in an extensive tour through the continent of Europe; and she seems to have studied largely, and improved her taste and judgment by intercourse with the celebrities of her day, and the great works of art to which she had access. The result of her observations are given in two works subsequently published by her, "The Idler in Italy" and "The Idler in France." By the death of the earl in 1829, Lady Blessington was again thrown upon her own resources. She accordingly returned to London in the end of the following year, and took up her residence in 1831 in Leamore Place, May Fair. At this period the coteries of London, following the example of Paris, were mainly guided by the genius of woman. Of these, three were especially remarkable, and divided the empire of fashion, and shared amongst themselves, as subjects, all the intellectual celebrities of

the metropolis. Two of these were the countess of Charleville and Lady Holland. The third was Lady Blessington, whose salons became the centre of all that was brilliant, witty, and learned throughout the kingdom. From Leamore Place, Lady Blessington removed in 1836 to Gore House, Kensington, previously the abode of Wilberforce, where she continued till 1849, and here her soirées were even more attractive and brilliant than at Leamore Place. The expense in which this mode of life involved Lady Blessington—to which Count D'Orsay, the husband of her step-daughter, from whom he was separated, and the inmate of Gore House, not a little contributed—was beyond her means, and she was forced to break up her establishment and retire to Paris in 1849. Here she took up her abode in the Rue de Cirque, near the Champs Elysées, upon the 3rd of June. The following day she was suddenly attacked with an apoplectic malady and disease of the heart, of which she expired. She was buried in a mausoleum designed by Count D'Orsay, put above the village cemetery of Chambourg, in which the remains of the count were placed three years afterwards. Two inscriptions to her memory, one by Barry Cornwall, the other by W. S. Landor, are placed on the wall near her sarcophagus.

As a writer, Lady Blessington cannot be assigned a high place in literature. Without much originality or power, she nevertheless wrote with liveliness, spirit, and occasionally with elegance. She had a vein of quiet humour which now and then runs through a descriptive passage, and a knowledge of life and character which, if not deep, was enough to enable her to catch and pourtray the more salient and superficial traits of society. Such qualifications united to the most charming manners, good taste, the best nature, the happiest flow of conversation, and a high social position, gave her literary productions a success that without them they would not have achieved. We may well doubt, that of all she has written, more than one or two works have the materials of vitality in them. Lady Blessington did not commence her authorship at an early age. She was thirty-two when her first work, "The Magic Lantern," was published. It is, perhaps, her best production, and reached a second edition. "Sketches and Fragments" followed in the same year, 1822. The "Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron" appeared in the *New Monthly Magazine* in 1832, and was republished in a collected form. This was the period in which she occupied herself most assiduously in literary labour as a means of support in aid of her expensive establishment, and between that period and 1840 she wrote about twelve novels, most of them in three volumes, besides various contributions to periodical literature. She also wrote verses occasionally, of which the best that can be said is, that they were the production of a beautiful, witty, and fashionable peeress. Now that the grave has closed on the merits and the faults of Marguerite, countess of Blessington, we can remember with pleasure that the adulation of the learned and the fulsome praises of the pretenders to learning, never spoiled her nature. They left her heart warm, her affections true, and secured her friends to her through all changes.—J. F. W.

BLEULAND, JAMES or JAN, a Dutch physician, born at Utrecht, took his degree at Leyden in 1780, practised at first at Gouda, became professor of anatomy, physiology, surgery, and midwifery at Harderwyk in 1792, and in 1795 obtained a similar professorship at Leyden. He is the author of numerous works on medical and anatomical subjects, principally relating to the organs of digestion.—W. S. D.

BLICHER, STEEN STEENSEN, one of the most distinguished of the modern Danish lyric poets and novelists, was born in October, 1782, at Vium in the diocese of Viborg, the very centre of Jutland, where the wild heath-country borders on the cultivated land. His father and forefathers had all been clergymen for four generations. In his childhood and youth he was extremely delicate, and when about nineteen fell into what was considered a hopeless consumption, from which, however, he cured himself by an extraordinary mode of treatment. He took to dancing and playing on the flute. Beyond this he engaged himself as tutor in a family on the island of Falster, where he indulged in hunting, shooting, and other country sports. This mode of treatment, strange as it may seem, completely renovated his health, and in three years he returned home, no longer an invalid. After having accomplished his academical studies, during which time he served with great bravery in the corps of students at the bombardment of the city, he became teacher in the grammar-school at Randers, and the same year married. Like many of the young spirits of

the age, both in England and the north, he had imbibed the new doctrines of poetry, in course of which he learned English and translated Ossian. His salary, however, was very small, and his family increasing, he gave up teaching and removed to his father's, where for eight years he managed his parsonage farm and qualified himself for a clergyman. Here he gained such practical knowledge of rural economy, as enabled him to write several valuable works on various branches of this science. Amongst other benefits to his native country, he was the cause of extensive planting over its naked and dreary districts. Finally, he himself took orders, and entered upon his sacred duties in 1819. His first living, however, produced so small an income that in 1825 he removed to that of Spentrup and Gassum in the diocese of Aarhus, where he spent the remainder of his days. Living apart from the capital, and attached to no poetical school or literary coterie, Blicher was known only for some time as the successful translator of Ossian and the Vicar of Wakefield. He published two volumes of poems in 1814 and 1817, but they, though evincing deep poetical feeling, excited but little attention in comparison with his "Judske Romanzer" (Tales of Jutland), which at once seized on the public mind, and made a lasting impression. It is upon these tales, which paint the life and manners of the Jutland peasantry, and depict with photographic fidelity the peculiarly wild, desolate, and stern character of the landscape, that his fame will rest. Blicher's tales are contained in five, and his poems in two volumes.—M. H.

BLIGH, SIR RICHARD RODNEY, G.C.B., a British admiral, born in 1737. He was descended from an old family in Cornwall, and was the stepson of the famous Admiral Rodney, under whose protection he was early sent to sea. He was made post-captain in 1777, and saw a good deal of active service. His most celebrated exploit was his encounter, when in command of the *Alexander*, 74, with a French squadron, consisting of five line-of-battle ships, three frigates, and a large corvette. For several hours the *Alexander* carried on an unequal contest with three of the French ships in succession, inflicting on them great damage before she struck her colours. The *Alexander's* loss amounted to about 40 men killed and wounded, while two of the French vessels lost about 450 officers and men. Sir Richard, before his death, attained the rank of admiral of the red. He died in 1821.—J. T.

BLIGH, WILLIAM, Admiral, was distinguished for his severe sufferings, his indomitable perseverance, his active services, and the tumultuous scenes in which his lot was cast. It appears by the register of St. Andrews, Plymouth, that William, son of Francis and Jane Bligh, was baptized in that church, October 4, 1754. Francis, the admiral's father, was the son of Richard Bligh of Tinten, a duchy estate in St. Tudy, a few miles from Bodmin, Cornwall. The first public mention which occurs of the subject of this memoir is found in Captain Cook's voyages; Bligh having, as sailing-master, during a period of four years, accompanied that great navigator in the ship *Resolution*. In August, 1787, when Bligh was about thirty-three years of age, he was appointed commander of H.M. ship *Bounty*, a vessel of 215 tons burthen, fitted out by the English government, under the auspices of King George III., for the purpose of conveying from the South Sea Islands, to the West Indies, plants of the bread fruit-tree, in order that their growth might be attempted in Jamaica and other West India islands, for the support of the slave population. Bligh landed with his men at Tahiti (then called Otaheite), and, after a stay of twenty-three most agreeable weeks, quitted the island with an abundance of well-chosen and carefully-stowed plants. Whilst passing Tofoa, one of the Friendly Isles, on the 28th April, 1789, a mutiny broke out among some of the ship's company, with Fletcher Christian, the master's mate, at their head. Bligh was suddenly awoken at break of day, rudely hurried from his cabin, in his shirt, and tied to the mainmast. In a few minutes afterwards he was forced, with eighteen men, into the ship's launch, which was cut adrift; and the *Bounty*, with twenty-five men on board, was taken under the command of Christian.

Whatever may have been said of the tyranny of Bligh, of which no credible or uncoloured evidence has ever been given, it seems pretty clear that other causes led to this atrocious act, unsurpassed as it was in treachery, disloyalty, and cruelty. Independently of Bligh's own testimony, and the affidavits made by him and his companions, as to facts connected with the mutiny, the following remarkable circumstances are to be considered.

The mutineers returned to Tahiti. Most of them remained there for some time. They had formed tender attachments on their first visit to that fascinating spot; and they had, in the tattooing process, to which they had submitted, been variously marked, several of them bearing the significant devices of "hearts and darts;" as appeared from Bligh's own printed description of the persons of the mutineers, which had been prepared by him, and written out at Batavia in October, 1789.

The privations undergone by Bligh and his companions in the open boat were most severe. The small quantity of pork, bread, water, rum, and wine, which had been flung to them from the *Bounty*, were doled out, from meal to meal, with the most jealous care; and the poor voyagers had to encounter heavy storms and cold, as well as the pangs of hunger and thirst. The conduct of Bligh, in this terrible ordeal, afforded a wonderful instance of high spirit, courage, and perseverance. He calculated his poor quantum of provisions, and obtained a general consent to a certain small portion of bread and water per day for each, himself being strictly included in the plan. The very gourd out of which he ate his miserable allowance; the little horn-cup for serving a quarter of a pint of water to each person; the bullet which weighed the rations of bread; and though last, not least, the MS. book which contains his notes, and a prayer which he composed for their joint devotion, are all in existence; and affecting relics they are. For forty-eight days, in an open boat only twenty-three feet long, without any awning, they weathered the dangerous seas between Tofoa and Coupang, a Dutch settlement on the island of Timor, in the East Indies, a distance of 3618 miles. They landed at Coupang, to their infinite joy, on June 14, 1789; and Bligh, full of gratitude, reached Portsmouth on the 14th March, 1790. From written memoranda, made in the weather-stained MS. book above mentioned, he produced his interesting narrative and journal in quarto, in which a thoughtful reader will perceive many valuable traits of the commander's character; his trust in providence; his cheerfulness in trouble; his considerate care of his men; and his unyielding firmness. On one occasion in the boat, a quarrelsome member of the crew "not knowing what to be at," said he was as good a man as Bligh; when the commander seizing two cutlasses, gave the man one, and told him to defend himself, for he would try which was the better man. The malcontent immediately cried out for mercy and put down the weapon.

Bligh was soon made a commander, and then a post-captain, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the ship *Providence*, for the same purpose as before—that of conveying bread-fruit to the West Indies. In this he was most successful, leaving choice plants at St. Helena, St. Vincent, Jamaica, &c. On his return he received a large gold medal from the Society of Arts. But during his absence on honourable duty, the friends of the missing mutineers, and the enemies of the gallant and single-minded commander, were busy in endeavouring to tarnish his good name; and the accusations of tyranny and overbearing conduct to his men were scattered so freely about, that he deemed it necessary to publish an answer to the allegations made against him. In a quarto pamphlet, which is now scarce, he replied, with much calmness, to the remarks which had been printed in favour of Fletcher Christian, by his brother, E. Christian, a barrister of eminence, and the editor of Blackstone's Commentaries.

After this event Bligh was much engaged in active service, both in war and peace. In 1797, on the breaking out of the mutiny at the *Nore*, the admiralty employed him to go among the men, and do what he could to recall them to obedience and order. On that occasion he behaved with great heroism and determination. On the 11th October, 1797, he commanded the *Director* in the brave Admiral Duncan's fleet at the battle of Camperdown; and he led the *Glutton* at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, under Lord Nelson, who, having sent for him after the action, said, in the presence of several officers, "Bligh, I sent for you to thank you; you have supported me nobly."

In 1806 Captain Bligh was appointed governor of New South Wales. The same fixed determination to fulfil his commission to the best of his power, in spite of any offence which might be taken, accompanied him to Sydney. He had been instructed by his majesty's government, in a letter from Lord Castlereagh, to take measures against the unrestrained importation of ardent spirits into the settlement; and in the governor's vigorous and energetic efforts to abolish this prevalent evil, he caused such annoyance among certain colonists, that, in January, 1808, he

was deposed, and put under arrest by the New South Wales corps, headed by Lieut.-Colonel G. Johnston. In May, 1811, the colonel was tried by court-martial at Chelsea Hospital, found guilty of an act of mutiny, and sentenced to be cashiered. The present chief baron of the exchequer, who was then Mr. Frederick Pollock, was one of Bligh's counsel at this remarkable trial.

Captain Bligh afterwards became a vice-admiral of the *Blue*. In advancing years he found great happiness in the midst of his family, to whom he was much endeared. A serious internal complaint obliged him to seek medical advice in London, whither he went from his residence at Farningham, Kent. He died shortly afterwards in Bond Street, London, December 7, 1817, in his sixty-fourth year, and was buried in a family vault in the churchyard of St. Mary, Lambeth, where his tomb may be seen. He left several daughters, but no son. His two surviving twin-daughters remember him with the tenderest affection.—T. B. M.

BLIN DE SAINMORE, ADRIEN MICHEL HYACINTHE, born at Paris, 1733; died in 1807. Any property which his parents had was lost in Law's disastrous banking speculations. He was obliged to earn his bread by what is called literature. He published a great deal of forgotten matter in the journals of the day, and lived with the usual hopelessness of a day-labourer, when some accident drew the attention of the court to him, and he obtained in 1776 a pension from the crown. Louis XVI. afterwards named him keeper of the archives, secretary and historiographer; he was also given the orders of St. Michel and Le Saint Esprit. The Revolution came and swept away place and pension, and a worse calamity than that which followed the universal bankruptcy of Law's day would have befallen our hero, were it not that the grand-duchess of Russia came to his aid. He was appointed "conservateur de la bibliotheque de l'arsenal." He has not left any work of moment. Of his poems, the "Heroides" is still sometimes looked at. Of his prose works, the "History of Russia" is probably the best.—J. A. D.

BLISS, JAMES C., M.D., an eminent physician of New York, the originator, and for a long period of years the chief director of the American Religious Tract Society; born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1791; died in 1855. As a practitioner he was no less humane and generous than skilful and laborious, and as a citizen he was venerated for untiring exertions on behalf of charitable institutions.

BLITHEMAN, WILLIAM, a musician, was gentleman and organist of Queen Elizabeth's chapel, and the first great English organ player on record. Some of his music, which is preserved in MS., bears evidence of high attainments in the art of writing for keyed stringed instruments at this early period. He was the master of the celebrated Dr. John Bull. In Munday's edition of Stow's Survey of London, it is recorded that he died in 1591, and was buried in the church of St. Nicholas, Cole-Abbey, London.—E. F. R.

BLIZARD, SIR WILLIAM, a distinguished English surgeon. He was born in 1748 at Barnes Elms, where his father was an auctioneer. He was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary at Mortlake, and subsequently became a pupil at the London hospital, and attended the lectures of William and John Hunter and Mr. Potts. In 1780 he was elected assistant-surgeon to the London hospital, and, in conjunction with Dr. MacLaurin, opened a school of anatomy in Thames Street. They afterwards removed to Mark Lane, and then to the London hospital. This was one of the first schools established in connection with a hospital in the metropolis. In 1787 Mr. Blizard was made professor of anatomy to the old corporation of surgeons. He was afterwards made an examiner. He took an active interest in obtaining for the corporation or company with which he was connected a charter, by which they were called the Royal College of Surgeons of London. By a subsequent charter in 1844 this body is called the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In conjunction with Sir Everard Home he was made professor of anatomy to the new college. In 1803 he was appointed to present an address to the king from the College of Surgeons, and received the honour of knighthood. During his life he was twice chosen president and three times Hunterian orator. He lived to a great age, having died on the 28th of August, 1835. He retained, however, his faculties to the last, and attended a meeting of the court of examiners of the college the Friday before his death. The year before his death he was operated on by Mr. Lawrence for cataract with complete success. Considering the great opportunities enjoyed by Sir William Blizard, his con-

tributions to the literature of his profession are few and unimportant. The following is a list of the more important of them—"Observations on the Uses of Electricity in Deafness," 1790; "Hunterian Orations," 1815, 1823, 1828; "An Address to the Chairman and Members of the House Committee to the London Hospital on the Subject of Cholera," 1831; "Desultory Reflections on Police, with an Essay on the Means of Preventing Crimes and Amending Criminals," 1788. He also wrote several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.—E. L.

* BLOCH (in Hungarian BALLAGI), MORITZ, a Hungarian writer, was born of Jewish parents at Ternova in Hungary in 1815. In order to complete his studies he went to Paris and afterwards to Germany, where he embraced protestantism. In 1845 he became professor at, and some years later headmaster of, the gymnasium at Szarvas. During the revolution of 1848 he acted as secretary to the Hungarian minister at war. He has published a Hungarian translation of the Pentateuch and of Joshua, a Hungarian grammar and dictionary, a collection of Hungarian proverbs, and other valuable works.—K. E.

BLOCH, GEORGE CASTANEUS, a Danish botanist, bishop of Ripen in Denmark, was born in 1717, and died in 1773. He devoted his special attention to botany, and endeavoured to elucidate the plants of scripture. He published at Copenhagen, in 1767, a dissertation on the palm-tree of the Bible.—J. H. B.

BLOCH, JOHN ERASMUS, a Danish gardener, published at Copenhagen in 1647 a treatise on Danish horticulture.—J. H. B.

BLOCH, MARCUS ELIEZER, a celebrated naturalist, practised medicine at Berlin, where he died in 1799, at the age of seventy-six. He was a native of Anspach, and professed the Jewish religion. His "*Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische*" (*Natural History of Fishes*), described by Dr. Whewell as "the magnificent work," and his "*Systema Ichthyologiæ iconibus CX illustratum*," edited, after the author's death, by Schneider, have acquired the highest authority in the scientific world. His valuable collection of specimens was purchased by the late king of Prussia, Frederick-William III., and presented to the Berlin Academy of Sciences.—T. T.

BLOCHMANN, KARL JUSTUS, a distinguished German educator, was born at Reichstädt in Saxony, 19th February, 1786, and died at Château Lanoy, near Geneva, 21st May, 1855. He studied theology at Leipzig, and from 1809-1816 was teacher at the famous school of Pestalozzi at Yverdon. He is widely known as the founder of the celebrated Blochmann'sche Institut at Dresden. See "*Blochmann, Über die Grundsätze, Zwecke und Mittel meiner Erziehungsanstalt*," Dresden, 1826.—K. E.

BLOCHWITZ, MARTIN, a German medical man and botanist, was born at Oschatz in Saxony, and lived at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He published a work "*On the Anatomy of the Elder*," which was printed at Leipzig in 1631, and was reprinted in English in London in 1650. He was also the author of an essay on palsy.—J. H. B.

BLOCK, DANIEL, a Pomeranian portrait painter, born in 1580. He studied under Jacob Scherer, and soon surpassed his master. He became court painter at the courts of Denmark, Sweden, and Mecklenberg, and perpetuated the mortal aspects of Christian IV. and the great warrior Gustavus, whom our old friend Dalgetty served under. He sat forty-four years in happy brooding observation over the Mecklenberg court easel, and during that time perpetuated the full length likenesses of all the ducal family, robing them in antique dresses. His agreeable colour, and easy graceful posing soon made him fashionable, and as he now ministered to a fashionable vanity he grew rich. A sudden swoop of German black riders, however, stripped him of all but life, and he died poor in 1661, cursing war and its results. His son, BENJAMIN, was born at Lubeck in 1631, and his first success was a pen-and-ink likeness of the duke of Mecklenberg, fine as an engraving. The duke sent him to Rome to study, and he also visited Venice and Florence, where he spent some years copying—procuring access to the most curious cabinets. He became also known as a portrait painter at the Saxon court, the nobles all turning in flocks to where the elector came.—He also painted altarpieces for many German and Hungarian churches, where they still hang and gather dust. His chef d'œuvre was a portrait of Kircher, the learned jesuit.—W. T.

BLOCK, JACOB ROGER, an architectural painter, born at Gouda in 1580. He learned the mysteries of perspective in Rome, where he became renowned for a grand and elegant style. Rubens, always generous in judgment, came to see him, and de-

clared that in his walk he had no superiors. His architectural subjects recommended him to the archduke Leopold, who gave him a pension, and kept him on his staff as military architect and engineer, his spare time being devoted to working up his sketches of Roman ruins, for he was essentially a painting builder, just as Martin was a painting arithmetician, Veronese a painting decorator, and Angelico a painting religionist. In 1632, as he was riding to reconnoitre the works of St. Vinox in Flanders, and crossing a plank-bridge, Block was drowned.—W. T.

BLOCKLAND, ANTHONY DE MONTFORT, born of a noble family at Montfort in 1532, and a pupil and imitator of Francis Floris. His outline has been compared to that of Parmegiano, who died when Blockland was young. He died at Utrecht, which he adorned with so many pictures, in 1583. His best works are a "Venus," and a "Joseph and his Brethren"—almost of the grand Florentine school. Delft and Utrecht have many of his treasures. The "Birth of the Virgin," the "Annunciation" and "Assumption" were at Utrecht, the "Dedication of St. John" at Gouda (where our Dutch cheeses come from), and his "Scenes of the Passion at Utrecht." Hubert Goltzius engraved some of his works. His colour and composition were both good, his nude drawing correct, and he excelled in portrait.—W. T.

BLOEMAERT, ABRAHAM, a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Goreum in 1564 or 1567, and died at Utrecht in 1647. He was the son of an architect (a good stock for an artist), and studied under De Bier and Floris. His pictures, though fanciful, are good, his touch is free and bold, his draperies simple and unaffected, his chiaro-scuro unimpeachable. He excelled in cattle, landscapes, history, and religious subjects—a wide margin for any one. His great work was a "Destruction of Niobe," the figures as large as life, painted for the emperor Rodolph; for the count de la Lippe he painted a "Feast of the Gods." His other works were the "Wise Men's Offering" for the jesuit church at Brussels, the "Glory of the Virgin" for the Mechlin cathedral, and a "Nativity" for Leliendale. His etchings are bold and free, and often imitations of pen drawings. His chiaro-scuro prints are clever. The outlines are not in wood, but are etched in copper. His son, Henry, was a heavy portrait painter. His second son, Adrian, travelled to Italy, went to Vienna, became known, and was killed in a duel at Salzburg. The third son, Frederick, was an engraver of his father's works. His youngest son, Cornelius, studied under De Passe, and became a first-rate engraver, living at Rome. He died in 1680. In 1630 he went to Paris, and worked for the Temple of the Muses. He introduced a softer middle tint and less spotty light than had been before known, together with much more variety and gradation of colour.—W. T.

BLOEMEN, JOHN FRANCIS VAN, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1556, but who studied and resided his life long in Rome. The jovial Bentrogel Society gave him the name of "Orizonte," from his Turnerian power of conveying a sense of distance and recession. Almost his first work, after the toil of copying to get a taste had passed over, made him known and hailed as a man of promise. The pope and the red-hatted flock of cardinals began to buy his works, whether he imitated Vander Cabel, Poussin, or nature relieved from vulgarity by alteration. The ruined, wasted region he visited, and brought home his sketches to work out here a mountain and there a waterfall. The tints in water, and the opacity of collective air, he excelled in representing. He died in 1740. His pictures are in all the hill palaces of Rome. He etched, Bryan says, five views of Rome in a (old) masterly manner. Conca sometimes painted his figures.—W. T.

BLOEMEN, PETER VAN, surnamed THE STANDARD—a dashing military sobriquet he earned by his pictures of sweeping storms of cavalry. He was the brother of Orizonte, and like him was born at Antwerp and educated in Rome. A master of colour, composition, and drawing, the noble exile returned to his Spanish city in 1699 to become director of the Academy. Peter painted feather-dancing trains of cavaliers, noisy encampments, whirlwind battles, Italian fairs and festas, torch scenes, broken statues, basso relievos, and other Pousinnish side dishes, taken from museums to be placed where they never were, in ruined Arcadias. Ernest Pilkington, the eclectic all over, calls his compositions rich and filled with figures, his horses graceful and spirited, his ruins "in a noble taste, his colour of a good tone, and his figures excellent, though sometimes laboured, stiff, and smelling of the palette." NORBERT VAN, the younger brother,

was born at Antwerp in 1672, and was wiled to Rome by the success of his seniors. In Italy he confined himself to conversation pieces and portrait. His colouring was generally raw, glaring, feeble, and untrue.—W. T.

BLOM, CHARLES MAGNUS, a Swedish physician and botanist, was born at Kafswik in Smoland on 1st March, 1737, and died 4th April, 1815. He was destined for the church, but he gave a preference to medicine and natural history, the latter of which he studied under Linnæus. He made many excursions in Sweden for the advance of natural science. His thesis was on quassia. He is said to have introduced vaccination into Sweden. His published works are—"An Account of various remedies used in Diseases," and on "The Insects of Sweden;" besides many memoirs in the Transactions of societies.—J. H. B.

BLOM, RUNHOLD ISAK, a Swedish writer and councillor of justice, born in 1762. His collected writings were published in 1827.

BLOME, JOHN, a learned German, born at Hamburg about 1620; died in 1672. Author of "Diss. de Navigatione Solomonis in Ophir," and other dissertations.

BLOME, RICHARD, an English historical writer of the latter half of the seventeenth century, author of a nobiliary of the British islands, and of a work entitled "The Present State of his Majesty's Isles and Territories in America," 1678.

BLOMFELD, CHARLES JAMES, an eminent prelate of the church of England, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, May 29, 1786, where his father kept a school, in which he received the rudiments of his education. At eight years old he was entered at the grammar school of his native town, of which the Rev. Michael Thomas Becher, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, was head master, under whose able tuition he continued ten years, and laid the groundwork of that solid scholarship which secured to him early academical distinctions, and enabled him to acquire subsequently high rank in the learned world. In October, 1804, he left the grammar school for Trinity college, Cambridge, where, in the next year he was elected scholar of his college, and also gained Sir William Browne's medal for the Latin ode on the death of the duke of Enghien. The year after he gained the same prize for the Greek ode on the death of Nelson, and the Craven scholarship. In 1808 he took his B.A. degree as third wrangler and first chancellor's medallist; and in 1809 he was elected fellow of his college. He was member's prizeman in 1812. His subsequent degrees were M.A. in 1811, B.D. in 1818, and D.D., per literas regias, in 1820. He was ordained deacon 1809, priest 1810—both by Mansel, bishop of Bristol—and served the curacy of Chesterford in the diocese of London. In October, 1810, he was presented by the earl, now marquis of Bristol, to the rectory of Quarrington, Lincolnshire. In December of the next year Earl Spencer presented him to the rectory of Dunton, which he held for five years. He was presented, July, 1817, to the vicarage and rectory of Great and Little Chesterford, where he had begun his clerical life. In 1813, Dr. Howley, bishop of London, appointed him his domestic chaplain; and in May, 1820, presented him to the richest living in his gift—the rectory of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London. In 1821 he was appointed archdeacon of Colchester; in 1824 he was consecrated bishop of Chester; and in 1828 translated to the see of London, over which he presided until some months before his death, which took place, August 5, 1857, at the palace, Fulham, Middlesex, in his 72d year.

It is impossible within the limits of this sketch to convey an adequate idea of his incessant, strenuous activity, and diversified undertakings and occupations while bishop of London. His unsurpassed exertions, however, reacting upon his excitable temperament brought on him an attack of illness in 1836, of an inflammatory nature, from the effects of which, it is believed, that he never entirely recovered. In 1842 he delivered and published what is generally called his "celebrated charge" to his clergy, in which he pronounced upon the questions which had for some years divided the church. That charge produced a violent commotion, whose effects upon himself were manifested during the succeeding year in his impaired digestion and nervous debility. In the year 1854 he was seized with hemiplegia; but intimations of his liability to paralysis had appeared as early as 1847, when on a visit to the queen at Osborne, notwithstanding that his foot seemed only to slip, and that the sight of one eye was supposed to have suffered from the concussion only he then received. In 1854, however, he went to consult a celebrated oculist in Germany, made a tour up the Rhine, visited Switzer-

land, and returned improved in sight and general health. On October 22, 1854, he was seized with a more severe attack of paralysis. After some months, and partly through his own solicitation and that of the invalided bishop of Durham, Dr. Maltby, an act was passed (in the fourth session of Parliament, 19 and 20 Vict.) enabling them both, in consequence of illness and infirmity, to resign their bishoprics, and acceding to Dr. Blomfield's request for himself of a retiring pension of £6000 per annum and Fulham palace as a residence. It has been asserted by an authority which cannot be questioned, that after his retirement into private life, there were no sentiments flowing more frequently from his lips than those which expressed the conviction of his own inadequate fulfilment of his public duties; while the enjoyment of his mental faculties was preserved to him nearly to the close of his existence, and his last act of consciousness was an act of prayer. His stature, when in the prime of life, was above the middle height, and his personal appearance was strongly expressive of the scholar and the man of business. The aspect of his brow and head impressed a sense of his perceptivity and mental power on even the most cursory beholder, and was considered by phrenologists as affording a splendid verification of their science. His manner seemed to strangers to be abrupt, and his demeanour haughty; but those who knew him best believe that his heart was kind, and his disposition cheerful, though occasionally beloclined in private by physical causes. He entertained the social circle with the fund of his anecdotes, the stores of his reading, and the versatility of his wit. He was a very early riser; and, by skilful management, found time for an amazing multitude of most efficient labours, and even for literary pursuits. As a debater in parliament, whenever his official position required him to share in its discussions, he was vigorous and lucid. As a preacher, he combined the clearest statements of doctrinal truth, with the most forcible and persuasive inferences from them of practical obligation. He retained, indeed, the large revenues of his see, whose net annual value was recently returned by himself at £16,513, even after other prelates had consented to a limitation of theirs; but he distributed out of his abundance with an unsparing hand to church-building, the funds of schools, and the relief of the poorer clergy; and chiefly by life insurance provided for his six sons and five daughters. His "infirmities," of which, in his first charge to the clergy of London, he professed himself, with a falling tear, to be "deeply conscious," were perhaps mainly attributable to his constitution of body, and the peculiar and increasing difficulties of the course he had to steer, from the time he became bishop of London until his resignation. As might reasonably be expected, he left the world divided into two opposite parties in their opinions of his principles and conduct; and, as the *Times* (August 7, 1857) remarked, when noticing his death, "The day may yet be far distant when the boundary line will be finally adjusted between the opposite classes of those who indiscriminately admire him on the one hand, and criticise him unkindly on the other." Whoever would see an ample and accurate chronicle of his labours should read Dr. Biber's work entitled *Bishop Blomfield and his Times*, London, 1857. The following is a classification of Dr. Blomfield's works as an author, derived from a list of them corrected by his own hand, and inserted in the *Clerical Journal Directory*, page 48. In addition to the odes already mentioned, "Æschyli Prometheus," 8vo, 1810, seventh edition, 1840; "Sept. a Thebas, Persæ," 8vo, 1814, fifth edition, 1840; "Choephore," 8vo, 1824, third edition, 1834; "Callimachi quæ supersunt;" "Sophronis Fragmenta," in the *Classical Journal*; "Sapphonis Fragmenta," in the *Museum Criticum*; "Alcæi Fragmenta," do.; "Æschyli Agamemnon," fifth edition, 1839; the articles on Socrates, and the chorus in ancient tragedy, in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*; anonymous contributions in *Aikin's Athenæum*, in the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*, the *Museum Criticum*, *Classical Museum*; Sermons, single and in volumes, Lectures, Pamphlets, Pastoral and other Letters, Speeches; "Dissertation on the Traditional Knowledge of a promised Redeemer, which subsisted before the Advent of our Saviour;" "Manual of Private and Family Prayers," &c.—J. F. D.

* BLOMMAERT, PHILIPPE, a Flemish litterateur, born about 1809. He has made himself known by the publication of old Flemish poems, of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, and by a translation of the Nibelungen Lied, in iambic verse. His principal work is a history of the Belgians.

BLOND, CHRISTOPHER LE, born at Frankfort in 1670, and said to have studied in Italy under Carlo Maratti. In 1716 he went to Rome in the suite of Count Martinetz, the French ambassador. At the invitation of Overbeke he went to Amsterdam, and painted small water colour portraits for jewellers' bracelets, rings, and snuff-boxes (one of the earliest allusions to modern water colours.) Finding this required dragon flies' eyes (which are lumps of lenses), he abandoned it, and took successfully to large portraits. He then came to England, and attempted to revive Lastman's plan of copying pictures in colours (the germ of chromos) with copperplates, but ruinously failed, and is said to have died an old miserable man in a French hospital. He was author of a book called "*Il Colorito* (in French and English), or the Harmony of Colour reduced to Mechanical Practice." He also attempted to organize a plan for copying the cartoons of Raphael in tapestry, which they were originally intended for. The coloured copies of this unfortunate Lunardi of a projector, are said to be good as copies, and of harmonious colours. They were disposed of by a lottery in 1730. They were after Maratti, Cipriani, Titian, and Vandyck.—W. T.

BLONDEL or BLONDELEUS, a troubadour, born at Nesle in Picardy; lived in the second half of the twelfth century. Celebrated as the favourite attendant of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, the place of whose imprisonment in Austria he is said to have discovered by singing before the castle one of the king's favourite poems. He owes his popularity to Sedaine's Opera of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Several of the songs attributed to him belong to Robert Blondel.—J. G.

BLONDEL, DAVID, a French protestant theologian, born at Chalons-sur-Marne in 1591. After the publication of his "*Modeste Declaration de la sincerité et verité des Eglises reformées*," 1619, he was named historiographer to the king, and instructed to answer the philippics of Chifflet against France. In 1650 he succeeded Vossius in the chair of history at Amsterdam, an appointment to which he did ample honour by his talents and erudition. His principal works are a dissertation concerning Pope Joan, whom he pronounces a myth, "*Pseudo-Isidorus et Turrianus Vapulantes*," and "*De formula regnante Christo, in veterum monumentis usu*." Died in 1655.—J. S., G.

BLONDEL, FRANCIS, an eminent professor of mathematics and architecture at Paris, in the seventeenth century, wrote a "*Comparison between Pindar and Horace*," a "*Course of Architecture*," in three vols., folio; a "*Course of Mathematics*," the "*Art of Throwing Bombs*," the "*History of the Roman Calendar*," a "*New Manner of Fortifying Forts*," &c. He was director of the Academy of Architecture, and a member of the Academy of Science. He died February 1st, 1686.—T. J.

BLONDEL, FRANÇOIS, a French physician of the seventeenth century, took his degree at Paris in 1632, became dean of the Faculty of Medicine in 1658 and 1659, and died on the 5th September, 1682. He is principally noted for the violent hostility shown by him towards the chemical sect which established itself in his day upon the ruins of the Galenic chemistry, and for the fury with which he opposed the introduction of antimony into medicine. He was regarded by his contemporaries as a very learned man, but tricky and contentious, and the *Mercure Galant* in announcing his death, remarks that the Faculty of Medicine had cause for rejoicing, as it might hope to enjoy a little repose. The published writings of F. Blondel are of but little importance.—W. S. D.

BLONDEL, JAMES AUGUSTUS, an English physician of French extraction, appears to have graduated at Leyden, where his "*Dissertatio de crisibus*" was published in 1692, but afterwards became a member of the College of Physicians in London, in which city he died in 1734. His principal work, entitled "*The Strength of the Imagination of Pregnant Women Examined*," and the opinion that marks and deformities are from them, demonstrated to be a vulgar error," was published in London in 1727, and passed through several editions, whilst translations of it appeared in Germany and Holland. It is regarded as an able refutation of a well-known and still prevalent opinion. Having been attacked by Dr. Daniel Turner in his treatise on Diseases of the Skin, Blondel supported his own views in a second work published in 1729, under the title of "*The Power of the Mother's Imagination on the Fœtus Examined*."—W. S. D.

BLONDEL, LAURENT, a French hagiologist, author of "*Vies des Saints pour chaque jour de l'année tirées des auteurs origi-*

naux," was celebrated for his bibliographical knowledge. He followed the profession of teacher at Chaillot, and afterwards superintended a printing establishment. Died in 1740.

BLONDEL, PIERRE JACQUES, a French litterateur, born in Paris in 1674; died in 1730. He is principally known by an interesting précis of the proceedings of the Academies of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, published in les *Memoires de Trevoux*, 1702 and 1710.

BLONDEL, ROBERT, born about 1390; died 1461, a native of Normandy. In 1415 his family was displaced by the conquests of Henry V. of England. He wrote Latin poems, which were at once translated and had some reputation; also law tracts in defence of Charles VII. of France against the claims of our Henry V. He was restored by the king of France to his paternal lands in Normandy. Blondel was chaplain to Queen Marie d'Anjou, and preceptor to the dauphin. An allegorical work of his, called the "*Twelve Perils of Hell*," is now and then looked at. It is referred to 1454 or 1455.—J. A., D.

BLONDIN, PETER, a French botanist, was born at Vaudricourt in Picardy in 1682, and died at Paris in 1713. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1712. He was a pupil of Tournefort, and was appointed by him demonstrator in the royal gardens. He made large collections of plants, and wrote several botanical memoirs.—J. H. B.

BLONDUS or BIONDO FLAVIUS, the historian, was born at Forlì in Italy, in 1388. He composed a history of the world, from A.D. 400 till A.D. 1400. He was one of the pioneers in this kind of research; and his diligence and accuracy in describing Roman antiquities deserve enduring record. The exact date of his death is uncertain.—T. J.

BLOOD, THOMAS, better known as **COLONEL BLOOD**, one of those men whom villany has made famous, and the biographer may not omit to notice. He was born in Ireland about the year 1628, and entered the parliamentary army, and was subsequently made a justice of the peace by Richard Cromwell. Being a man of desperate and dissolute habits, he was always in needy circumstances, and did not hesitate to join the royalists on the Restoration. In 1663 he concocted a plot to surprise the castle of Dublin and seize the duke of Ormond, the lord-lieutenant. His restless and evil spirit was ever plotting; and going to England, he assumed the name of Ayliff, where he again formed the design of seizing Ormond, which he effected by waylaying him on a dark night in December, 1670. The duke narrowly escaped assassination; and though a reward of £1000 was offered, Blood was not made amenable to justice. But the crowning feat of his villany was his attempt to steal the crown jewels, which very nearly proved successful. He gained entrance into the tower in the dress of a clergyman, and had actually got the crown concealed under his cassock. Blood was seized and examined before the king, when he boldly avowed and even justified his crimes, and contrived to impress the king with the belief that he was a brave and an injured man. The result was not only pardon, but a pension of £500 a year, in lieu of the estates in Ireland of which he insisted he had been deprived. He had considerable interest at court till the breaking-up of the cabal ministry. He then again took to his old courses of plotting, and being convicted of a conspiracy, he was committed to the King's bench. While in prison he was charged upon an action of scandalum magnatum at the suit of the duke of Buckingham, and having given bail, was removed to his own house. His health was, however, completely broken down by the effects of his desperate life and the confinement of prison, and he died before the time for his trial, upon the 24th August, 1680. The public would not credit the fact till it was established by an inquest. The qualities of boldness, ingenuity, and courage cannot be denied to Blood; but these qualities, instead of redeeming, greatly aggravated his vices. They made the difference between an obscure ruffian who would have perhaps occupied a line in the Newgate calendar, and a notorious scoundrel who has won a whole page from history, and a stanza from the witty Rochester:—

"Blood, that wears treason in his face,
Villain complete in parson's gown;
How much is he at court in grace
For stealing Ormond and the crown.
Since loyalty does no man good,
Let's steal the king and outdo Blood."

—J. F. W.

BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT, author of "*The Farmer's Boy*."

and other pastoral poems, born in 1766, was the son of a poor tailor of Honington in Suffolk, and was brought up in that village by his widowed mother, who supported herself and six children, of whom he was the youngest, by keeping a school. In his eleventh year he was hired by a farmer, and employed in field labour; but that proving too heavy for his delicate frame, he was sent in 1781 to London, to be apprenticed to one of his brothers, a shoemaker. While in this employment his attention was turned to poetry, and, as was to be anticipated from his previous history, especially to pastoral poetry, the reading of Thomson's Seasons being his favourite recreation. The garret in which he lodged was inhabited by six or seven other young men, who like himself enjoyed *attic* accommodation at the moderate rate of one shilling a week; but, notwithstanding the disadvantage of too much society, and others not less serious, Bloomfield made such progress in his poetical studies, that before the termination of his apprenticeship, two of his pieces had been found worthy of a place in the *London Magazine*. It was in 1786, however, that, during a short residence in the country, he first conceived the idea of embodying his experiences of rustic life in a lengthy poem; and not till 1798, at least so far as the literary world was informed, that this idea was carried out in his "Farmer's Boy." In the latter year a copy of that poem having been shown to Capel Lofft, he was so pleased with it, and so interested in the story of its author, now a journeyman shoemaker, that he had it printed in 1800. Its success was remarkable: in three years 26,000 copies were sold, an edition was published at Leipzig; a French translation, entitled *Le Valet du Fermier*, at Paris; an Italian at Milan; and in 1805 a clever Latin version by Mr. W. Club, under the title of *Agricolæ Puer*. Little more than fame accrued to him, however, from its publication, for after giving to the world in succession some other pieces equally meritorious, particularly "Good Tidings, or News of the Forest;" "Wild Flowers;" and "Banks of the Wye," the only piece of patronage he could boast of was an appointment to the office of under-sealer in the seal office, which he owed to the duke of Grafton, his only considerable benefactor in a pecuniary way, as Capel Lofft was in respect of literary help. From that situation he was forced to retire on account of ill health; betook himself again to his trade, dividing his leisure hours between the employments of turning verses and making Æolian harps; became involved in difficulties which, after an ineffectual attempt to establish himself in business as a bookseller, he carried with him, to his distraction, into Shefford, a town of Bedfordshire, and there calamity, in the shape of mental disorder, being added to misfortune, he died miserably, August, 1823. His poems are remarkable for smooth and easy versification, and for a faithful as well as animated rendering of the scenes and incidents of pastoral life.—J. S., G.

BLOOT, PETER, a Flemish painter, died in 1667, whose pictures are now scarce. His figures are gross and ungraceful, but his colour was mellow, transparent, and pleasing.—W. T.

BLOOTELING, ABRAHAM, an eminent Dutch designer and engraver, probably brought up by the Visschers, and born at Amsterdam in 1634. On the inundation of the Dutch into the canal country in 1672, he came to England, but soon returned. He produced a great number of etchings and mezzotints, and in 1681 published the gems of Leonardo Augostini. Portraits of those great sea thunderers, Van Tromp and De Ruyter, were executed by him.—W. T.

BLOT, BARON DE CHONOIGNY, a French litterateur, died in 1655. He was gentleman to Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII., and contributed to the elevation of Cardinal Mazarin, by recommending him to the notice of Richelieu. Mazarin neglected his friend, who, in return, overwhelmed him with the most poignant epigrams and ridicule.

BLOUET, JEAN-FRANÇOIS NICOLAS, a French litterateur, born at Metz in 1745; died in 1830. At the period of the Revolution he was proprietor of the *Journal de la Moselle*. He was incarcerated in 1793, but on the fall of Robespierre, recovered possession of his journal, which, owing to his neglect, fell into discredit. His writings embrace a large range of subjects, inland navigation, commerce, agriculture, government, &c.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, Lord Mountjoy and earl of Devonshire, was the second son of Thomas Blount, sixth Lord Mountjoy, by Catherine, daughter of Thomas Leigh, Esq., of St. Oswald in the county of Devon. He was born in the year 1563, and, being the younger son of a decayed house, for his father and grandfather

had greatly wasted the family inheritance, was intended for the law. After being educated at Oxford he was entered at the inner temple, but another destiny awaited him. When he was about twenty years of age he was introduced at court, and being tall and well-looking, he immediately attracted Elizabeth's notice, and quickly gained her favour. In the year 1585 we find he was returned as one of the burgesses in parliament for the borough of St. Ives in Cornwall, being not then above twenty-two years of age; and in the following year he was returned for Beeralston in Devon. In the same year he became an aspirant for martial glory, and accompanied the earl of Leicester to the Low Countries. He was present, and severely wounded, at the battle of Zutphen, where Sir Philip Sidney was killed. In this year, also, he received the honour of knighthood. Like others of Queen Elizabeth's favourites he was constantly making his escape from her and going off to the wars. On one occasion he joined the army in Brittany under Sir John Norris, who gave him the command of a company, but as soon as the queen heard where he was she sent orders for him to return immediately. On his arrival she rebuked him very severely for absconding without leave. "Serve me so once more," said she, "and I will lay you fast enough. You will never leave until you get knocked on the head as that poor fellow Sidney was." She then commanded that he should lodge in the court, and there for the present study the art of war in books. Being thus established as a royal favourite he soon advanced in honours and distinction. On the alarm of the Spanish invasion in 1588, like many other of the young noblemen and gentlemen, he entered himself as a volunteer at his own cost, for the defence of the coast. In this year he was granted the office of keeper of the New Forest, and in 1589 he was made master of arts at Oxford. The queen's marked partiality had by this time aroused the jealousy of his powerful rival, the earl of Essex. A quarrel ensued between them, followed by a duel, in which Essex was wounded in the knee. From this date Essex and Blount became fast friends. In 1592-93 he was again chosen one of the burgesses for Beeralston, and in 1594 was made governor of the castle, town, and isle of Portsmouth, and, in the same year, upon the death of his elder brother, William, he succeeded to the title of Lord Mountjoy, and an inheritance of about 1000 marks a-year, upon which, together with his official income, the aggregate of which latter was below £100 a-year, we are told "he lived plentifully and in a fine way and garb." On the 24th April, 1597, the Lord Mountjoy was elected knight of the garter, and in the same year he accompanied the earl of Essex on his famous "Island Voyage," in which he was commissioned as lieutenant-general of the land forces and commander of the ship *Defiance*. In the following year the queen purposed sending him as lord-deputy to Ireland, but this being objected to by the earl of Essex that unfortunate nobleman was himself sent. On his sudden retiring, however, in 1599, the queen intimated her pleasure that Lord Mountjoy should undertake the difficult and dangerous office.

Mountjoy used every possible effort to avoid the office, pointing out to her majesty, both by word and in writing, that while he would cheerfully lay down his life to fulfil her will, the state of that kingdom was so desperate, and the means at his disposal were so small, as to cause him to despair of success, and that he feared that any failure, enhanced as it would be by his enemies, would cause her to withdraw her favour, and, consequently, prove his ruin. His remonstrances, however, were all in vain. The queen had too high an opinion of his abilities to be moved from her purpose. She declared that "it would be his fortune and his honour to cut the thread of the fatal Irish rebellion and bring her in peace to the grave." The result showed that she was not mistaken. The English power was scarcely more than nominal at this time in any part of Ireland—the rebels had full possession of the island. They overran the whole country, blowing their trumpets up even to the gates of Dublin. Tyrone affected to despise Mountjoy, mistaking the refinement of his manners for effeminacy, and exulted in the choice made of a commander "who would lose the season of action whilst his breakfast was prepared." Never was man more deceived. The lord-deputy landed in Ireland on the 26th February, 1600, and immediately took active measures against the rebels. By the skill and energy of his operations, he soon reduced the country to a state of comparative peace, and a great number of the Irish leaders applied to him and to his officers for pardon and protection. For these successes he received several flatter-

ing letters from the queen, which greatly cheered and encouraged him. The satisfaction of feeling assured of his sovereign's favour was, however, quickly extinguished. In February, 1601, he received intelligence that his friend, the earl of Essex, was committed to the tower on a charge of high treason. There can be no doubt that Mountjoy was, to some extent privy to, and implicated in, the intrigues of that impetuous and infatuated young nobleman, and he consequently became greatly alarmed at his position. He made application to the queen and council for leave to return to England; yet Moryson, his secretary, says, "he meant nothing less, but rather (if he had been sent for) was purposed with his friends to sail into France, they having privately fitted themselves with money and necessaries thereunto." To whatever extent he was concerned in the earl's design, if, indeed, that unfortunate nobleman had any definite design at all, all was known to the queen and her ministers; but whether too many persons of distinction were implicated to be dealt with severely, or whether his services in Ireland were too valuable to be dispensed with, it is evident her majesty considered it prudent to dissemble her knowledge of his share in the business. Accordingly the cloud soon cleared away. Her majesty wrote to him a very gracious letter communicating the earl's death, and assuring him that his approved fidelity and love was some alleviation of her grief. In the autumn of 1601 a body of 6000 Spaniards, under the command of Don John D'Aguilla, landed at Kinsale, and took possession of that place. These were succeeded by another band of 2000 men, which arrived at Castlehaven with additional supplies, and promises of further assistance. These reinforcements, together with the presence in Munster of Tyrone and his followers, who immediately joined the invaders in that province, infused new life into the disaffected septs. They now began to believe that the time of their deliverance from the hated English yoke was at hand, and on all sides they arose and declared for the invaders.

In consequence of the incessant activity of the English forces, and the penurious manner in which supplies of men and munitions had been granted by the English government, the lord-deputy found himself but ill able to cope with this new difficulty. A council of war was, however, held at Kilkenny on the same day that Mountjoy received intelligence that the Spaniards had landed, and, notwithstanding that the army was destitute of tools, powder, artillery, and provisions, it was determined to invest Kinsale.

The little army suffered extremities during the winter siege equalled only by the privations of the English forces before Sebastopol. Incessant working, day and night, in the trenches, without food, without clothing, in most tempestuous weather, having to sustain also most vigorous sorties from the besieged, which they always repelled with unexampled bravery, the heroic little band became greatly reduced in numbers and strength. Tyrone and O'Donnel raised all the forces they could muster, and joining with the Spaniards of Castlehaven, marched to the relief of Kinsale. The beleaguered party urged Tyrone to attack the English in the rear, but he, knowing their necessities, hesitated to do so, feeling assured that by cutting off their supplies they must soon, through famine, be constrained to lay down their arms. Don John, however, so strongly urged this point, that Tyrone gave way, and advanced to give battle. The lord-deputy was apprised of the design, and determined not to await an attack from the rebel forces, but to act on the offensive. Accordingly, on the 24th of December, he marched against Tyrone at the head of not more than 1200 foot and 400 horse, and attacked them so vigorously, that the Irish were put to flight, with great slaughter, leaving 1200 men dead on the field. This victory completely crushed the rising spirit of revolt. Tyrone, the chief leader of the rebellion, fled into Ulster; O'Donnel made his escape into Spain; and the whole of the rebel army was utterly broken and dispersed. Soon afterwards, Don John D'Aguilla offered terms of capitulation, and with his followers quitted the kingdom. Tyrone himself, in the month of January, made overtures of submission.

In the beginning of 1602 we find Mountjoy making active preparations for another expedition against Tyrone in Ulster. This expedition soon started, and the unfortunate Irish were reduced to such miseries, as to be even afflicting to the humanity of their conquerors. Thousands perished by famine; every road was encumbered by their unburied bodies; and the most hideous means were resorted to for allaying the pangs of hunger.

The rebellion was now at an end. Tyrone was only anxious to be received to the queen's mercy, whilst she obstinately refused to listen to any overtures for his pardon; but about the month of March, 1603, Tyrone had become most importunate, and Elizabeth, being at the point of death, was prevailed upon by her secretary to give way, and refer the whole matter to the wisdom of the lord-deputy. Mountjoy now proceeded northwards for the greater convenience of arranging the matter, where, on the 27th March, he received private intelligence of the queen's death, which made him doubly anxious to secure Tyrone's submission, which that chieftain finally made at Melifont on the 28th March; and on the 4th April he proceeded with the lord-deputy to Dublin. Thus, after a continual contest for 400 years, was the English authority completely established in Ireland, and the prediction of Queen Elizabeth fulfilled.

On the 5th April, Mountjoy received official notification of the queen's decease, and the accession of James I. He took immediate steps to proclaim the new monarch, to whom Tyrone made his formal submission on the following day. The lord-deputy also sent Sir Henry Davers to England formally to offer his congratulations to the new king, assure him of his loyalty and devotedness to his service, and to solicit permission to come over in person to kiss his hand. He was at this time like all other of Queen Elizabeth's courtiers, extremely anxious respecting his condition in the new reign. He, however, had no reason for apprehensions. To no class of his English subjects did King James extend his favour in the same degree as to the friends of the late earl of Essex, and especially to those who had manifested an interest in the king's cause before the death of Elizabeth; and Mountjoy, although at this time unknown to himself, was destined to participate largely in the bounty of the new monarch. After having quelled some serious disturbances in the north of Ireland, he received the gratifying intelligence, that he had been constituted lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and appointed, moreover, one of his majesty's privy council. Leave was also given him to return to England. He accordingly quitted Dublin about the end of May, having in his train the earl of Tyrone, and some other Irish chieftains; and, after narrowly escaping shipwreck on the Skerry rocks, safely arrived at court, where he was received with the highest marks of honour and favour, and immediately sworn of the privy council. In further reward of his distinguished services, on the 21st July he was, with great state, created earl of Devonshire; and on the 3rd September following, was made master of the ordnance for life; and at the same time granted an annuity of £200 a-year out of the exchequer, and as much more out of the duchy, with extensive lands in Ireland, including the county of Lecale.

Mountjoy was now in high favour with his sovereign, and was employed in many offices of trust. We find him appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of Cobham, Raleigh, and others said to be connected with the *main* and *bye* plots in November, 1603. The following year he was selected as the commissioner on behalf of Great Britain to negotiate a peace between the kings of England and Spain and the Archduke Albert. Upon the discovery of the gunpowder plot, it appears from a letter of the earl of Salisbury to Sir Charles Cornwallis, that he was to receive a commission to proceed with forces to suppress the conspirators; but whether or not such commission was actually issued is uncertain. Probably it was not, as the overthrow of the traitors in Worcestershire rendered it unnecessary. He acted, however, as one of the commissioners on their trial. This, however, was his last public act. At the end of this year an event occurred which instantly hurled him from the highest pinnacle of reputation and honour, to the lowest depth of infamy and disgrace, entailing upon him the indignation and wrath of that sovereign who had previously treated him with distinguished favour and esteem. Soon after Mountjoy's duel with the earl of Essex, we find that an attachment had arisen between the former and the young Lady Rich, the earl's sister, a young lady of rare beauty and great sweetness of temper, but, like her brother, possessing greater ardency than discretion. Her fate was, however, an unhappy one. Her beauty and amiable qualities rendered her the mistress of all eyes and hearts. Sir Philip Sidney has immortalized her as the Stella of his *Astrophel*. Negotiations for a marriage between them existed at the time of her father's death; but from some cause this never took place, and she afterwards became the wife of Robert Lord Rich, the grandson of the infamous Lord Chancellor Rich, and himself a

coarse, austere, unpolished man. Against this union every feeling of the Lady Penelope's young heart revolted, inasmuch that she openly protested at the altar and ever afterwards. As early as 1695 Mountjoy and the Lady Rich had begun to take a peculiar interest in each other, and in 1600 their connection had assumed a criminal form, for Camden says that the lady "had lost the queen's favour for abusing her husband's bed." On Mountjoy's return from Ireland he found her in the highest favour at court, where she shone as one of the brightest stars in that brilliant hemisphere—the gayest in that radiant circle. She immediately left her husband's house and went to live with him at Wanstead, but this does not seem to have affected her position. By common consent all seem to have regarded her case as exceptional, and agreed not to see in her conduct the violation of all decency and propriety; but a step was now taken which suddenly altered all. By an amicable arrangement between all the parties concerned, and, as is alleged, upon the sole confession of the lady herself, of an act of incontinency with a person not named, a sentence of divorce, *a mensa et toro*, was obtained in the ecclesiastical court, and a marriage was celebrated between her and Lord Devonshire. The king was greatly incensed at this act; and, to appease his wrath, Devonshire wrote a long apology, which is preserved in MS. in the British museum. The king, however, was not to be moved, and told him to his face that he had got a "fair woman with a black soul." The earl's proud heart could not brook the state of degradation and contempt into which he had fallen. He was suddenly seized with a severe illness, of which he died on the 3rd April, 1605, and was buried with great solemnity in St. Paul's chapel in Westminster abbey. He left five illegitimate children by Lady Rich, for the eldest of whom see BLOUNT MOUNTJOY.—*Cottonian, Harl., and additional MSS.; British Museum; State Papers; Lamb MSS.; Morryson's Itinerary; Birch's Letters; Sydney Papers.*—M.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, fifth Lord Mountjoy, succeeded his father in 1535. In 1544 he held a command in the expedition to France, which was conducted with great magnificence by King Henry VIII. in person, who crossed the channel in a ship, the sails of which were made of cloth of gold. Lord Mountjoy's lavish expenditure in this expedition, together with his general extravagance as a courtier, greatly impaired his estate. Like his father, he was a scholar, and a patron of learned men. Died in 1545.—(*Croke's Genealogy of the Croke Family, and State Papers.*)—M.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, younger son of Sir Henry Blount, was born in 1654. He wrote a pamphlet, in which he based the claim of William III. upon the right of conquest. This gave great offence, and was burnt by the common hangman. He published another pamphlet on the life of Apollonius Tyaneus, in which he made a violent attack on christianity. He committed suicide in 1698.—(*Biog. Brit.*)—M.

BLOUNT, SIR HENRY, was born in Hertfordshire in 1602, and after being educated at Trinity college, Oxford, he removed to Gray's Inn. In 1634 he set out upon his travels, during which he visited Grand Cairo, and on his return he published, in 1636, his voyage into the Levant, which passed through several editions. King Charles I. conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, but he finally deserted the royal cause, and went over to the parliamentary party, by whom he was made a commissioner of trade. Died in 1682.—(*Biog. Brit.*)—M.

BLOUNT, JAMES, sixth Lord Mountjoy, succeeded his father in 1545. He was one of the peers who sat on the trial of the duke of Norfolk. To repair the dilapidated family estates, he resorted to the study and practice of alchemy, in which he expended large sums, and still further reduced the patrimony of his house. Died in 1593.—M.

BLOUNT, THOMAS, an English author born in 1619. He wrote "Boscobel, or the History of the King's Escape after the Battle of Worcester," 1651, 8vo; "Fragmenta Antiquitatis, or Ancient Tenures of Lands;" and "Jocular Customs of some Manors," &c. He died in 1679.—(*Biog. Brit.*)—M.

BLOUNT, SIR THOMAS POPE, eldest son of Sir Henry Blount mentioned above, was born in 1649, and created a baronet in 1679. He served in several parliaments, and at the Revolution was made commissioner of accounts. He was the author of "Censura Celebriorum Authorum," &c., 1690, folio; "Essays on different Subjects," 8vo; "A Natural History," 1693, 12mo; and "Remarks upon Poetry"—(*Biog. Brit.*)—M.

BLOUNT, WILLIAM, fourth Lord Mountjoy, succeeded to the title in 1485, and in the following year was appointed a privy councillor to King Henry VII. In 1497 he was appointed one of the commanders of the army sent to suppress the insurrection in Cornwall. In 1499 he had special grant of all the dignities and pre-eminences which his father enjoyed. In 1509 he was appointed master of the mint. In 1512 he was made governor of Hamme; and in the following year, upon the capture of Tournay by King Henry VIII. in person, he was appointed lord-lieutenant. In 1515 he was appointed chamberlain to Queen Catherine of Aragon, which office he continued to hold after her divorce. In 1623 he accompanied the duke of Suffolk in his expedition into France, and in 1526 was elected K.G. He died in 1535. The name of William Lord Mountjoy is connected with the literature of the age in which he lived. He was a great encourager of learning, and was the pupil, friend, patron, and correspondent of the celebrated Erasmus, who, throughout his life, frequently benefited by his bounty.—(*Croke's Genealogy of the Croke Family, and State Papers.*)—M.

BLOUNT, WILLIAM, appointed governor of the "territory south of the Ohio" in 1790, and elected senator of the United States in 1796, when that territory was erected into the present State of Tennessee. The following year he became engaged in a plot for wresting New Orleans and the outlet of the Mississippi from Spain, and transferring them to England, by means of a joint expedition, the British being expected to furnish a naval force, and Blount engaging to raise a corps of backwoodsmen and Indians. But the intrigue was divulged by the British minister to the United States, and by an intercepted letter, and the house of representatives having voted to impeach Blount, the senate expelled him from their body, and held him for trial on the impeachment. The trial was protracted for a long time, and Blount finally escaped conviction, on the two technical pleas that senators were not "officers" liable to be impeached under the constitution, and that, having already been expelled from the senate, he was no longer liable to be brought to its bar. He died at Knoxville, March 26, 1800, aged fifty-six.—B. C.

BLOUNT MOUNTJOY, ninth Lord Mountjoy, earl of Newport, was the eldest natural son of Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, by Lady Rich. He was born about 1598, and received from his father considerable property in the counties of Northampton, Leicester, and Devon, besides extensive lands in Ireland. In May, 1615, he obtained a license to travel beyond the seas for three years, to acquire a knowledge of foreign languages. He returned, however, before the expiration of that time, and on the 2nd January, 1618, was created Baron Mountjoy of Mountjoy fort in the county of Tyrone in Ireland. On the 2nd June, in the same year, he received another license to travel for a further period of three years. In 1625 he raised, equipped, and trained a troop of a hundred horse, with which he was permitted to enter into the service of the united states of the Low Countries. He also commanded the troop of horse which accompanied the duke of Buckingham in his ill-fated expedition to the Isle of Rhe. On his return in 1627, he was advanced to the English peerage under the title of Baron Mountjoy of Thursterton in Derbyshire, and in 1628 was created earl of Newport in the Isle of Wight. On the 2nd September, 1634, he was granted the office of master of the ordnance for life; and in the year 1641 was made constable of the tower. Having been accused, however, of suggesting, during the king's absence in Scotland, the seizure of the queen and the prince of Wales, he lost the king's confidence, and his majesty's suspicions were further increased when he found that Lord Newport possessed that of the parliament; for when Sir Thomas Lunsford was appointed lieutenant of the tower, such appointment being unsatisfactory to the house of commons, that body forwarded a request to Lord Newport that he would sleep constantly within the fortress. The king being annoyed, and distrusting Lord Newport's fidelity, he was removed from his office as constable on the 26th December, 1641. Notwithstanding this, we find him with the king at York in the following June, where he was one of the noblemen who signed the declaration, testifying their belief that the king had no intention of making war. The parliament, however, commenced the levy of troops, and the king consequently raised his standard at Nottingham on the 25th August. Lord Newport still adhered to the royal party, but appears not to have taken any very active part in the war, devoting himself to the duties of an office which he held in the bedchamber of the prince of Wales. Ho

happened accidentally to be at Leicester in 1642, when Prince Rupert approached that town. The prince sent into the town threatening, that unless an assessment of £2000 was raised within twenty-four hours, he would give the town up to plunder. Lord Newport posted at once to the king, and by his influence obtained a relief from the payment of the fine. His loyalty, however, appears not to have been very firm. Having accompanied the prince of Wales into the west, he, by his own confession, did all he could to hinder the escape of his royal highness into France, but without success. The prince sailed from Dartmouth, and he had scarcely left when the town was stormed, in January, 1645, by the rebel army under Fairfax; and Lord Newport, after having delivered up Kingsworth Fort, the strongest fortress in the place, to the enemy, was made, as he himself said, a not unwilling prisoner. His estates were sequestered, and he continued a prisoner upon bail until November, 1646, when he was permitted to compound for his lands and liberty upon the payment of a fine equal to one-tenth of the value of his property. His fine was fixed at £4579.

On the death of Oliver Cromwell, and the abdication of Richard his son, Lord Newport took part in the measures which were adopted for the restoration of the royal family. His zeal, however, was not so marked as to secure his office of master of the ordnance. Indeed, his life patent appears to have been overlooked, for Charles II., immediately upon his restoration, conferred the office upon Sir William Compton, who had been his constant companion in his exile, and it was not until the 16th August, 1661, that Lord Newport surrendered his patent in favour of that gentleman. His career was, however, now nearly closed, for he died in 1665, leaving surviving issue two sons and two daughters. Both his sons succeeded to the title, which finally became extinct upon the death of the younger in 1681.—(*Privy Council Registers*; *MSS. State Paper Office*; *Ord. MSS. Rushworth Collection*; *Clarendon*.)—M.

BLOW, JOHN, Mus. Doc., a native of North Collingham, Nottinghamshire, born in 1648, was one of the first set of children of the Royal chapels, after the Restoration, being educated under Captain Henry Cook. He was afterwards a pupil of John Hingston, and of Dr. Christopher Gibbons. In 1669, at the age of twenty-one, he was appointed organist of Westminster abbey, which situation he resigned in 1680, in favour of the celebrated Henry Purcell. In 1673 he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the chapel, and in 1674, on the decease of Pelham Humphries, was chosen master of the children of the chapel. In 1685 he was made one of the king's private musicians, and also composer to his majesty, a title which Matthew Lock had enjoyed before him. He was also almoner and master of the choristers of St. Paul's cathedral, being appointed to these places on the death of Michael Wise; he resigned them in 1693, in favour of his pupil, Jeremiah Clark. Blow was not a graduate of any university, but Archbishop Sancroft, by virtue of his authority as archbishop of Canterbury, conferred on him the degree of doctor in music. On the decease of Henry Purcell in 1695, he was appointed composer to the royal chapel, at a yearly salary of forty pounds. He also resumed his post as organist of the abbey. Blow was early distinguished as a composer. In Clifford's "Collection of the Words of Anthems," 1664, are several subscribed, "John Blow, one of the children of his majesty's chapel," and, on account of his great merit, he was eminently patronized by Charles II. The king admired very much a little duet of Carsissimi, "Dite, o cieli," and asked Blow if he could imitate it. The musician modestly answered he would try, and composed in the same key and measure the fine duet, "Go, perjured man." This was first published singly, afterwards in the Theatre of Music, 1687, and then, with the addition of instrumental parts, in the "Amphion Anglicus." The "Orpheus Britannicus" of Purcell had been published by his widow soon after his decease, and comprised some of his finest songs. The favourable reception this met with was Blow's motive for publishing a similar collection, which he entitled "Amphion Anglicus, containing compositions for one, two, three, and four voices, with accompaniments of instrumental music, and a thorough-bass figured for the organ, harpsichord, or theorbo-lute," 1700, folio. The work was dedicated to the princess Anne of Denmark. In the preface the author says that he is preparing to publish his church services and divine compositions; but he lived not to carry his design into effect. Blow's other compositions, printed in his lifetime, are as follows—"An Ode for St. Cecilia's Day," 1684; "Lessons for

the Harpsichord or Spinnet;" "Psalm Tunes for the Organ;" and an "Ode on the Death of Purcell," written by Dryden. Also several hymns in the "Harmonia Sacra," a number of catches in the latter editions of the "Musical Companion," and many detached songs in Playford's various publications. This great musician died October 1, 1708, and was buried in the north aisle of Westminster abbey. In the inscription on his monument he is called "Master to the famous Mr. H. Purcell." Dr. Blow's chief reputation must rest upon the merit of his church music, of which he was a voluminous writer. These compositions consist, as far as at present ascertained, of ten services, and seventy-nine anthems, a few only of which have been printed in the collections of Boyce, Page, and Stevens. Dr. Burney had a very mean opinion of Blow's abilities, and fills four quarto pages with examples of what he terms his "crudities." But the historian lived at a period when it was the fashion to cry down what was not understood. A critic of the present age would see in these so-called *crudities* only indications of superior genius, and a foreshadowing of those wondrous harmonic combinations which a later age has brought to perfection.—(Burney; Hawkins; *Records of Westminster Abbey*; *Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal*.)—E. F. R.

* BLOXAM, A., an English clergyman, who has devoted attention to botany, more particularly to the flora of Britain. He has examined carefully the species of *Rubus*, and has done service to the student of British plants, by the publication of sets of thirty species and varieties.—J. H. B.

BLUCHER, GEBBERAL LEBERRECHT VON, field-marshal of the Prussian army and prince of Wohlstadt, was born at Rostock in Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the 16th December, 1742. At the beginning of the Seven Years' war he was sent by his father, who was a captain of horse in the service of Hesse Cassel, to Bergen, when his love for the military life was excited by the Swedish hussars, and he enlisted, contrary to the advice of his friends, at the early age of fourteen. He made his first campaign against the Prussians, and was taken prisoner by the hussar regiment in which he afterwards so distinguished himself. He was persuaded to enter the Prussian service, and having been exchanged for a Swedish officer, remained with his regiment till the close of the war, during which he rose from a lieutenant to senior captain. Conceiving, however, that his merits had been overlooked by the promotion to the rank of major of an individual of higher station than himself, he resigned his commission and retired to Silesia, where he engaged in farming for fifteen years, and succeeded in gaining an honourable independence. On the death of Frederick the Great and the accession of William II. he returned to his old regiment with the rank of major, and led it with great gallantry and distinction during the campaign of 1793-4. After the battle of Leystadt, September 18, 1794, he received as major-general a command in the army of observation on the Lower Rhine. In 1802 he took possession for Prussia of Erfurt and Muhlhausen. In 1805-6 he was again in active service. At the close of the battle of Jena, so disastrous to Prussia, he retreated with 20,000 men, forming Prince Hohenlohe's rear, and after a series of bloody but unsuccessful engagements with the French generals who hung on his march, he threw himself into Lubeck, in the streets of which he lost, after an obstinate engagement, 5000 men. On the following morning he was forced to capitulate at the village of Ratkau, but only, as the terms of surrender bore, "through want of ammunition and provisions." On his exchange soon after for the French marshal, Victor, he was sent by the king of Prussia with a small detachment to Swedish Pomerania, but after a brief occupation he evacuated on the peace at Tilsit. He was employed subsequently in the war department, and was appointed general in Pomerania; but the hostile influence of Napoleon was successful in depriving him of his command, and driving him into retirement. On the resumption of hostilities between Prussia and France in 1813, he was suddenly recalled to the field, and though in the seventy-first year of his age, he obeyed with his wonted promptitude and energy. In the indecisive battle of Lutzen, fought on the 1st of May, he gained by his conduct the order of St. George from the Emperor Alexander; and on the 20th of the same month, in the sanguinary conflict at Bautzen, he maintained with heroic bravery for four hours the wooded heights where he commanded, and retired at last, leaving neither prisoner nor gun with the enemy. In the battle of Katzbach, near Leignitz in Silesia, which was fought on the 26th of August, he inaugurated a series of brilliant victories, by defeating

the French under Marshal Macdonald with great slaughter, and capturing 18,000 prisoners, 103 cannon, 250 ammunition wagons, two eagles, besides many other trophies. The moral effect of this victory was even greater than its material consequences, and he hastened to improve it by marching boldly through Lusatia along the Elbe, and crossing that river at Wartburg he advanced on Mockern, where, on the 16th October, he engaged and defeated the enemy, capturing at the same time some thousands of prisoners, and fifty-four pieces of artillery. In the battle of Leipzig, two days after, he contributed mainly to the decisive victory, and was rewarded, amid the shouts of the Silesian army, by having conveyed to him in most flattering terms, through Prince William of Prussia, his appointment by the king as field-marshal. On the 1st of January, 1814, he crossed the Rhine with the Silesian army, and occupied Nancy in the French territory. Continuing his advance, he was attacked by Napoleon at Brienne with no result to either party; but at La Rothiere, on the 1st of February, he attacked and defeated the French, capturing 3000 prisoners and many pieces of artillery. In the engagements of Vauchamp and Croaune he was less successful; but in the battle of Laon, on the 9th of March, he overthrew the right wing of the French army under Marmont, and by isolating Napoleon who led the left and contemplated a union with the beaten division, he compelled him to retreat, and thus virtually terminated the war. The way being now open to Paris, he entered it on the 31st May, along with the other conquerors after the battle of Montmartre. After the taking of Paris he laid down his command, having, by his constancy and the almost unparalleled activity of his army, chiefly determined the great result. At Mery his resolution had saved the allied armies from a ruinous retreat, and the loss of the entire campaign; at Laon he had broken Napoleon's power physically and morally, and permitted the sovereigns to form the grand resolution to march upon Paris, by which the campaign was ended, and the fortune of Europe decided. After the peace of Paris, in company with the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, he visited England, where he was enthusiastically received, his fearless courage and ardent love of freedom having made him long a favourite with the nation. On his return to his own country he retired amid the gratitude and honours which were heaped on him, to his estate, but was speedily summoned to the field by the return of Napoleon from Elba, and the renewal of the deadly struggle which it was believed had terminated. He assumed the command of the Prussian troops in Belgium, made arrangements with Colonel Hardinge, who had been dispatched to his head-quarters by the duke of Wellington to secure unity of action in the coming campaign; and on the approach of Napoleon formed, with the English commander-in-chief at Bry, a plan of mutual assistance in the event of their being attacked. In the battle of Ligny, which was fought on the 16th of June, he was defeated by his own rashness and the superior tactics of his enemy; but though the French cavalry, in pursuit of his troops, rode over him as he lay on the ground under his horse, which had been shot dead in the conflict, he rallied his division and appeared on the field of Waterloo, to determine, by his decisive charge, the fate of the day, and complete by a merciless pursuit the ruin of the foe. With the same rapidity as he had conquered, he followed up his victory, and obtained peace at Paris. His hatred to Napoleon, which partook of the fierceness of private revenge, displayed itself during the march to Paris, when he informed the duke of Wellington that as the congress of Vienna had declared Napoleon outlawed, it was his intention to have him shot whenever he caught him; and only by the strong exhortations of the English commander could he be induced to abandon his purpose. Honours fell thick on the head of the successful veteran. He received the military orders of all the great powers of Europe, and the university of Oxford complimented him with the honorary degree of D.C.L. His own sovereign named him, in memory of the first of his victories, prince of Wohlstadt, with a suitable dotation, and created for his exclusive wearing a decoration, consisting of an iron cross surrounded with golden rays, accompanying the gift with the declaration that, "he knew very well that no golden rays could heighten the splendour of his services, but that it gave him pleasure to make his sense of them evident by a suitable mark of distinction." After remaining for some months in Paris, and assisting in consolidating the government of the restored Bourbons, his health began to give way from the effects of age and military service, and he retired to his chateau

of Kriblowitz in Silesia. Towards the close of 1819 it became evident that his death was near. On the 5th of September the king of Prussia sent his aid-de-camp, Major-General Von Witzleben, to him with kindly inquiries. He returned thanks for his majesty's favours, recommended his wife to the royal kindness, and requested that he might be buried without ostentation in the open country, in a field between Kriblowitz and Kunst, on a spot which he described under three lime trees; and intimated that he had no reluctance to die, as he was now of no further use. On the following day he was visited by the king and Prince Charles, who soothed him by expressions of regard and admiration of his great public services. He died on the 12th September, aged seventy-seven, having been forty-five years in the army, and achieved the most brilliant of his victories after the seventieth year of his age. On receiving the news of his death, the king gave orders that the army should be put in mourning for eight days, while he sent Count Blucher of Wohlstadt, the veteran's grandson, with a letter of condolence to his widow. On the merits of Blucher as a commander, the most conflicting opinions have been expressed. That he possessed many of the qualities of an able general even his enemies have admitted. Fearless courage, inflexible determination, thorough confidence in his friends and army, and the gift of exciting among those whom he led unbounded trust in himself, a constitutional obtuseness to defeat, and an amazing celerity in recovering from it, and charging the enemy as if he were the victor instead of the vanquished, won for him the love of his own soldiers, who called him "Marshal Forwards," and even of the rude Cossacks who named him the "Little Suwarrow," and believed that he had been born on the banks of the Don. On the other hand, in the science of war he was admitted to be deficient; and Baron von Muffling, who, during the campaigns of 1813-14-15, acted as quarter-master-general to the division of the army which he commanded, while he records his many heroic qualities, declares that he "understood nothing whatever of the conduct of a war, so little, indeed, that when a plan was submitted to him for approval he could not form any clear idea of it, or judge whether it were good or bad. This circumstance made it necessary that some one should be placed by his side in whom he had confidence, and who possessed inclination and skill to employ it in the general weal." Such a person was General Greisenau, who, it is added, "really commanded the army in 1813-14, while Blucher merely acted as an example of the bravest in battle, and the most indefatigable in exertion." The epithet of "General of Hussars," applied to him in contempt by his great enemy, Napoleon, is nearer the truth than the exaggerated encomiums of those who estimated him by the importance of the events in which he was, from circumstances, so prominent an actor.—W. M. H.

BLUFF, MATHIAS JOSEPH, a celebrated German botanist of the present century. Along with Fingerhuth, Wallroth, Nees von Esenbeck, and Schauer, he has published works on the flora of Germany. He is distinguished especially as a cryptogamic botanist. The publication of his "Compendium Floræ Germanicæ" commenced at Nuremberg in 1821.—J. H. B.

BLUM, JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, a poet of considerable reputation in the last century, was born at Rathenau in Brandenburg, on the 17th November, 1739. He received an excellent education at Brandenburg, Berlin, and Frankfort, and was the friend of Ramler and Baumgarten. Blum's health prevented his doing as much in literature as his abilities promised, and he settled quietly down in his native town, devoting himself principally to the study of languages. His lyrical poems, though now little read, were highly thought of, though it must be admitted their merit lies rather in grace, simplicity, and correctness of style, than in originality or vigour. He wrote a historical drama on the conquest of Rathenau by the elector, which was of course favourably received, and is now forgotten. He also left some moral essays. He died at Rathenau in 1790.—J. F. W.

* **BLUM, JOHANN REINHARD**, a German mineralogist, professor, and director of the mineralogical collection in the university of Heidelberg, born on the 28th October, 1802, at Hanau. His principal writings are—"A Text-book of Oryctognosy," published at Stuttgart in 1833 (2nd edit. 1847), and "Lithurgies, or Minerals and Rocks in their Technical Applications," published at Stuttgart in 1840. He is also the author of numerous memoirs in Leonhard and Bronn's *Jahrbuch*, and in Poggendorff's *Annalen*.—W. S. D.

BLUM, KARL LUDWIG, a German actor, composer, and dramatic writer, was born at Berlin about 1786, and died 2d July, 1844. Many of his operas—"Claudine von Villabella," "Rosenhütchen," &c., and comedies, "Ich bleibe ledig," "Der Ball zu Ellerbrunn," "Schwärmerei nach der Mode," "Bär und Bassa," &c.—still enjoy a great popularity.—K. E.

BLUM, ROBERT, a German political character, was born of poor parents at Cologne, November 10, 1807. He was originally bred a beltmaker, but by his energetic zeal and assiduity supplied the want of a regular education, became clerk in a manufactory of lanterns at Cologne, and in 1831 was appointed secretary and cashier to the Leipzig theatre. Here he entered upon a literary career. Together with Herlossohn and Marggraff he published the "Theaterlexicon" 1839-47, 7 vols., and with Steger, a political almanac "Vorwärts," 1843-47, 5 vols., &c. He was one of the originators of the *Schillerverein*, 1840, of the *Literaten-Verein*, and the *German Catholic Community*, at Leipzig, 1845. During the bloody scenes which took place at Leipzig in August, 1845, he stood at the head of the people, and by his energy and eloquence prevented an outbreak. Some years after he resigned his situation and started a publishing business. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, Blum at once became, as it were, the centre of all the revolutionary feelings and movements in Saxony. He was elected a member of the Frankfort National Assembly, where he distinguished himself as one of the leaders of the left or democratic side. In order to rouse the people and quicken the flagging revolution, he hastened to Vienna in October, 1848, and himself took arms against the besieging army. After the surrender of the city, he was arrested by the troops at his hotel, sentenced to death by a court-martial, and shot in the Brigittenau on the 9th November. The whole democratic party was roused and dismayed by this arbitrary proceeding, as, according to a law given a few weeks before, no member of the national assembly was to be prosecuted without the concurrence of the central government. Funeral ceremonies in his honour were solemnized in almost every town, and a fund was collected for the support of his family.—K. E.

BLUMAUER, ALOYS, a German poet, was born at Steier in Austria, December 21, 1755. In 1772 he became a member of the Society of Jesus, and after its dissolution was appointed censor at Vienna, where he died, 16th March, 1798. His poems are humorous and satirical, but often licentious and indecent: his chief production is his travesty of the *Æneis*, Vienna, 1784, 3 vols., in which he applies his lash to his own church and even to the Society of Jesus itself. His complete works were repeatedly published; the last time at Stuttgart, 1840.—K. E.

BLUMBERG, CHRISTIAN GOTTHELF, a German Lutheran divine, born at Ophausen in 1664, was present at the siege of Mentz as almoner of a regiment, and afterwards filled in succession several village cures in Saxony. He left "Fundamenta linguæ Coptica," 1716, and some other philological works.

BLUME, CHARLES LUDWIG, an eminent Dutch botanist. He has illustrated the flora of the island of Java. His "Flora Javæ" is a standard work of reference. He is also the author of "Rumphia," a work containing descriptions and drawings of Indian plants; and of dissertations on tropical plants.—J. H. B.

BLUMENBACH, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, a celebrated German physiologist and naturalist, was born at Gotha on the 11th of May, 1752. He early exhibited a taste for the study of anatomy; and an anecdote is related of him, that, at the age of ten years, having seen a human skeleton, he was seized with a desire to make one himself, and for this purpose stole nightly to a neighbouring cemetery for the purpose of obtaining materials for his purpose. The collection thus made he concealed in his bedroom, but it was at last discovered by a domestic, who was terrified at the sacrilegious tendencies of the child. On its coming to the knowledge of his mother, she provided a proper place for the collection, and, small as it was, it became the nucleus of the museum that has made the name of Blumenbach famous all over the world. He received his early education in the gymnasium at Gotha, and at the age of seventeen he commenced his studies at the university of Jena. Here he formed a friendship with the celebrated anatomist, Sömmering. From Jena he went to Göttingen, where he passed three years in study; and in 1775 took his degree of doctor of medicine, having adopted for the subject of his thesis the *Varieties of the Human Race*. This thesis, much extended, has often been reprinted, and translated into many languages, and contains the germs of his

labours on the subject of Ethnology. In 1776 Blumenbach was appointed curator of the museum of natural history at Göttingen. In 1778 he was appointed to the chair of physiology and anatomy in the university. As a teacher on this subject he became celebrated throughout Europe, and at an early age attracted students around him from a distance. One of his earliest and most distinguished pupils was Alexander von Humboldt. He was amongst the first to recognize the necessity of studying zoology in connection with comparative anatomy; hence the popularity of his lectures, and the influence he exerted upon the study of organization in Europe. Blumenbach left Göttingen only during the intervals between his lectures, for the purpose of visiting the museums of Europe, and obtaining specimens for his own collection, which, at his death, was in many respects unique. He published several important works on anatomy and physiology. In 1781 he published a work on embryology, and was the first after Harvey who treated this subject in a scientific manner. In 1786 his work entitled "The History and Description of the Bones of the Human Body" appeared. In the same year he also published, in Latin, an introduction to medical literature. In 1787 he produced his "Institutiones Physiologicae." This work was written in Latin, and was one of the first attempts at giving an account of the functions of the human body, independent of minute anatomical descriptions. It soon became the text-book in all places where physiology was taught, and was quickly translated into most of the languages of Europe. An English translation of this work was published by Dr. Elliottson. The later editions are entitled "Human Physiology, with which is incorporated much of the Elementary Parts of the Institutiones Physiologicae of J. F. Blumenbach." In 1805 Blumenbach published "A Manual of Comparative Anatomy." Two translations of this work appeared in English, besides others in the French, Dutch, and other European languages. The first English translation was made by Mr. Lawrence, the celebrated surgeon, in 1809, and the second by Mr. Coulson in 1827. Like his physiology, this work led the way to more detailed treatises, which have since taken its place as a text-book in our medical schools. During the whole of his life, Blumenbach never lost sight of the subject of the anatomical structure of the varieties of men. He was the first to point out the necessity of studying the structure of every part of the skull, in order to obtain anything like distinguishing characters between the varieties of mankind. In prosecuting this subject, he collected a large number of skulls belonging to the various races of men. In 1791 he commenced the publication of a work in parts, devoted to the description and illustration of this collection of skulls. It was entitled "Decas Collectiones suæ Craniorum diversarum Gentium Illustrata." This work extended to several volumes, and was finished in 1808. From 1780 to 1794 he edited a medical periodical, entitled *Medicinishe Bibliothek* which contains many of his own contributions to science. Thus, in 1783, he visited Switzerland, and made notes on the medical topography of the districts through which he passed, and which were afterwards published in this periodical. He contributed also a large number of papers to other journals. In 1812 he was made secretary to the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen. In 1816 he was appointed physician to the king of Great Britain and Hanover, and in 1821, was made a knight-commander of the Guelphic order. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. A public celebration of the jubilee of his graduation took place in Göttingen in 1825, and a second of his professorship in the following year. At his death on the 22d of January, 1840, his collections were disposed of to various purchasers, the university of Göttingen having purchased the greater part.—E. L.

BLUMENHAGEN, PHILIPP WILHELM GEORG AUGUST, a prolific German novelist, was born at Hanover in 1781, and died in 1839. His collected writings were published at Stuttgart, 1836-40, in 25 vols., and 1843-44, in 16 vols.—K. E.

*BLUMREDER, AUGUST FRIEDRICH VON, a German miscellaneous writer, was born at Gehen in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 1776. He studied theology, but in 1798 entered the army, and served against Napoleon, after which he was appointed governor of the heir-apparent of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. He now lives in retirement.—K. E.

BLUNT, EDMUND, an American geographer, author of "The American Pilot; a Description of the Eastern coasts of North America, from the River St. Lawrence to the Mississippi; followed by a notice of the Gulf stream."

BLUTEAU, D. RAPHAEL, a Portuguese lexicographer, born in London of French parents, 1638; died at Lisbon, 1734. Author of a Portuguese-Latin Dictionary, Lisbon, 1721, 8 vols.

BLYENBURG, DAMASE VAN, a Dutch poet, born at Dordrecht, 1558. He succeeded his father as master of the mint; afterwards became councillor to the viceroy of Virginia. Having started on his travels for Bohemia, he was never more heard of. His poems are written in the Latin language.—J. G.

* BLYTT, M. N., a Swedish botanist, now professor of botany at Christiania. He has done much to illustrate the flora of Sweden, and has published an account of the indigenous plants of the vicinity of Christiania.—J. H. B.

BOABDIL, properly called ABU ABDALLA, was surnamed EL CHICO (the Younger), to distinguish him from his uncle, Abu Abdalla el Zagal, with whom he had a long struggle for the throne of the Moorish kingdom of Granada. He was the son of Abul Hassan, the reigning monarch, against whom, however, he conspired; and the troops of the rival relatives were on the field to decide the issue, when some of the nobles procured the rejection of both, and the elevation of Abdalla el Zagal to the sovereignty. The latter was willing to divide the rule with his nephew; but this Boabdil refused, and called in the assistance of Ferdinand, king of Aragon and Castile. This prince, under the pretext thus furnished, made himself master of a number of important places in Granada; and when at length the alarmed people compelled Boabdil and his uncle to unite against the invader, it was too late to retrieve the sinking fortunes of the Alhambra. Abdalla el Zagal was driven to submission in 1489, and in little more than two years Boabdil surrendered his capital to the christian conqueror, and retired into Africa, where he died in the wars of his kinsman, the king of Fez.—W. B.

BOADICEA, sometimes called BOUDICEA, BONDICEA, or BONDUCA, "The British Warrior Queen," whose wrongs and bravery are still read of with emotion, in the early dawn of our country's history. She lived in the first century, and was the wife of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, a tribe inhabiting the districts of Norfolk and Suffolk. To insure the favour of the Romans, Prasutagus named the emperor and his wife and two daughters, co-heirs of his wealth and government. His purpose proved vain, for after his death the princesses were treated with every indignity. Suetonius Paulinus, who then commanded the Roman forces in Britain, was absent on an expedition against the druids in Anglesey or Mona. Catus, the procurator, who commanded in his stead, was guilty of great cruelty to Boadicea, causing her to be scourged, and her daughters to be violated. The news of these atrocities spread over the whole country, and a revolt was planned by the queen, in which she was joined by the Trinobantes (the inhabitants of Essex and Middlesex). The insurgents destroyed the colony of Camalodunum (Colchester), and defeated the ninth legion under Petilius Cerialis, which was marching to its relief. They also massacred the Romans at St. Alban's and London; and altogether, 70,000 persons, as Tacitus informs us, perished under their resentment.

Meanwhile, Suetonius, victorious in Anglesey, and hearing of the insurrection which threatened the Roman power, returned to the mainland, and marched with 10,000 men against the army of the queen. He was at first afraid to venture with his small band against the vastly superior forces of the enemy. There were at least 100,000 under Boadicea, but Dio Cassius reckons her forces at 230,000. Suetonius therefore took refuge in London, but abandoning that stronghold, he resolved to try the contest in the open field. He pitched on a narrow tract of ground, guarded in the rear by a forest, and facing the open plain where the Britons were encamped, in strange confusion, with their wives and children brought to witness the victory. Boadicea was mounted on her chariot with her daughters by her side, and riding up and down among her warriors, she cheered them to the contest in burning words of anger and of hope, which Tacitus has preserved. She tells them she comes not to fight, as one of royal blood, but to avenge the loss of their common liberty, the wrong of her scourging, and the violation of her daughters. She prophesies that the Roman power is doomed; tells them it is better to die bravely than to submit to outrage; that so at least it has been determined by a woman; the men might live and be slaves if they choose. "Id mulieri destinatum; viverent viri et servirent." Xiphilinus tells us, that after this heroic speech she let loose a hare as an omen of victory.

Suetonius in his turn exhorts his men to despise the "howl-

ings and vain threats of barbarians," and marching in steady order against the British army, their unmoved bearing soon disconcerted the wild followers of the queen; they fell into disorder, and became an easy prey to their well-disciplined opponents. About 80,000 are said to have fallen under the swords of the Roman soldiers. The queen escaped, but unable to survive a defeat so terrible, she is said to have taken poison and died. This decisive battle took place in the year 61.—(Tacitus, *Annalium Lib. xiv.*; *Agricolæ Vita, cap. 16.*)—J. B.

BOARETTI, FRANCESCO, a literary man born near Padua in 1748. Having completed his studies in the seminary of that city, so great was his success at his final examination, that he was intrusted with a lectureship in the same institution. His fame as a scholar soon made his name known all through Italy; and the Venetian republic offered him the chair of professor of sacred eloquence, which he filled with distinction for the space of ten years. His professorship having been suppressed in 1795, and his position in life having become much altered, he fell ill and never recovered, although the senate, out of esteem for the learned man, granted him a retiring pension equal to his emoluments. Boaretti was considered an eminent philologist, a profound theologian, and well versed in abstract sciences, and his numerous works reveal a mind of the first order. He has translated the psalms of David into blank verse, many of Euripides' tragedies, Homer's Iliad, highly praised by Bettinelli, and many opuscles, both in Latin and Italian, enumerated at length in Moschini's *Vitæ virorum illustrium Seminarii Patavini*. He died at Venice on the 15th of May, 1799.—A. C. M.

BOAS, EDWARD, a German novelist, was born at Landsberg on the Warthe, 18th January, 1815, and died in 1853. He is better known by his Supplements to the works of Schiller, 1838–1840, 3 vols., and Göthe, 1841, 3 vols., than by his own writings. He published also, Schiller and Göthe im Xenien-kampf, 1851, &c. Collected writings, 1847–49, in 5 vols.—K. E.

BOATON, PIERRE-FRANÇOIS DE, a Swiss writer, born at Longiraud, in the Pays de Vaud, 1734; died in 1794. He was member of the Academy of Berlin. Among his works may be mentioned the *Idyls* and *Daphnis* of Gesner, translated into French verse, Berlin, 1775, 8vo; a translation of Wieland's *Oberon*; a translation of Gesner's *Death of Abel*, Berlin, 1785.

BOBADILLA, FRANCESCO DE, an officer of the household of Ferdinand and Isabella, who was sent out by them to investigate the conduct of Columbus and his brothers, and, if necessary, to supersede them in the government of Hispaniola. He was a needy, passionate, and ambitious person, and his treatment of the great discoverer of the New World has stamped his memory with indelible infamy—a portion of which, however, must be borne by Ferdinand. Bobadilla arrived at St. Domingo on the 23d of August, 1500, and immediately proceeded to deprive Columbus of his authority, without even going through the form of an investigation into his conduct. He seized upon the money and property of Columbus, of which he gave no account, and even his letters and most secret papers. Not contented with these outrages, he caused Columbus and his three brothers to be arrested, put in irons, and confined in a fortress until the month of November, when he sent them home to Spain under the charge of Alonzo de Villejo, with instructions on arriving at Cadiz to deliver his prisoners into the hands either of Bishop Fonseca or his uncle, in order to gratify that malignant prelate, who was the bitter enemy of Columbus, and was believed to have secretly instigated and encouraged Bobadilla in all his violent measures. Bobadilla, however, overshot the mark by the gross injustice and tyranny of his conduct, and the arrival of Columbus in chains from the world he had discovered, excited such strong and general indignation throughout Spain that the government were constrained to disown the proceedings of their miserable agent, and to set Columbus and his brothers at liberty. (See COLUMBUS.) Bobadilla was speedily superseded in his command, and in 1502 he embarked, along with a number of the most inveterate enemies of Columbus, in the vessel which brought out the new governor, intending to return to Europe, but the vessel was overtaken by a tempest, and was swallowed up with all its crew and passengers, together with the ill-gotten treasure which Bobadilla had wrung from the Indians.—J. T.

BOBART, JACOB, a German botanist, was born at Brunswick, and died at Oxford on 4th February, 1679, aged 81. He was the first superintendent of the botanic garden at Oxford, which had been established in 1632 by the earl of Derby. He published

a catalogue of the medicinal plants cultivated in the Oxford garden.—J. H. B.

BOBART, JACOB, an English botanist, but of German extraction, was the son of the preceding. He lived during the latter half of the seventeenth century. He succeeded his father as superintendent of the Oxford botanic garden, and he was associated with his father, Dr. Stephens, and Mr. Browne, in the publication of the second edition of the "Catalogus plantarum horti medici Oxoniensis." He also edited the second volume of Morison's *Historia Plantarum* in 1698. Linnæus named a genus of cyperaceous plants *Bobartia*, in honour of the two Bobarts.—J. H. B.

BOBLAYE, EMIL LE PUILLOIN DE, a French military engineer, born at Pontivy in the department of Morbihan, 1792; died at Paris, 1848. He was long employed in surveys of France, accompanied the French scientific expedition to the Morea, and was latterly engaged in the survey of Algeria. Boblaye published several memoirs on geological and geognostic subjects in the *Mémoires du Muséum, Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and *Comptes rendus de l'Acad. des Sciences*, and was also the author, in conjunction with Virlet, of the "Geognostic Description of the Morea," Paris, 1833, forming the first portion of the report upon the French exploration of that peninsula.—W. S. D.

* **BOCANDE, BERTRAND**, a distinguished French naturalist and traveller, was born at Nantes at the beginning of the present century. M. Bocandé has travelled in tropical Africa, where he resided for seventeen or eighteen years, devoting his attention to the collection of facts connected with the topography and natural history of the region of the Senegambia, and the documents furnished by him have materially advanced our knowledge of the topography of that interesting country. By an intimate acquaintance with the Mandingo language, M. Bocandé has also been able to obtain an insight into the religious views of the people amongst whom he has resided so long, thus furnishing a key to the explanation of their institutions, which could never have been obtained by travellers merely passing through the district. The collections of objects of natural history made by him have also been very extensive. Of insects alone he has collected no fewer than forty-five thousand specimens. His writings consist of some memoirs in the *Bulletins de la Société de Géographie*, and a work entitled "Notes sur la Guinée Portugaise, ou Senegambie Méridionale."—W. S. D.

BOCANEGRA, PEDRO ATANASIO, was born at Granada, and died in 1688. He was a pupil of the canon Cano, and an exact imitator of Moya and Vandyck. In 1676 he became one of the king's painters, and this turned his head, and provoked the rivalry of Matias de Torres and Ardemans. Juan de Sevilla being the victor in competition for painting the Corpus Christi banners, Ardemans challenged him to a painting duel, and without any outline took his likeness in less than an hour. The brag, unable to bear his defeat, is said to have died of sheer vexation. The Granada cathedral possesses many of his works, among which the learned Oean Bermudez praises an altarpiece, representing San Pedro, Nolasco finding the choir of his convent occupied by the Virgin and a company of angels, and a Crucifixion, which he says might pass for a Vandyck.—W. T.

BOCARRO, ANTONIO. This Portuguese writer lived in the seventeenth century, and succeeded Diego de Conto in the distinguished post of royal historiographer of India. He wrote the third decade of Portuguese Asia, a work commenced already by the celebrated Jaen Barros, and still preserved in manuscript. The style of this writer is considered very agreeable and simple, although somewhat prolix. Jöcher has a great opinion of Bocarro's ability and talents as a historian.—A. C. M.

BOCARRO FRANCEZ, MANOEL, a Portuguese physician and astronomer, born at Lisbon in 1588, studied in France, and lived in intimacy with the most eminent men of the seventeenth century. He is best known as an astronomer, and wrote some observations on a comet which appeared in 1619. He was also the author of some highly esteemed verses in his mother tongue, and of a short history of Portugal in Latin, and several other works are attributed to him. Died at Florence, 1662.—W. S. D.

BOCCACCINO, BOCCACCIO, born at Cremona in 1460, and said to have been a pupil of Perugino, and one of the instructors of Garofalo. His principal works are a "Marriage of the Virgin," a "Madonna," a "St. Vincent," a "St. Antonio," and a beautiful figure in a dome of the "Birth of the Madonna," all at Cremona, where he died in 1518. Lanzi says he was inferior to Perugino

in the air of his heads, in composition, light and shadow; but richer in his drapery, more varied in his colour, more spirited and less archaic in his attitudes, and not less harmonious in architecture and landscape.—**CAMILLO**, his son, surnamed "Il Bocalini," surpassed his father, and abandoned his dry colour, following a style much more pleasing and grand, as great at Cremona as the luckless Correggio, his contemporary, was at Parma—ungrateful, blind Parma. He studied hard and improved fast. At the early age of twenty-six he painted a "St. John" and the three companion saints, in the cupola of the church of St. Sigismund at Cremona, that in gusto and daring foreshortening approached Correggio. His best works after this are a "Raising of Lazarus" and the "Adulteress before Christ," surrounded by friezes of angels, "finely composed and designed in the greatest style." This genius of Cremona died in his prime (O envious death! with thy perpetual black extinguisher) in 1546, aged only thirty-five. After the lapse and sleep of more than a hundred years, this painter's family gave birth to **FRANCESCO BOCCACCINO**, born at Cremona in 1680. He studied at Rome under Brandi and Marotti, and painted "in a good style" historical easel pictures and church scenes, chiefly small, imitating sometimes Albano's mythological subjects. He died in 1750.—W. T.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI, "One of the most illustrious writers in the prose of the vulgar tongue that has ever appeared in Italy, and whose very name is alone equal to a thousand eulogies." Such is the estimate, perhaps not exaggerated, which Mazzuchelli gives of one whose fame stands as high to-day as it did in his own times. One of that distinguished triad who made the *tercento* glorious in Italy—the great reformer, if not creator, of Italian prose, as Dante and Petrarch were of Italian poetry. Of the time and place of his birth we cannot venture to speak with accuracy. "The cradle of Boccaccio," says another of his countrymen, "is surrounded with darkness," and he accounts for that fact on the supposition, that being an illegitimate child, neither he nor his father had any wish to dissipate the obscurity. His father was the descendant of a family who at one period (as Boccaccio himself tells us) possessed an estate and castle at Certaldo, on the banks of the Elza, in the valley of that name, some ten miles from Florence, whither they had emigrated, and became Florentine citizens. Michaele, or, as he was called, Michellino, shortened to Chellino, was the father of a merchant, who went, for distinction, by the name of Boccaccio de Chellino, and this latter, during a protracted visit to Paris, became intimate with a Frenchwoman, who was destined to be the mother of Giovanni. Who she was no one can tell, but it is asserted by Villani, without any evidence to support the assertion, that she was nobly born. Some allege, too, that the merchant married her, but this is inconsistent with the fact of the poet's having obtained a bull of legitimization from the pope to enable him to take holy orders, unless, indeed, the marriage was after Giovanni's birth. Nay, it is even doubted who his mother really was, as the merchant seems to have been a thorough *contrabandista* in the affairs of love, so that it would be a very idle task to investigate his maternity. Whoever she was, she died soon after the birth of her son, and thus, says Baldelli, she lost the glory of being called the mother of such a son, and the world the knowledge of her name. The important fact for the world, however, is that Giovanni came into it somewhere, and somehow, and sometime in the year 1313, as we learn inferentially from a letter of Petrarch, who, himself born in 1304, tells Boccaccio that he was his senior by nine years. To Florence we find him brought in his childhood, and even in his seventh year, giving indications of his genius by the composition of tales in verse, which procured him the title of poet amongst his acquaintances. His father had put him under the best master in Florence, Giovanni da Strado, but determined that he too should be a merchant, and so, when he found the boy taking to poetry, he at once turned him from figures of rhetoric to figures of arithmetic, and Strado gave place to a brother merchant, with whom the boy made many journeys, travelling as far as Naples and Paris. Six years were so passed, and Giovanni returned to Florence only to convince his father that he was more suited for literature than for trade. But literature without a profession was not in the comprehension of the man of business, and so he set the youth to learn the canon law. This was as distasteful as the counting-house, and after many ineffectual struggles to subdue a taste that would not be controlled, the father at length left his son to pursue his own devices.

His passion, indeed, for a literary life was invincible, and he has himself declared that a visit to the tomb of Virgil when in his twentieth year fixed his determination for ever. Thenceforth he prosecuted letters with the unwavering ardour of one who has made it the object of his life. Virgil and Horace were his masters in the Latin, and Dante his guide, and, as he calls him, the torch that lit him on his way in the study of his native tongue. He seems to have made great progress in letters and science; he made acquaintance with the Greek language, then scarcely known in the northern portion of Italy; he formed intimacies with several of the learned men of his day, and acquired a knowledge of mathematics and of astronomy. The court of Robert of Naples was then the most distinguished in Italy. A liberal patron of men of letters, he drew around him all the genius and learning of the land, and thither Boccaccio went, and fixed his abode for some years. There he first made the acquaintance of Petrarch in 1341, who had come to be examined by Robert, himself no mean scholar, previous to his obtaining the laurel crown at Rome. An oration in praise of poetry delivered by Petrarch at once won the admiration of the king and the respect of Boccaccio, who thenceforward set the poet before him as his great exemplar—a guide who, in nine years after, was united to him in the bonds of a friendship so tender and enduring that death alone dissolved it.

It was while in Naples that Boccaccio formed the attachment which occupied a large portion of his life, and seems to have influenced in no small degree his writings. To one of his disposition it would have been no easy thing to live in a city at once the most dissolute and the most seductive, where the corruption of morals was all the greater that it was veiled by the elegancies of the court and the chivalry of the age, without falling. Besides he was now in the full flush of youth, and possessed the attractions both of person and intellect which are sure to make a lover successful. The descriptions as well as the portraits which have come down to us declare that he was a man of fine and commanding person, tall and rather full, with an air and countenance of grace and sprightliness. His face was oval, his lips full—rather too much so—yet rich and well formed, and his chin so shaped that, as Manni says, it gave a peculiar beauty to his smile. Add to this the charm of conversation, in which he excelled, and a gallant devotion to the sex, and we have the portraiture of one fit to shine in the court of Naples. Nearly every Italian lover first sees his mistress in church. It was so with Petrarch in Avignon; it was so with Boccaccio at Naples. Upon Easter eve, in the year 1341, he entered the church of San Lorenzo, and saw a girl of admirable loveliness; and so, indeed, she must have been if the lover's description of her have no more than the amount of exaggeration usual in such cases. He follows her from the church, sees her enter a house, and learns that she is a natural daughter of the king, and the wife of a gentleman of distinction. This is the Fiammetta of his novels, which name has gained a celebrity when her own of Maria is well-nigh forgotten. It has, however, long been gravely questioned whether this amour is not altogether a poetic fiction. Tiraboschi doubts the reality of it, and insists that the narrative is inconsistent in itself; and indeed it must be admitted that the lady Mary, known as the natural daughter of Robert, survived the poet, who states that his Fiammetta died before him. Baldelli, on the other hand, perhaps the best biographer of Boccaccio, combats these doubts with great ability. At this distance of time the clouds are all the denser for the attempts to dissipate them, and we must be content to leave the amour of Boccaccio as apocryphal as that of Petrarch. The truth may be in each case that the poet formed an object of adoration, as a necessary *dramatis persona* of his intellectual life as Don Quixote did of his hallucinations, and that all beyond this is fiction. Real or simulated, to this passion he ascribes the ardour with which he pursued the course of literature which eventually elevated him to the highest place amongst the authors of Italy. To please the object of his passion, his earliest compositions were written. In prose and in rhyme he celebrates her. To her he dedicated the "Filicopo," a romance, the subject of which is the adventures of Florio and Biancafiore, their early attachment, cruel separation, perils, wanderings, and final happy reunion and marriage. It is little in the taste of our own times, though quite in accordance with the tales of his day, when the crusades and the wars with the Saracens in Spain flooded Europe with marvellous tales of chivalry and love, and it was from one of those which, still unwritten, passed from mouth

to mouth, that Boccaccio took the incidents of his romance. It is a long story, consisting of nine books, full of episodes that weary, and possessing little sustained interest. In style it is inflated and declamatory, and there is a perpetual mingling of the common place and the marvellous, the ancient and the modern, christianity and paganism, which, despite of the bursts of natural feeling, and the fine descriptive passages to be found through it, make it, as a whole, heavy reading. The "Teseide" was his next production, a poem written, as appears by its dedication to Fiammetta, in 1341, a subject which Chaucer has made known to English readers as the Knight's Tale, and which Dryden has reproduced in his Palamon and Arcite. It has the merit of being the first modern poem that abandoned the prevalent poetic machinery of visions and dreams, and, following the example of Homer and Virgil, constructed a fable complete in its action, following it out through all its adventures, and bringing it to a suitable close. It has the higher honour of being the first poem written in that measure, which afterwards became so universal in Italy, the *ottava rima*. Boccaccio is hence commonly considered the inventor of the eight-lined stanza; but he was in truth not so, for it existed in France before the time of Boccaccio, and perhaps also in Sicily, though in a different form; but he was assuredly the first to see its vast capabilities, to make it thoroughly available, to shape it into the peculiar conformation of rhymes known as the *ottava rima*, and to confer upon it an enduring popularity.

But he was now forced to abandon the pleasures and the society of Naples. His father, who had lost all his other children, recalled Boccaccio to his home. Florence was then in a state of political agitation, and Boccaccio took refuge from these troubles in the occupation of literature, and composed several of his less important pieces, and no doubt improved himself in the Tuscan dialect. A second marriage contracted by his father soon released him from a house but little agreeable to him; and after an absence of two years he returned to Naples, to enjoy, under the patronage of Queen Joanna, the same pleasures, both of society and literary companionship, that distinguished that city during the reign of her father. It was at this period that he composed the "Filostrato," a poem in *ottava rima*, which both Zeno and Salvini praised highly; the "Amorosa Fiammetta," and the "Amorosa Visione." The latter of them is composed in *terza rima*, and adopts the Provençal conceit of being throughout acrostic; the first letters of all the tercets forming the names—Madonna Maria and Giovanni di Boccaccio da Certaldo. A trifling only pardonable in a young man and a lover.

But this was not to last: family troubles, and the death of his father, once more compelled his return to Florence, where he settled, to fulfil the duties of a citizen, and to take a part in the public affairs, as well as to assume his place amongst the distinguished men which then rendered that republic glorious. Amongst these he was fortunate enough again to meet with Petrarch, who passed through Florence on his way to the jubilee at Rome; whence may be dated their more intimate friendship. Boccaccio addressed him in a Latin poem, and received him in his own house; and to this intercourse may be traced much of the progress visible in the compositions of Boccaccio henceforward. The high position which Boccaccio at once took in the republic, caused him to be sent on many honourable embassies; but none of these was so congenial to him as that mission on which his country sent him to Padua, in 1351, to convey to Petrarch the decree which restored to him his rights and his property, and invited him to honour with his presence and lectures the university then recently established. The friendship of Petrarch and Boccaccio was productive of one advantage to the latter, to which is mainly owing his subsequent pre-eminence in literature. Heretofore he had believed that the true bent of his genius was poetry, and he thought that as a poet in his native tongue he would stand next Dante. A perusal of the writings of his friend at once convinced him that the true successor of Dante was Petrarch; and so great was his dissatisfaction with what he had done himself, that he committed to the flames the greater part of what he had written in Italian verse. Copies of the principal ones must, however, have been preserved, as we do not hear of any considerable composition which is not still extant. And now he turned the whole energy of his mind to the composition of that in which he was destined to take the highest place—Italian prose. This he studied laboriously and critically. He saw what his own tongue, heretofore so inadequately cultivated, was capable of being wrought to; he sought to give it a

regularity, an accuracy, a grace, a polish, and a rhythm, which till attained, the prose of no nation can be called perfect. With such views it was that he wrought at the work which was soon to be the foundation of his imperishable fame. While yet in Naples during the year 1348—that of the great plague—whether at the command of the queen, or for the reasons which he has himself given in his preface—to afford to others in love the relief which he derived from the conversation of friends—Boccaccio commenced his “Decamerone,” which he finished and published at Florence three years after his return there. The plot of the work is known to every reader. Seven young ladies, wise, noble, beautiful, accomplished, and graceful, meet in the church of Santa Maria Novella, now left desolate from the plague. One proposes to the rest to leave the city, and sojourn in a neighbouring villa: the suggestion is approved of, and they are accompanied by three youths, who are related to some one or other of the ladies. One of the ten is the president, successively, for the ten days of their retirement, and each tells a tale daily, thus furnishing the hundred tales which compose the work. No sooner had the “Decamerone” made its appearance, than all Italy was moved by it. There was but one sentiment, that of admiration. Even the critics found nothing to fault: the defects in point of morality seemed to have troubled some of the religious only, and the work placed Boccaccio at once in the highest place of prose writers. It seemed till now as if the Tuscan tongue had never spoken with a clear articulation; that it had only lisped and stammered. Now, indeed, the language was fixed and finished; the true model of Italian eloquence was formed, and established for ever.

But while Boccaccio thus improved his native tongue, he applied himself with equal assiduity to the revival of the Greek, and the collection and preservation of the ancient classics. In this he spared neither money, time, nor labour. He sought out literary men everywhere to aid him; he bought whatever he found valuable, as long as his means enabled him, and when they failed he made copies with his own hand, to an extent that may well surprise those who live in the days of printing. Many of these he bestowed upon his friends, and upon Petrarch he conferred the great poem of Dante. This beautiful MS. is said to be still extant. In 1359 Boccaccio went to Milan, to visit Petrarch, and it was here that the latter mentioned his having met at Padua, Leonzio Pilato, a Calabrian, who had passed most of his life in Greece, and was thoroughly familiar with its language. Boccaccio at once returned to Florence, proposed to the senate to erect a chair of Greek literature, overcame all obstacles to his wishes, and, furnished with the decree, he set out for Venice, and at last brought back with him Pilato, whom he lodged in his own house. With this man, repulsive in his manners and unamiable in his disposition, Boccaccio continued to work, enduring patiently all his caprices and habits, for three long years, and was paid for all by accomplishing a translation of Homer into Latin, a work of incredible labour, from the total want of lexicons and grammars. Other works followed; and he sought out in distant places every precious manuscript which he heard of, and purchased it. Such indeed was his zeal and munificence, that Manetti states, in the following century, that nearly every Greek manuscript which the republic possessed was due to Boccaccio. This may be considered the real revival in Italy of Greek literature, almost unknown there since the fall of the Greek empire. Now the example of Boccaccio animated other men of learning, and ere long the language was taught at the university and the schools. The life and writings of Boccaccio were still those of the gallant of Naples rather than the student of Florence, or the companion of the philosophic Petrarch. This last remonstrated with him in a manner though gentle yet authoritative, and the remonstrance was always received with respect, though often disregarded. What reason and the admonition of friendship could not effect, the terrors and superstition of religion accomplished.

There was at Siena a holy monk, whose great object through life was the conversion of sinners. On his deathbed he enjoined upon a brother religious, Giovacchino Ciani, to visit Boccaccio, and convey to him his dying words. Ciani accordingly obtained an interview with Boccaccio, and in the name of the dead Pietro conveyed the message, exhorting him to change his manner of life, admonishing and rebuking him for all the occasion of sin he had afforded to others by his writings. He set before him the sin of being the open foe to modesty, and the apologist for licentiousness; warned him that if he persisted in his present course a woeful and wretched death would speedily overtake him. All

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this the monk enforced by revealing to Boccaccio a secret which he believed was known only to himself, and then left him, confounded and conscience-stricken, to execute, as he said, similar missions in Naples, France, and England. The effect was immediate and complete. He thoroughly resolved an entire change of life: he renounced gallantry, and all light compositions, and even formed the idea of selling his library. Petrarch, however, to whom he had written an account of the whole matter, viewed it with more calmness and judgment. While commending his good resolutions, he neither approved of the abandonment of literature or the sale of his library; offering, at the same time, should he persist in his resolution, to purchase his books, that they might not be dispersed through the world. The advice of Petrarch was not without its effect. Boccaccio resumed his literary pursuits, while, at the same time, the reformation of his life was permanent, and henceforth he dressed as an ecclesiastic, though he abandoned the hastily-formed determination of studying theology alone.

It was about the year 1363 that he again visited Naples, led thither by the solicitations of the grand seneschal Nicholas Acciajuoli. Boccaccio was poor, for the little patrimony he possessed originally he had sacrificed to the purchase of books, and the patronage and support of a wealthy and powerful man was not to be lightly rejected, and the seneschal pretended to the reputation of being a munificent patron. But the treatment Boccaccio received from this mean, unfeeling, and arrogant man, commemorated to his infamy by every biographer, soon compelled him to remove from the squalid room and filthy truckle assigned to him, to the house of his friend Mainardo di Cavalcanti. Again the vanity of the seneschal made him seek to have Boccaccio a resident under his roof, and the friends of the latter persuaded him to a second trial. But the result was the same, and he finally left Naples for Venice, associating there with Petrarch, Pilato, and other learned men; whence, after three months, he returned to Florence; and ultimately retiring to his house at Certaldo, he gave himself up entirely to the prosecution of literature. Unfortunately he devoted himself principally to compositions in Latin, mistaking the true bent and power of his genius; and the “Genealogia Decorum,” and the treatise “De Casibus Virorum et Feminarum Illustrium,” which were the fruits of his study, however they may attest his learning, research, and morality, and though they gained him the respect of the learned of his day, are now read as little as the epistles or the epic of Petrarch, in the same language. Meantime he was not unhonoured by the republic as a citizen, and he was twice sent on embassies to Urban V., taking occasion to visit Venice, where he failed to meet Petrarch; and going to Naples, where he was received with great consideration by Queen Joanna, refusing all offers of patronage, and returning again to the sanctuary of his house at Certaldo. A severe and loathsome disease seized upon him in the midst of his studies, and reduced him to the last extremity; but he recovered after some months of suffering, and the first use he made of his renewed strength was to carry out a long-cherished project of establishing a professorship for the elucidation of the “Divina Commedia.” This the republic endowed, and Boccaccio was himself the first to fill the chair, and his lectures form the valuable and elegant commentary on the first seventeen cantos which he has left. Boccaccio was now past 69, and beginning to feel the infirmities of age; and the death of Petrarch gave him a shock which accelerated his own end. He survived his friend and master little more than a year, dying at Certaldo on the 21st December, 1375, in the 73rd year of his age, mourned and honoured by the republic and all Italy.

It is a difficult thing for the readers of our times, especially if they are not Italians, to appreciate the position which Boccaccio occupied in his own; or to understand how, after so long a period, he still retains it. Assuredly it is not his poetry that perpetuates his renown, nor yet his Latin compositions. As a poet, he never took a hold of the public mind; and his verses, but little read in his own day, are now only familiar in name to the student, and not even known to exist by the ordinary reader. Indeed he is in this respect one of the numerous instances of men totally mistaking their own powers, and labouring from first to last under a delusion. “Studium fuit alma poesis,” was the sentiment of his deathbed, and the epitaph which he wrote for his tomb; but the poet Boccaccio is as unknown as is the philosopher. It is the novelist whose reputation has survived, and spread over the world. We may well pause to ask how it is that tales written for the amusement of the gay and the idle have wrought such a

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result. Neither in their plot nor their intrinsic interest do they take hold of the mind, and their licentiousness and occasional coarseness are calculated to repel and even disgust, and formed a subject of bitter regret to himself. The answer is found in the charm of the composition. He found a tongue rude and neglected, yet, as his instinct told him, capable of being wrought into beauty. And as the lapidary detects the jewel in the rough stone, and works it into the gem to be set in the coronet of a sovereign, so Boccaccio laboured at the vulgar tongue, till he polished, and shaped, and purified it, making it as harmonious, and ornate, and felicitous a vehicle of prose, as his great contemporaries had made it in the domains of poetry. Besides this, too, and equal to it, is Boccaccio's marvellous sprightliness of description and power of narrative. A country scene glows and ripens beneath his pen as it would beneath the pencil of Claude or Poussin. His personages are instinct with life; and his account of the great plague, prefacing the "Decamerone," is a masterpiece, fit to place beside Thucydides or Defoe. But Boccaccio has other claims than that of the novelist, the father of Italian prose, and the inventor of the stanza which Ariosto and Tasso have made vocal through the world. He was more than any man of his age the restorer of the ancient classical learning, especially the Greek. How entirely this last had passed away from Italy may be learned from the fact that Petrarch neither possessed a copy of Homer, nor could read it if he had. What privations he endured, what sacrifices he made in reviving that language, we have seen; and Manetti justly observes, that Italy owes all its Greek to Boccaccio. We have not recounted all the works of Boccaccio; they will be found enumerated in Mazzuchelli, Ginguéne, and other authorities; but the work by which he is now best known after the "Decamerone," is the "Life of Dante," one of the purest and most elegant of his compositions.—J. F. W.

BOCCA-DI-FERRO, LODOVICO, called also **BUCCA-FERRI** and **BUCCA-FERRA** by different writers, an Italian physician, born in 1482 at Bologna, where he died, 1545. He studied and obtained his degrees in the university of his native place, where he also occupied a chair of logic, and counted among his disciples, Scaliger, Francesco Piccolomini, and Benedetto Varchi. The Cardinal Gonzague, who was also one of his pupils, persuaded him to visit Rome, where he resided for five years teaching the Aristotelian philosophy with as much success as had attended him in Bologna. On the sacking of Rome by the imperial troops, Bocca-di-Ferro returned to Bologna, resumed his chair of philosophy, and entered into orders. He subsequently received the title of Count Palatine from the emperor, Charles V. Amongst his contemporaries he had the reputation of being one of the first philosophers of his age and country; but he appears to have adhered servilely to the Aristotelian maxims, and his principal writings consist of commentaries upon different parts of the works of the great Stagyrte.—W. S. D.

BOCCAGE, MANUEL MARIA BARBOSA DEL. This celebrated Portuguese poet was born of a noble family at Setuval in 1771. Having finished his classic studies, he entered the navy, from which he was expelled by order of the minister of state, Count St. Vincent, whom he had grossly offended. Being sent by government to Goa, he was well received by the Portuguese colonists, whom his poetical versatility attached to him wherever he went. His satirical humour having stirred up the anger of many who became his enemies, he was compelled to fly from Macao, to avoid the persecution of the chief magistrate of that place, whom he had ridiculed in some epigrams. He returned to Goa, where he met with a Mæcenas in the person of Joachim Pereira Almeida, a very wealthy merchant, who brought him to Lisbon, and whose liberality afforded Boccage ample means of living in plenty and happiness. Endowed with the greatest memory, and thoroughly acquainted with the Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish classics, he could compose and recite extempore exquisite sonnets, odes, and even idyls, in the most elegant language. He has translated Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; and *Mirra* is considered a masterpiece of elegance and precision. By order of the Inquisition Boccage was imprisoned for having circulated a letter written in the style of Voltaire, in which he denied the immortality of the soul; he was, however, mildly treated, and through the protection of Seabra, then secretary of state, he recovered his liberty. Nevertheless the horrors of his prison preyed so much on his mind, that his health being impaired, his constitution gave way, and after a long and painful illness, he departed this life towards the end of the year 1806.—A. C. M.

BOCCAGE, MARIE ANNE, NÉE LE PAGE, born at Rouen in 1710; died in 1802. Married Fiquet du Boccage, who held a lucrative fiscal office—*receveur de tailles* de Dieppe. He died early—*de bonne heure*, as the French courteously say. Her talents for versification, which were very considerable, appear to have been cultivated in secret, and her first work, produced at the mature age of thirty-six, came as a surprise on her friends. We have a distrust of the decisions of academies on such subjects. It is not the less our duty to record such augury for good or evil, that the academy of Rouen decreed her a prize in 1746, for what was believed to be her first poem. Thus encouraged, she no longer shrunk from publicity; nay, rather courted it, and the world of Paris was delighted with her "Paradise Lost," pleasanter reading, they said, than Milton's, and her "Death of Abel." In 1749 she published her "Columbiade," an epic poem in ten cantos. A tragedy of hers, the "Amazons," was acted about the same time. She wrote for the taste of the day in which her lot was cast; and she had her reward. Her praise was in all the academies. She was successively admitted to the bosom—such are the affectionate words which the forms of the language in which he writes suggest to the French biographer who records the fact (*admise au sein*)—of the academies of Rome, of Boulogne, of Padua, and, last not least, of her native Rouen. To her "salon" the "spirituelle" widow brought all that France contained of distinguished men; Voltaire was there enjoying and conferring fame; and there, too, Fontenelle was to be met, who loved to call her his daughter. This was no doubt a happy life, and she enjoyed it long. The academy of the Arcades at Rome wrote verses in her praise; nay, printed them in a volume as "thick as all this cheese." Many of her works were translated into English, Spanish, German, and Italian—all forgotten! not one to be had for love or money, and no love or money to be had for them should one by rare accident turn up at book-sale or book-stall. A volume of letters, addressed to her sister, madame du Perron, describing her travels in Italy, England, and Holland, is the only one of her books now looked at—such is fame!—J. A., D.

BOCCALINI, TRAJANO. This satirical writer was born at Loretto in 1556; his versatility of genius, and his facility in versification, make him to be considered one of the wittiest writers of Italy. The limited means of his father did not allow him to commence his studies until he had reached a mature age. The rapid progress he made, particularly in poetical compositions, gave immediately the greatest hopes of his future literary renown, and soon he became the life and centre of a large circle of friends and admirers, who loved and esteemed him for his amenity of character and benevolent disposition. Had his political conduct been consistent with his written doctrines, no doubt he would have attained to the highest distinctions and dignities in the state; but having given offence, and alienated from him many of his patrons, fearing for his safety he was compelled to repair to Venice, where he published "I Ragugli di Parnasso," which met with the greatest success. In this work he imagines that Apollo has become the sovereign judge of Parnassus, and cites before his high tribunal kings, authors, and warriors, examines their faults and crimes, and pronounces judgment on them. He left also a commentary on the *Annals* of Tacitus, and on the first book of the *Histories* of Agricola. "La pietra del Paragone" is considered his best satire, and in a Horatian style he vents his wrath against the Spanish misrule in Italy. Many of his contemporary biographers state, although contradicted by Muratori, that on account of this last work he met with a violent death on the 16th November, 1613.—A. C. M.

BOCCANERA, JULIUS OR GILLES, brother of Simon, by whom, in recompense for numerous services, he was raised to the command of the Genoese fleet. In 1340 he went to the succour of Alfonso XI. of Castile against the Moors of Andalusia and Africa; and having commended himself to the Spanish monarch by his share in the victory of Tarifa and the taking of Algeziras, was raised to the office of admiral of the Spanish fleet, and presented with the earldom of Palma. On the accession of Henry II., whose part he seems to have taken in the civil wars which resulted from the rivalry between him and his natural brother, he was confirmed in his office and rank. In 1372, on the occasion of the earl of Pembroke's attempting to land at Rochelle to claim the crown of Castile for John of Ghent, an engagement ensued between the English and Spanish fleets, in which Pembroke was taken prisoner.—J. S., G.

BOCCANERA, SIMON, grandson of William, born at Genoa about the commencement of the fourteenth century. The traditional popularity which belonged to his family, not less than his personal talents, pointed him out for the leader of the democratic party, when the opportunity was presented for wresting the government of the city from that section of the nobility who had again usurped it on the fall of his grandfather. He was first chosen abate del popolo, but that office, which corresponded to that of the tribunes of ancient Rome, for reasons connected with his noble birth, he declined. The people then proclaimed him doge for life, and accordingly, entering on the government in 1339, for several years he maintained his popularity with the masses; but this, notwithstanding the renown which accrued to him from his victories over the Turks, the Tartars, and the Moors, beginning to decline, his enemies of the ancient nobility were inspired to attack him more and more openly, and after a desperate struggle, in which he made free with his powers of confiscation and banishment, he was obliged in 1344 to resign his dignity, and retire to Pisa. William, marquis of Pallavicini, to whom, by the arts of John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, the government of Genoa had been committed in 1353, having been expelled from the city in 1356, Boccanera was anew raised to the ducal dignity. Seven years afterwards, his enemies fearing that he had grown invulnerable to sedition, took the opportunity of a feast which he gave to the king of Cyprus, to remove him by poison.—J. S., G.

BOCCHERINI, LUIGI, a musician, was born at Lucca, January 14, 1740, and died at Madrid in 1806; other accounts give 1730 and 1735 as the date of his birth, and 1805 as the date of his death, and he is stated to have reached the age of seventy, but the dates first stated appear to be the more authentic. His father was a double bass player, who, perceiving his natural talent for music, spared no pains in its cultivation. Boccherini received instructions in composition and on the violoncello of the Abbé Vannucci in his native town, and then went to Rome to complete his studies. He used to attribute, in after-life, much importance to the impressions he received from the ecclesiastical music, then already divided into the modern style and the style of Palestrina, in the papal city, and while there he laid the foundation of his reputation as an instrumental composer. Returning to Lucca, he met Manfredi the violinist, a pupil of Nardini, with whom he formed an intimate friendship and a professional alliance, which lasted till Manfredi's death. These two artists visited together the principal towns of Lombardy, Piedmont, and the south of France, with great success; and the music of Boccherini was so much admired, that, being yet unpublished, a high value was set upon manuscript copies of his works. The friends arrived at Paris in 1771, where, in the following year, the first six trios for two violins and violoncello of Boccherini were printed; these were immediately followed by six quartettes, under the name of "Divertissements;" and they obtained so great and so speedy a popularity, that in the course of five years the fertile author published no less than eighty compositions of the same class. Boccherini and Manfredi next went to Spain. The music of the former had preceded them, and the esteem in which it was held insured to the composer and his companion a ready welcome. The two were engaged as chamber musicians to the prince of the Asturias; and Boccherini had a further engagement from Carlos IV. to supply nine new pieces every year for a fixed pension.

Honoured as an artist, and prized as a friend, his happiness was still augmented by his marriage to a Spanish lady, to whom he was passionately attached. The death of Manfredi, however, was a severe affliction to him, and it was, moreover, the beginning of a series of misfortunes from which he never recovered. Commissioned to find a violinist to supply the place of his friend, Boccherini engaged Brunetti for this purpose, to whom also he afforded great advantages in respect of advice and instruction, but who, being of an intriguing character, very quickly undermined our composer's position at court, and ceased not to plot against him till he was obliged to resign both his appointments. Boccherini now wrote some vocal pieces for different religious establishments. The marquis de Beneventi settled on him a small pension, with the condition that he should supply a certain number of compositions annually. Frederick William II. of Prussia is said to have made a like engagement with him; and the same is related of Lucien Buonaparte, when ambassador at Madrid. These several resources were, however, inadequate

to support him with his wife and family in decent competency, for in 1803 he was living in Madrid in a single room, with a scanty provision of the positive necessities of life. In the midst of his privations, the amiable disposition by which he was always distinguished never forsook him, and, with his children playing around him, and amidst all the distractions of his limited household, he continued to compose and to impart a spirit of cheerfulness to his affectionate circle. He had a most scrupulous sense of probity—a striking example of which is, that he refused the offer of 100 louis d'or for his "Stabat Mater," because he had promised the work to another purchaser for sixty piastres. The latter part of his life was so obscure, that, when his death was announced, the lovers of music in Madrid, who had especially admired his works, were surprised to learn that he had been residing amongst them.

The extraordinary number of Boccherini's productions would entitle him to distinction independently of their merit, but, although they have now passed out of favour, this is not inconsiderable. He is best known by his very numerous quintets, in which the prominence of the part for the principal violoncello denotes his excellence as a player on this instrument. Great melodious fluency, perfect appropriateness for the several instruments, and extreme simplicity of construction, characterize his writing; and, when his phraseology was fresh, and his forms were new, these qualities may well be supposed to have had an irresistible charm. He has been not inaptly called "the wife of Haydn," which name defines the relationship of his music to that of the great instrumental master.—G. A. M.

BOCCHI, ACHILLE, born at Bologna in 1488, of a very noble family; from his early youth he devoted his time to the culture of literature, and contributed many valuable compositions at the age of twenty. His high position in life, and his renown as a classic scholar, soon made him acquainted with the literati of his time, and many princes charged him with important missions. We see him at the court of the prince of Carpi as his first consul, then imperial orator to the Roman court, where he was created count palatine, which title gave him the right of conferring the order of knighthood and university degrees. He was particularly honoured by the friendship of Henry, king of France; and his name was recorded on the rolls of various academies, while he filled in his native city the professorships of Greek, poetry, and belles-lettres. He founded also an academy called after his name, "Bocchiale." Well versed in the Hebrew language, he made many researches in ancient manuscripts, which led to the discovery of many archaeological treasures, alluded to in his history of Bologna. Such was the estimation in which he was held by his cotemporary writers, that two medals were struck in his honour, which are still preserved in the museum of Bologna, with these inscriptions: on the one, "Achilles Bocchius Bonon. An. æ. LXVII.;" and on the other, "Ach. Bocchius Bononiensis Historiæ Conditor." His works, all written in Latin, treat of poetry, philosophy, history, and classic literature. It is worth remarking that of so many eminent writers who have spoken of this distinguished scholar, Ciacconio alone records his death, which happened at Bologna in his 74th year, on the 6th of November, 1562.—A. C. M.

BOCCHUS I., a king of Mauritania, the father-in-law of Jugurtha, who lived in the latter half of the second century before the Christian era. He at first united with Jugurtha in making war upon the Romans, on the promise of his obtaining the third part of Numidia. But after the defeat of Jugurtha by Marius, Bocchus was induced by the persuasions and promises of Sylla to betray his son-in-law into the hands of the Romans. He obtained as the reward of his treachery a grant of the kingdom subsequently called Mauritania Cæsariensis, of which Fez now forms a part.—(Sallust's *Bellum Jugurthinum*).—J. T.

BOCCHUS, a Mauritanian chief, supposed to be the son of the above. He and his brother Bogud reigned jointly over Mauritania, and were confirmed in their sovereignty by Cæsar. Bocchus rendered good service to Cæsar in the capture of Cirta, the capital of Juba, king of Numidia, and was rewarded with the grant of a portion of the kingdom of Masinissa, the ally of Juba. According to Suetonius, Cæsar lavished no little money upon Eunoe, the wife of the Mauritanian king. After the death of the great Roman dictator, Bocchus and his brother quarrelled, and took opposite sides in the great civil war. The former joined Octavius, while Bogud espoused the cause of Antony. Bocchus was ultimately confirmed in the government of Mauritania by Octavius. He died about 33 B.C.—J. T.

BOCCIARDO, surnamed, from his gross size, CLEMENTONE, was a pupil of Bernardo Strozzi. He accompanied Castiglione to Rome, the magnet city that still draws artists strongly southward. After a large course of study of old sculptors and old painters, he went to Florence and painted his own portrait for the grand-duke's gallery. Genoa has some of his works, and Pisa boasts the "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian" in the Carthusians' church. He was taught to blend the then modern and antique styles with a graceful strength. He excelled Strozzi in ingenuity and correctness of composition, but failed in reaching his truth and purity of colour. He died in 1658, still young, without reaching Strozzi.—W. T.

BOCCIARDO, DOMENICO, a mediocre painter of the same name, was born at Genoa in 1686, and died in 1785. He studied under Morandi, and painted history indifferently well.

BOCCONE, PAOLO, or PAULO, afterwards SILVIO, a celebrated Sicilian naturalist, was born at Palermo, 24th April, 1633, and died, 22d December, 1704. He belonged to a wealthy family, originally from Savona in the states of Genoa. His attention was particularly directed to botany, and in the prosecution of this science he visited various parts of Italy, France, Holland, Germany, and Britain. He afterwards kept up a correspondence with Sherard, Morison, Hatton, Barrelier, and other celebrated naturalists. He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua, and was admitted a member of the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum*. He was afterwards appointed botanical preceptor to Ferdinand II., grand-duke of Tuscany, and finally professor at Padua. In 1682 he entered the order of Cistercian monks at Florence, and there took the name of Silvio. He returned to Sicily, and entered one of the Cistercian convents of Sta. Maria d'Altifonte, near Palermo, where he died. His tomb is shown in the small village of Palco, about three leagues from Palermo. His works were very numerous, including "Description of Sicilian plants, as well as of those of Malta, France, and Italy;" "Remarks and Observations on Natural History;" "Botanical Letters;" and "Descriptions of Marine Plants."—J. H. B.

BOCERUS, the Latinized form of JOHN BOEDEKER or BOCKER, a German poet and historian, born at Hausberg, 1525; died in 1565. He evinced remarkable poetic talent, and, in the midst of adversity, won an academic prize, which enabled him to take his degree in college. He rather improvised than composed. His works are not of much general interest.

BOCH or BOCHIUS, JOHN, sometimes termed "the Virgil of the Low Countries," on account of the elegance of his Latin poems, was born at Brussels, July 27th, 1555. He studied at Rome under Cardinal Bellarmine, and travelled through Poland and Russia. He composed a panegyric poem, which pleased the duke of Parma so well, that he was presented by that prince with the secretaryship of Antwerp. He wrote "Physical, Ethical, Political, and Historical Observations on the Book of Psalms," and a "Life of David;" but died January 23rd, 1609, before he had completed the publication of his work on the Psalms.—T. J.

BOCHART, SAMUEL, one of the most illustrious biblical scholars of France, was born at Rouen in 1599. His earlier youth gave abundant token of his tastes, for at the age of thirteen he composed Greek verses, which his preceptor prefixed to a *Corpus Romanorum Antiquitatum*, published in 1612. These verses tell us that he was a cherished pupil of Thomas Dempster, a Scotchman of great erudition, and famous in his day; and the verses of Bochart, so honoured by him as to be placed in front of one of his most elaborate productions, must have been of more than ordinary merit. Bochart must have resided at Paris when under Dempster's tuition. The young man then removed to Sedan, and there, in 1615, maintained with great credit his public theses in philosophy. There, too, he was in the habit of composing complimentary Latin poems, while he was studying theology under Jac. Capellus. About 1619 Bochart went to Saumur, and studied under another famous Scotchman, John Cameron, who had succeeded to the chair of Gomar during the previous year. Civil commotions obliged Cameron to leave in 1621, and Bochart accompanied him to London. After spending some few months in the English metropolis, Bochart repaired to Leyden, and pursued the study of Hebrew under the great Arabic scholar Erpenius; and of theology, under his uncle, the orthodox Andrew Rivet. He seems to have visited England a second time, for, according to Woods, *Fasti Oxon.*, he was in 1622 admitted a public student in the library of the university of Oxford. A short time afterwards he was unanimously chosen pastor of the

protestant or reformed church at Caen. His popularity as a preacher was great, and his attention to all the duties of the pastoral office exact and faithful. The protestant minister was occasionally assaulted by his popish enemies, and on one occasion he held a public disputation for nine days, with a jesuit named Veron, on the principal points in dispute between papists and protestants. At this period he was laying the foundation of his erudition and fame. During his preparation of a course of "Sermons on the Book of Genesis," he had occasion to examine many points relating to antiquities, geography, natural history, and ethnology; and these researches gave rise to his great productions, which eighteen years afterwards were given to the world. In 1646 he published the first part of his sacred geography, called "Phaleg," and so named after him in whose days "the earth was divided;" and the second part was published in the following year, under the title of "Canaan." The work at once brought the author into prodigious reputation, and he took his place by the side of such men as Scaliger, Vossius, and Salmasius. The eccentric and self-willed queen of Sweden had at this time, and at the instigation of Des Cartes and Vossius, shown her royal approbation of Bochart's labours, and even invited him to her court. In 1652 the French scholar accepted the invitation, and along with Huet, afterwards the well-known bishop of Avranches, set out for the Swedish capital, visiting, on their journey, the most remarkable persons and places in Holland and Denmark. Any good end to be attained by the visit was frustrated through the queen's caprice and the craft of Bourdelot, her physician. Bochart had, indeed, the free use of the royal library, and profited by the privilege. He had also several interviews with her majesty, at one of which, in one of her freaks, she compelled the grave divine to play a game at battledore and shuttlecock with her. During his absence at Stockholm, Bochart was elected into a new literary society or academy, then forming at Caen, and he continued till his death an influential and useful member of it. On his return he commenced to labour on his "Hierozoicon, or Zoology of Scripture;" but ecclesiastical business of various kinds, necessitated by the troublous nature of the times, often interrupted him, and additional duties devolved upon him by the death of one colleague, and the exile of another. At length the great tome was published in London in 1664, the oriental types employed on it being those which had been cast for Walton's Polyglott. But continuous and hard study had impaired his constitution, and rendered irregular the action of the heart. On the 16th of May, 1667, after attending the college, and hearing his grandson maintain his theses, he went to a sitting of the academy; and as he was expatiating upon a coin, the origin or country of which was the subject of dispute, he was seized with a sudden spasm, and instantly expired, exclaiming as he fell, "Mon Dieu, ayez misericorde de moi."

Bochart's learning was profound and multifarious, and it was poured out, on all occasions, with unsparing profusion. On every subject handled by him, he tells all that could be told, and indulges in many curious, learned, and superfluous digressions. In fact, the truth is sometimes buried amidst loads of erudition—Latin, Greek, Arabic, and Syriac—and what is fabulous receives equal fullness of erudite illustration, with what is true. The lore of all lands was in his possession, and he was not niggardly in his disposal of it. The wealth of his polyglot allusions and quotations is really astounding, and one wonders, first, how he acquired it, and secondly, how he could use it with such mastery. His books are a rare monument of studious industry, and are still of great value as a storehouse of miscellaneous information. They are not even superseded by the adjusted results of later travel, and more accurate zoological investigation, for they give all that can be gathered on their subjects from all ancient literature; and this is their merit. Some other and minor publications of Bochart relate to ecclesiastical matters, such as his "Letters to Morley," royal chaplain of King Charles; and three volumes of Sermons were published at Amsterdam after his death. Bochart's life was written by Morinus, a junior colleague, and will be found prefixed to the first volume of his works, as edited by Leusden and Villemand.—J. E.

BOCHART DE SARRON, JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD, of the same family as the distinguished divine, born at Paris in 1730, became first president of the parliament of that city. He retained that office till the outbreak of the Revolution, when he retired into privacy. His fondness for mathematics, and his expertness in some branches of the science, particularly those employed in astrono-

mical calculations, were more advantageous to the fame of others than to his own; but, as appeared also by the facility with which he could be induced to lend his astronomical instruments, of which, being a man of ample means, he had great store, it was his delight to further the interests of science, and be helpful to learned men whether his reputation kept company with theirs or not. Herschel's newly-discovered heavenly body, he was the first to suppose a planet, and not, as was believed for a time, a comet. One of the most dastardly acts of the revolutionary chiefs was that which deprived France of this amiable and accomplished scholar. He was executed in 1794.—J. S., G.

BOCHAT, CHARLES-GUILLAUME-LOYS DE, a Swiss historian, born at Lausanne in 1695; died in 1753. In 1716 he succeeded Barbeyrac as professor of natural law. He was appointed assessor in 1725, and in 1740 became controller-general of Lausanne. He designed a work on the origin of the Helvetii, but death prevented its execution. Among his works we may mention "Critical Memoirs intended to clear up some points in the ancient history of Switzerland," Lausanne, 1747-1749, 3 vols. 4to; "Two Dissertations on the Antiquities of Switzerland," in the *Museum Helveticum*; "Essay on Luther's Reformation."—J. G.

BOCHSA, ROBERT NICOLAS CHARLES, a musician, was born at Montméd in the department of the Meuse, August 9, 1789, and died at Sydney in Australia in 1855. His father, Charles, was oboist at the theatre of Lyons; subsequently went to Bourdeaux, settled at Paris about 1806, wrote many instrumental compositions in an extensive form and of some merit, and died in 1821. The son's natural aptitude for music was quickly developed. In his early childhood he played publicly on the pianoforte and on the flute with applause, and composed airs de ballet and other pieces of sufficient merit to be available at the theatre; and, before sixteen years of age, set to music the opera of Trajan, at which time also he applied himself successfully to the practice of the harp, which afterwards became his special instrument. When he went to Bourdeaux with his family, he studied composition with Franz Beck, a German musician of considerable attainments, who was born in 1731, wrote some sacred works, symphonies and quartettes, of merit, and died in 1809. While under him, young Bochsa wrote the music of a ballet and the oratorio of *Le Déluge Universel*. When he went to Paris he entered the conservatoire, where he continued the study of composition, first under Catel, and finally under Mehul. Here he received lessons on the harp of Nadermann and Marian; but, soon surpassing his instructors, the originality of his style and the brilliancy of his execution gained him a wide celebrity. He wrote very voluminously for this instrument, and illustrated in his compositions the many "new effects" of his own discovery, which, from time to time, his successive instruction-books explained. In 1813 he was appointed harpist to the Emperor Napoleon. In this year he wrote *L'Heritier de Païmpal* for the Opera Comique, and in 1814 *Les Heritiers Micheux*, to be represented before the allied sovereigns, and afterwards three other works for the same theatre—one of which, *La Lettre de Change*, was, in 1826, reproduced in London. He composed a Requiem for Louis XVI., which was performed with great solemnity in January, 1816, and about this time he was appointed harpist to Louis XVIII. and to the duke de Berri. He led at this time a life of great dissipation, the extravagant expense of which could not be met even by the large proceeds of his successes as an artist; he was thus tempted to commit a series of private and commercial forgeries, extending from September, 1816, to March, 1817, and he absconded from Paris to escape apprehension. By the French law, a criminal case may be tried even in the absence of the accused, and, accordingly, Bochsa was tried at the court of assize in Paris, February 17, 1818, was convicted "par contumace" on seven distinct charges, and condemned to forced labour for twelve years, to be branded with the letters T F, and fined 4000 francs. The trial was fully reported in the *Moniteur* of two days after, from which these particulars are taken. The clever harpist arrived in London in the height of the season, and produced here such effect by his playing as to bring his instrument into very general esteem, and he, consequently, received more applications for lessons from the circles of aristocracy and fashion than he had time to answer; and there was an extensive demand for his compositions and arrangements, which even his prolific pen could not more than satisfy. In speaking of him as a teacher of the harp, mention must not be omitted of

his pupil, Eli Parish, who, under the name of Parish Alvars, obtained a just celebrity throughout Europe, surpassing in his performance every one that has handled the instrument. Mr. J. B. Chatterton, who was also taught by Bochsa, is the best living representative of his master's style. Of an enterprising and active disposition, Bochsa could never be content with the station of a fashionable music-master and an admired virtuoso; so in 1822 he undertook, jointly with Sir George Smart, the management of the so-called oratorios in the lenten season at Drury Lane, and in the following year, alternately at this theatre and Covent Garden, entirely on his own account. In the course of these performances he produced, with some additions, the *Deluge*, which he had written at Bourdeaux, two oratorios by Sir J. Stevenson and J. A. Wade, and Stadler's Jerusalem. With all this industry he met with no better success than former speculators in the same class of entertainments, and the failure of the oratorios served him as a pretext for bankruptcy, with a dividend of sevenpence in the pound. On the organization of the Royal Academy of Music, Bochsa, who was in constant intercourse with the nobility, was engaged, on the grounds of his experience of the conservatoire, to arrange the plan of its management. This he did with such skill, and he superintended its working with such activity, that the good effects of his administration are still spoken of with enthusiasm by the original students. His rare facility in writing, of which there are countless anecdotes, enabled him to adapt music with the utmost promptitude to the pupil's capacity, and thus to institute orchestral practice long before the beginners were able to execute any existing orchestral works. In 1826 Mr. Ayrton made the most ruthless attack, in the *Harmonicon*, upon Bochsa's character, supported by other journals, which he threatened to punish by an action at law. The Academy committee were compelled, by the flagrancy of the libel, to suspend his services, until it should be refuted by the result of the action; but they gave him at the same time so honourable a testimonial, that one cannot but suppose their own justification to have been the chief object in inditing it. In December, ten months after the first publication of the charge, Bochsa brought an indictment for libel against the proprietors of two newspapers—a legal process in which the plaintiff is not required to disprove that of which he has been accused; and in April, 1827, as his character remained unvindicated, he was formally dismissed from the Academy. Bochsa's marriage with the sister of the notorious Harriet Wilson added no little to the scandal against him, and a memorial to this effect of the parents of some of the lady pupils, doubtless influenced his dismissal. In 1826 he commenced a series of oratorios at the King's Theatre, which were broken off on account of their non-success. Thus opened his connection with that establishment, which led to his appointment, on the retirement of Coccia, as musical director, which office he held from December, 1826, till the close of the theatre in 1836, when he was succeeded by Mr. Costa. The chief events of his jurisdiction were, the production of Rossini's *Comte Ory*, and the disgusting of the chief members of the orchestra, on whose consequent resignation some eminent foreign instrumentalists (among whom were Barret the oboist, and the late Baumann the fagottist) were engaged to replace them. During his direction, Bochsa wrote the music of a ballet, *La Siège de Cythérée*, and, some years afterwards, that of two others, *Le Corsaire*, and *Beniowsky*, which was excellently well fitted for its purpose. His annual concerts, and the oratorios he gave in 1834 at Drury Lane, were always remarkable for some ingenious device to render them interesting: thus at one he gave Beethoven's *Symphonia Pastorale*, illustrated with action,—at another, an epitome of the history of music from the time of the Greeks to the date of the performance,—at a third, his famous and very clever *Voyage Musicale*, with specimens of the music of all countries. His tours for many years, with a party, to give concerts throughout England, in which Mori the violinist was his equally active opponent, were admirably satirized in Egerton Webbe's series of papers, called *Doing the Provinces*.

In July, 1839, Bochsa gave his last concert in London, shortly after which he quitted England to direct the performances of Madame Anna Bishop, and, with that lady, visited every country in Europe (France excepted), returning to London in 1847, whence they proceeded to America to make the tour of the States, visited California, and crossed to Australia, where this remarkable man died of dropsy a few days after landing.—G. A. M.

BOCK, FRIEDRICH SAMUEL, a distinguished German theologian and naturalist, born at Königsberg in 1716, became chap-

lain to a Prussian regiment of dragoons in 1748, and in 1753 professor of theology and Greek in the university of Königsberg, where he also filled the office of chief librarian. He died in 1786. His writings are numerous, and some of them highly esteemed. The most remarkable of them bears the title of "Historia Antitrinitariorum, maximè Socinianismi et Socinianorum," &c., and was published at Leipzig in two volumes in 1774-1784. Of his writings on natural history, some containing descriptions of the birds of Prussia appeared in the *Naturforscher*. His "Natural History of Prussian Amber" was published in 1767; his "Natural History of East and West Prussia," in 1782; his "Natural and Commercial History of the Herring," in 1769.—W. S. D.

BOCK, JEAN-NICOLAS-ETIENNE, baron de, born at Thionville in 1747; died at Nelon in 1809. Bock emigrated at the time of the Revolution, settled at Anspach, where he supported himself by tuition, and by translating German books into French. After ten years of exile his name was erased from the list of emigrants. He was afterwards appointed conseiller de prefecture at Luxemburg, where he found leisure to pursue the study of literature. He has left several works on subjects connected with history and archaeology, and tracts of his, many of them in German, are printed in the transactions of learned societies. Among these the most interesting are those on Persian antiquities and literature.—J. A., D.

BOCK, JEROME, in Latin TRAGUS, was a German botanist of the seventeenth century, who published at Strasburg, a *Krauterbuch*, or description of indigenous German plants.—J. H. B.

BOCK, KARL AUGUST, a distinguished German physician and anatomist, born at Magdeburg in 1782. He studied medicine at Leipzig, and occupied the position of professor in the university of that city up to the time of his death in 1833. His principal works are—"Description of the Fifth Pair of Nerves;" a "Manual of the Practical Anatomy of the Human Body;" a treatise on the "Nerves of the Medulla Spinalis;" and "Anatomico-Chirurgical Tables," a work which was completed by his son.—W. S. D.

* BOCK, KARL ERNST, son of the preceding, born in 1809, professor in the Faculty of Medicine at Leipzig, and author of several anatomical works, of which the principal is a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy."—W. S. D.

BOCKENBERG, PIERRE VAN, better known under the name of PETRUS CORNELISSONIUS BUCKENBERGIUS, a Dutch chronicler, born in 1548; died in 1617. Author of "Prisci Bataviae et Frisii Reges," 1589, 12mo, and other works on the history of the Low Countries.

BOCKHORST, JOHN VAN, surnamed LONG JOHN, was born at Munster in 1610, and studied under the robust Jordaens, under whom he became a distinguished portrait and historical painter, sometimes imitating Vandyck. His pictures are to be found in Flemish churches, and stand high there. His colour is sometimes of the mellowed apple, Rubens' style; he drew women gracefully; his pictures have force and harmony, and his management of the chiaro-scuro produces an agreeable effect. Pilkington mentions good works by lanky John at the church of St. James in Ghent—a "Martyrdom;" and another Ghent church rejoices in an "Annunciation," inscribed 1664.—W. T.

BOCKHORST, JOHN VAN, perhaps a descendant, was born at Deutekom in Holland in 1661; studied under fluttering Kneller, went to Germany, returned, and died in 1724. He painted history well, but excelled in portraits and battles.—W. T.

BÖCLER, JOHANN HEINRICH, an erudite German historian, born at Cronheim in Franconia in 1611; died in 1692. In his twentieth year he was appointed to the chair of eloquence at Strasburg; in 1648, on the invitation of Queen Christina, he removed to Upsal, where he was appointed professor of eloquence and royal historiographer; and afterwards filled a chair of history in the former university, the state of his health having obliged him to leave Sweden. His extraordinary reputation for scholarship procured him the honour of being created count palatine by the emperor, Ferdinand III., who, to compensate him for declining a pension of 2000 livres offered him by the court of France, made him an annual allowance of 600 rix-dollars. He was not only admirably skilled in classical literature and in Hebrew, but boasted a profound acquaintance with history, politics, and law. Besides editions of a number of Greek and Latin authors, poets as well as historians, he published an immense number of historical dissertations, which, together with his miscellanies, were collected into four volumes, quarto, at Strasburg in 1712. His "Bibliographia Critica" appeared at Leipzig in 1715.—J. S., G.

BOCOUS or BOCCUCI, JOSÉ. This dramatist was born at Barcelona in 1775. He studied at Murcia and Bologna, in which last city he lectured on ancient history. Having taken out his degree of A.M., he went to Milan and studied Italian literature; from thence he proceeded to Padova and edited two periodicals, the *Encyclopedia* and the *Literary Gazette*. His poetical compositions procured him the admission into many academies. Being anxious to enter on the military career he returned to Spain, and was devoting his time to the study of mathematics when France declared war against Spain. Bocous got immediately his commission, and under the generals Ricardos, La-Union, and Urritia, he made the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, in which he was wounded several times. At the termination of the war Bocous went to Madrid and wrote several plays, which were successfully represented on the stage. He travelled afterwards through the south of France and Italy, and collected many informations and documents connected with the history of those countries, which, it is to be regretted, have not yet been published. Bocous was in Florence when war broke out anew against Spain. By order of the French government, which then ruled over that duchy, he, together with other Spanish subjects residing in Florence, was arrested and sent to Dijon, in which city he was obliged to give lessons in modern languages to provide for his subsistence. Bocous asked and obtained the permission of going to Paris, where he fixed his residence, and spent all his time writing on literary subjects, either in Spanish, Italian, French, or Portuguese, being quite familiar with all these languages, in which he has left many valuable works, of which the principal are—"Raccolte di varie poesie," "Los Genios opuestos," and "Amelie et Clotilde," a novel written in classic French. He also furnished many articles on Spanish and Portuguese writers to the *Biographie Universelle*, and continued the *Historical Dictionary* of Zeller, as also the *Historical Account* of the French revolution, which stands as the prologue to the supplement of Zeller's Dictionary. It is to be regretted that nothing is known about this polyglot author's death. We are only certain that he was alive in 1821, the year in which was published the *Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains*.—A. C. M.

BOCTHOR, ELLIOUS or ELIE, born at Siout in Upper Egypt in 1784; died in 1821. In the French expedition to Egypt he joined the army in the capacity of interpreter. In 1819 he was named professor of Arabic, succeeding in this office Raphael, a Syrian priest, connected with the *Bibliothèque du Roi*. Bockthor died within two years of his appointment. He published some grammatical works connected with the duties of his professorship, and left in manuscript a French Arabic dictionary, which has passed through two editions, 1829, 1848, under the care of Caussin de Perce Val.—J. A., D.

BOCZKAI, STEPHEN, a patriotic noble of Transylvania, the leader of the revolt of the protestants of his native country in 1604 against the intolerable yoke of Austria. A prior attempt in 1603 to regain their independence had been unsuccessful, but Boczkai utterly routed the imperial general Belgiojoso, and drove him from the country. The victorious leader was immediately elected to the throne by the assembled states of the principality. In the following year he overran Upper Hungary, and having entered into a league with the Turks, received a firman from the sultan creating him king of that country, to be held as a fief of the Turkish empire. He was accordingly crowned on the plains of Rakosch, near Buda, in the presence of the vizier and the pashas of Buda and Temesvar. His avowed intention was to establish the independence of Hungary and the security of the protestant religion, and he contemptuously refused to listen to the overtures made to him by the court of Vienna. But peace having been concluded between the Porte and Austria, Boczkai was obliged to lay aside these lofty projects and to conclude a separate peace with the emperor, by which he consented to remain satisfied with the rank of hereditary prince of Transylvania, with the reversion to Austria in failure of his male line. The liberties of Hungary, however, and the free exercise of the protestant religion, were solemnly guaranteed by the emperor. Boczkai died without issue December 30, 1606, in the fifty-first year of his age, about six months after the conclusion of this treaty, not without suspicion of poison. "He died," says old Knolles, "to the great sorrow and grief of all the people in general, who had him in great honor and regard. He was honorably descended, and a man of great spirit, ambitious, wise, and politicke; a great lover of his country, but an extreme

enemie unto the Germans and their government in Hungarie." (Knolles' *Hist. of the Turks*; Rose.)—J. T.

BOD, PETER, an eminent Hungarian scholar, was born at Felscho-Czernatow in Transylvania, in 1712. He was professor of Hebrew, and a profound theologian. He died in 1768, having left learned works in his native tongue. Amongst them are the "History of the Bible," and a Hungarian dictionary. He also wrote some treatises in Latin.—J. F. W.

BODARD DE TEZAY, NICOLAS-MARIE FELIX, born at Bayeux in 1757; died at Paris in 1823. His early years were occupied altogether with poetry; in other words, he was what the world calls an idler. In 1792 he was employed in one of the public departments, and continued in subordinate government situations for many years. When M. Laumond was sent as consul to Smyrna, Bodard acted as vice-consul there. In some negotiations with the police, he is said to have conducted the affairs intrusted to him with intelligence and skill. During the French occupation of Naples he was what they called commissaire, or civil administrator; he was afterwards consul-general at Genoa—this terminated his official or diplomatic career. A number of works, chiefly dramatic, the names of which we need not give, were published by him between the years 1783 and 1790; and poems, one of which is an ode on electricity crowned at Caen, appear with his name, scattered through the French journals of the day.—J. A., D.

BODDAERT, PETER, a Dutch physician and naturalist of the last century, was born in Zealand about the year 1730; and died toward the end of the century. He studied and took his degree at Leyden, and then established himself at Flushing. On the death of his intimate friend, Albert Schlosser of Amsterdam, in 1769, Boddaert continued the description of the most remarkable objects in his collection of natural history. Boddaert published translations of the "Elenchus-Zoophytorum" and "Miscellanea Zoologica" of Pallas into Dutch; and of the Natural History of the Teeth by John Hunter, into Latin and Dutch. He was also the author or translator of several other memoirs on various subjects in medicine and natural history.—W. S. D.

BODÆUS A STAPEL, JOHN, a Dutch botanist, died in 1636. He studied medicine at Leyden, and had Vorstius as his botanical instructor. After his death, his "Commentaries on Theophrastus" were published by his father.—J. H. B.

BODARD, PETER HENRY HIPPOLYTE, a French medical man and botanist, lived at the beginning of the present century. He took his degree at the university of Pisa, and afterwards practised as physician in the department of the Seine. Besides some medical memoirs, he wrote a "Course of Comparative Medical Botany;" "A View of Exotic Medicinal Plants;" "Monographs on Veronica Cymbalaria;" and on "Chamomile;" on "Tussilago Petasites;" and on "Hypocarpogean Plants."—J. H. B.

BODE, CHRISTOPH AUGUST, a German orientalist, born at Wernigerode in 1722, and died in 1796. He was a pupil of Steinmeiz at Kloster-Bergen, and of Hebenstreit at Leipzig, particularly distinguishing himself as a linguist under both these celebrated masters. In 1747 he began a course of lectures on the text of Scripture and on Hebrew grammar at Halle, whence he removed in 1754 to Helmstaedt, where he occupied the chair of oriental languages till his death in 1796. He published "Nov. Test. ex versione Æthiopici interpretis," 1752-55.

BODE, JOHAN ELERT, a celebrated German astronomer, born at Hamburg in 1747; died at Berlin in 1826. Until his seventeenth year he shared with his father the management of a commercial academy in his native town, devoting his leisure with great ardour to the study of mathematics and astronomy. His first observations of astronomical phenomena were made with the help of a telescope of his own construction; and although until, in his nineteenth year, chance brought him acquainted with Professor Busch, who lent him his books and instruments, he possessed few advantages for the cultivation of his favourite science, at that age he could calculate with precision the courses and eclipses of the planets. In 1768 he published an elementary treatise, entitled "Anleitung zur Kenntniß des gestirnten Himmels," which had great success; and in the same year drew the attention of the scientific world by his dissertation on the expected transit of Venus, June 3, 1769. In August of that year he discovered, in the constellation Taurus, a comet, the return of which he calculated for the following October, thus making known the first example of a comet with a short period. Soon afterwards Frederick II. called him to Berlin, where he

became a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1724 appeared his Ephemerides of Berlin (Astronomische jahrbucher), the atlas of which, as it appeared in the second edition of the work, published in 1823, consisted of twenty sheets, on which were indicated the positions of no fewer than 17,240 stars. A very remarkable law of the planetary system, which, although it had previously engaged the attention of Kepler, is generally known under the name of this discoverer, may be thus stated: Taking as 4 the radius of the orbit of Mercury, we have for the radii of the other planetary orbits $4 + 3$ (Venus), $4 + 2 \times 3$ (the Earth), $4 + 4 \times 3$ (Mars), $4 + 8 \times 3$ (Ceres), $4 + 16 \times 3$ (Jupiter), $4 + 32 \times 3$ (Saturn), $4 + 64 \times 3$ (Uranus); that is to say, as we recede from the sun in the planetary system, we find the intervals between the orbits double, or nearly double,—the interval, for example, between the orbits of the Earth and Mars nearly double of that which separates the orbits of Venus and the Earth, and the interval between the orbits of Saturn and Uranus nearly double of that observed between Jupiter and Saturn. The anomaly, which, on the first publication of Bode's law, presented itself in the enormous interval between Jupiter and Saturn, the discovery of the telescopic planets in the course of the present century has completely accounted for; and there now remains only one exception to be noted against the law of double intervals, namely, that the distance of Mercury from the orbit of Venus is almost equal to the whole of the two orbits of Venus and the Earth, while, by the theory under consideration, it ought to be no more than a half. In view of this difficulty, it has been proposed to give the law a slightly altered form; but to sacrifice its simplicity for the purpose of getting rid of a seeming anomaly, which, to say the most of it, is no more formidable than that which recent discoveries have reduced under rule, would seem to be wholly unnecessary. Bode for half a century was at the head of European astronomers. In honour of his patron, Frederic the Great, he gave the name of Friedrich's Ehre (Frederic's Glory) to a group of stars in the neighbourhood of Cepheus and Cassiopeia. Besides the works above mentioned, he published "Uranographia, or Great Celestial Atlas" (in Latin), Berlin, 1801, and "The Solar Planetary System," 1788. By the former work, an addition of upwards of 12,000 stars was made to older catalogues.—(*Now. Biog. Univ.*)—J. S., G.

BODE, JOHANN JOACHIM CHRISTOPH, a distinguished German translator, was born at Brunswick, January 16, 1730; and died at Weimar, December 13, 1793. His translations of the Sentimental Journey, 1763; Tristram Shandy, 1774; Tom Jones; the Vicar of Wakefield, &c., are indeed classical performances, and still enjoy a well-earned fame.—(See K. A. Büttiger, Bode's *Literarisches Leben*. Berlin, 1796.)—K. E.

BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN FRANCISCO, a Spanish navigator, whose name conjoined with that of Vancouver, has been attached to one of the largest islands on the American coast, Quadra and Vancouver's island, was born towards the middle of the eighteenth century. From an account of his voyages preserved in MS. in the library of the French marine, it appears that he had taken possession of the coast opposite the island about the year 1775, and in 1790 had founded Nootka. His death occurred at San Blas in 1794.—J. S., G.

BODENSCHATZ, JOHANN CHRISTOPH GEORG, a German orientalist, born at Rof in 1717; died in 1797. His knowledge of Jewish antiquities was remarkable, and he applied it ingeniously to the elucidation of the scriptures. He wrote "Kirchliche Verfassung der heutigen, sonderlich der Deutschen Juden," 1748-9, and a work in which he applied his knowledge of Jewish antiquities to the interpretation of the New Testament.

* BODENSTEDT, FRIEDRICH MARTIN, a German poet, born at Peine, kingdom of Hanover, April 22, 1819; was bred to the mercantile profession, but relinquished it in order to follow the poetical and literary bent of his mind. In 1840 he became domestic tutor to the family of Prince Galitzin at Moscow; and in 1844 undertook the management of an academy at Tiflis. He then visited Asia Minor, the Crimea, &c., and went home in 1846, where he became editor of the *Austrian Lloyd* at Trieste, and afterwards of the *Weser-Zeitung* at Bremen. He now lives at Munich. His poetical works are—"Gedichte;" "Die Lieder des Mirza-Schaffy," 5th ed.; "Ada, die Lesghierin;" "Demetrius, a historical tragedy," &c. Among his prose works rank first: "1001 Tag im Orient" (translated into English by Waddington, London, 1851), and "Die Völker des Kaukasus." He has also

translated the poetical works of Alexander Pushkin, 3 vols., and has just now begun the publication of a comprehensive work on Shakespeare's contemporaries and their works.—K. E.

BODENSTEIN, ADAM VON, a German physician and alchemist of the sixteenth century, was born in 1528. He was a zealous disciple of Paracelsus, whose alchemical works he translated into Latin, and whose theories he developed with great ardour at Basle, where he was professor of medicine. After living an intemperate and vagabond life, he died of the plague at Basle in 1577, notwithstanding his employment of the preservative recommended by Paracelsus. His attention was strongly directed to the discovery of the philosopher's stone, in behalf of which he addressed an epistle to the celebrated bankers, Fugger of Augsburg. His writings were collected and published at Basle in 1581, in one folio volume.—W. S. D.

BODEKKER, JOHN FRANCIS, a portrait painter, born at Cleves in 1660. He was the son of a musician, and studied under John de Baan. He received great encouragement at Bois le Duc, Breda, Amsterdam, and the Hague, and died in 1727.

BODEL, JOHN, a troubadour, a native of Artois, lived in the latter half of the thirteenth century. He took part in the first crusade of St. Louis, and in 1269 was about to accompany this king on his second expedition, when he was attacked by leprosy, and took a most affecting farewell of his fellow-countrymen. He composed a dramatic piece on the life of St. Nicolas, bishop of Wyse. This piece is one of the oldest specimens of the language in which it is written; unfortunately the most obscure and barbarous of the romance dialects.—J. G.

BODEWYNS, NICOLAS, and **BOUT, FRANCIS**, friends who worked together. The latter was born at Brussels in 1660, and died in 1700. Bodewyns painted landscapes, and Bout figures. Bout sometimes painted alone—winter pieces and sea-shores, with statues, and fish-markets, and weddings, the figures small and neat. The Beaumont friend of this Dutch Fletcher took to himself the Flemish manor-houses, to which Bout added fetes and feastings. Bout sometimes etched in a light pleasant manner. Their colouring is generally agreeable, and their touch light and neat, the figures handled with some of the freedom of Velvet Brengel. Sometimes they are slight, careless, and hasty. The smallest are the most valuable; the deer and cattle are well drawn and disposed.—W. T.

BODIN, JEAN, born at Angers, 1530; died at Laon, 1596. He was educated at Toulouse, where he first thought of establishing himself as a teacher of jurisprudence. He then went to Paris intending to practise at the bar, but did not succeed in obtaining business. He published in 1555 a translation of Oppian into Latin verse, with a commentary, in which he was said to have made more use of Turnebus' notes than he ought. In 1576 he published in French the "Republique," the work by which he is most favourably known. It is a book of considerable value. Montesquieu is said to have been indebted to it and to Bodin's work "On the Study of History," for some of his speculations with respect to the effect of climate on political institutions. The book, though calculated to deter the indolent modern reader, every now and then reappears, and seems to have some influence on students. At the close of the last century, Condorcet and Peysonel published an interesting account of it. In our own days it has been referred to with praise by Dugald Stewart, and been carefully analysed by Hallam and Lerminier. The author, a man of great and sound, if not very various learning, is in his work much more than a compiler of authorities; he thinks out his subject thoroughly, and does not, like Grotius and his followers, seem oppressed by the rusty armour in which the literary warriors of that day were clad. Lerminier's analysis gives probably the best modern account of the book, as he gives large extracts, in all of which there is great generosity of sentiment and justness of thinking. The passages in which he reprobates slavery, would seem to be cast in the mould of the thinkers of our own day. The relation of subjects to their sovereign is also examined in a spirit the most remote possible from faction,—in the spirit of one who feels what freedom essentially is, and who has but little sympathy with those of whom Milton speaks—

"License they mean when they cry liberty,
For who love that must first be wise and good."

Bodin is described by M. Baudrillart as borrowing from Aristotle without confessing his obligation. This accusation is made too broadly. The works of Aristotle were known so familiarly

in Bodin's day, as to preclude the necessity of formal reference, and Bodin's theory of government differs essentially from Aristotle's. Bodin's "Methodus ad facilem Historiarum Cognitionem" was an earlier work; it does not enjoy the same reputation as his "Republique," but it is not without its value, and is one of the books which D'Aguesseau advised his son to study. The "Republique" was followed by a law book, "Juris Universi Distributio," and, within a year or two, by his "Demonomanie des Sorciers," a book more suited to the popular feeling, and in which Bodin advocated the burning of witches and wizards with such zeal as to make us feel surprised at his general orthodoxy being a matter on which grave doubts were entertained. Perhaps, however, his mention in this book of having been attended from the 37th year of his age by a familiar spirit may account for the suspicion. The friendly demon touched his right ear whenever he was about doing anything which conscience did not approve, and made himself felt on the left ear when Bodin meditated anything good. Passages from Job and Isaiah and from the Psalms, are quoted by him to prove that spirits indicate their presence not alone by vocal utterance, but by their touching, and at times pulling men by the ear. The gift, however, of an attendant spirit making himself thus palpable, is one very unusual, and was vouchsafed to Bodin only after long periods past in prayer and meditation, and in the constant study of the bible, with the earnest desire of discovering which of the many religions of mankind was the true one. He was able to distinguish dreams in which his attendant spirit communicated to him the commands or the warnings of heaven, from the mere fumes of ordinary sleep, by the fact, that awaked, as he believed, by his angel at about three o'clock in the morning, he used to lie awake, chanting the psalms, most of which he had by heart. When after this he slept, he felt that his dreams were from heaven.

Bodin was counsellor to the duc d'Alençon, and from him had some valuable appointments. He past into the service of Henry III. of France, but royal favour is capricious, and we find Bodin again with the duke on more than one visit to England, when some matrimonial speculations of his or Elizabeth's brought that prince in the character of what would seem a favoured suitor to the court of the mature virgin queen. Bodin visited Cambridge, and found that his book, "De Republica," had been translated into Latin by some Englishman, and that it was referred to in their lectures by some tutors at Cambridge. This led him, on his return to France, to translate it into Latin, the form in which it is most pleasant to consult it. We have read the book, and think it merits all the praise bestowed on it. The book is altered and enlarged in the Latin translation. A chapter or two of the original is omitted in the translation, and there are some important additions, particularly in the fifth book, on the varieties of government as adapted to different nations. In the fourth book is a curious chapter, in which he enters into astrological inquiries with the view of ascertaining whether the fate of kingdoms can be foreseen, by examining the horoscope under which their capital cities were built. Of Bodin's works, one, which remained in manuscript till 1841, "Heptaplomeris, sive Colloquium de additis rerum sublimium arcanis," was extensively circulated in manuscript. Grotius obtained a copy for the purpose of answering it; the reputation of its being an infidel tract suggesting the fitness of its being placed in his hands. It is a dialogue between believers of different creeds, each vindicating his own, and a sceptic, who resists all. The sceptic represents pure theism. Bodin was sent from his department deputy from the tiers état to the parliament of Blois. He was what would be called in the language of modern politics a liberal. He resisted some objects of the crown, and was in consequence deprived of a lucrative office which he held during the royal pleasure. He died of the plague at Laon in 1596, directing in his will that he should be buried in the church of the Carmelites. Bodin lived at a period when we are to regard little the accounts which learned men give of each other's religion. In spite of his zeal against witches and all familiar spirits except his own, Bodin, in his greater works, preaches toleration to prince and people; and it would seem that he required the indulgence which he was disposed to give. He is said by Mercier to have been a Carmelite in his boyhood, by De Thou to have been for a while a Calvinist, and a correspondent of Scaliger enters into serious details with the object of proving him a Jew. He died in poverty, leaving a daughter who became insane, and who is mentioned as having lived to a great age.—J. A., D.

BODLEY, SIR THOMAS, founder of the Bodleian Library. Few names demand more respectful mention in a work so much occupied as the present with bibliographical references, than the name of the generous and accomplished Englishman, whose untiring labours in collecting and arranging the literary treasures of his country are attested by so magnificent a monument as the great library of Oxford. Sir Thomas Bodley was born in 1545 at Exeter, where his father, John Boadley, or as he spelled the name, Boadleigh, the descendant of an opulent Devonshire family, was then residing. John Boadley being a known enemy to popery, shortly after the commencement of the reign of Queen Mary, found it convenient to exchange his residence at Exeter for a safer one at Geneva, and accordingly arrived in the latter town with his family in 1557. Here Thomas, who had previously learned grammar, attended lectures on Hebrew and Greek, and those of Calvin and Beza on divinity, manifesting for these studies remarkable talents and enthusiasm. The family having returned to England on the death of Queen Mary, he was entered at Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1559; shortly after was received B.A.; and in 1563 was elected fellow of Merton college. In 1566, after earning considerable reputation by reading lectures to his college on the Greek language, he proceeded M.A.; next year read natural philosophy in the public schools; and in 1569 served the office of junior proctor. In 1583 we find him employed on a mission to the king of Denmark, the duke of Brunswick, and other German princes; some time afterwards intrusted with an embassy of great secrecy and importance, which resulted, as a state communication from the great protestant princess to Henry III. could not fail to do, in advantage to the protestant party in France; and still later, in charge of English interests at the Hague, which he did not finally quit till 1597. On his return to England, Burghley recommended him for secretary of state; but his claims to that high distinction having also been urged by Essex, the former withdrew his patronage, and Bodley, disappointed of a reward to which his diplomatic services had fairly entitled him, retired altogether from the arena of politics, carrying with him, however, a determination to make himself useful to his country in a private station. That determination, as he says himself, at last took the shape of setting up his staff at the library door of Oxon, and of endeavouring to reduce that place, which then in every part lay ruined and waste, to the public use of students. When in 1598 he set about the accomplishment of this toilsome work, in consequence of the desolation which attended the wars of the Roses, still more of the Vandalism which marked the period of the Reformation, and yet more of the worse Vandalism of theftuous visitors, all that remained of the ancient library of Oxford was so insignificant a part of the riches bequeathed to it by Roger Lisle, Humphrey of Gloucester, and others, as to be at once an insult to their memory and a reproach to the nation. In 1602 the task which Bodley had assigned himself, and which, as Camden says, "would have suited the character of a crowned head," was so far advanced, that 2000 volumes having been deposited in the library and duly catalogued, a solemn procession of members of the university was ordered, to mark so important an epoch in its history. After this period the literary stores of Oxford increased so rapidly, that a larger building was required for their accommodation, and of this Bodley, who had shortly before been knighted, had the satisfaction of laying the foundation-stone. Before its completion, however, his honourable and useful life closed at his house in London, January, 1617.—J. S., G.

BODMER, JOHANN JACOB, a celebrated German critic and poet, was born at Greifensee, near Zurich, July 19, 1698. At an early age he became conversant not only with the ancients, but also with the classical poets of France, England, and Italy, and thus was awakened to a sense of the low state of German literature, and of its want of sound criticism. Both by his critical writings—"Discourse der Maler;" "Kritische Briefe," &c.,—and his able editions of old German poetry—the "Nibelungen," and the "Manesse Collection of the Minnesingers,"—he greatly improved the prevalent taste of his countrymen, and rendered such important services to German literature, that he is justly reckoned one of the forerunners of its golden age. He and his friends, Bretinger, &c., are distinguished by the name of the Swiss school, and are particularly famous for their controversy with Göttsched, the head of the Saxon school. His own poetical writings, of which only the "Noachide," an epic poem, is worth mentioning, are deficient in elevation and imagi-

nation. He died at Zurich in 1783, where he had been professor of history and member of the great council.—K. E.

BOECE or BOYCE, HECTOR, a Scottish historian, born at Dundee about the year 1465. He received the first rudiments of learning in his native town, and completed his education in Montague college, Paris, where he took the degree of A.M. in 1494. Three years later he was appointed professor of philosophy in the same college. Here he gained the friendship of a number of learned men, among others of the celebrated Erasmus, who kept up a correspondence with him, and as a mark of his regard, dedicated to him a catalogue of his works; he calls Boece "vir singularis ingenii felicitatis et facundioris." On the establishment of King's college, Aberdeen, by Bishop Elphinstone, Boece was induced to resign his professorship, and to accept the office of principal of the new seminary. His zealous efforts, combined with those of his coadjutor William Hay, his fellow-student both in Scotland and France, contributed greatly to promote the cause of learning and education in the northern districts of the country. In 1522, Boece published his first work, the "Lives of the Bishops of Mortlach and Aberdeen, from 1015 down to 1518." One-third of the work is occupied with the biography of his friend, the excellent Bishop Elphinstone. Five years later appeared Boece's most famous work, "The History of the Scots." The publication of Major's history in 1521, is supposed to have led Boece to undertake a similar work. He professes to have found in the monastery of Icolmkill, the writings of certain Scottish historians, among others, of Veremundus, archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Cornelius Campbell, and to have made these the groundwork of his history. Bishop Stillingfleet, however, alleges that these authors and their writings never existed, save in Boece's fertile imagination, and it is at least certain that not a single vestige of their works is now to be found. Boece's object seems to have been to clothe the rude chronicles of his native land in a classical dress, and to embellish the meagre lists of its fictitious kings with what he considered suitable characters and actions, without the slightest regard to facts. According to Bishop Lloyd, he put Fordun's tales "into the form of a history, and pieced them out with a very good invention—that part in which he chiefly excelled." His work, indeed, which once enjoyed a high reputation, and undoubtedly displays great command of the Latin language, is now remembered only as a receptacle for the wildest of the fables which used to be authoritatively received as a faithful record of the early history of Scotland. In justice to Boece, however, we must not pass unnoticed the ardent patriotism and love of freedom, which his work displays throughout. It has been well remarked by Maitland, that, "in forming a final estimate of the literary character of Boece we must bear in mind that when scholarship—in this country at least—was rare, he was a scholar, and contributed by reviving ancient learning to dispel the gloom of the middle ages; and that while the history of his country existed only in the rude pages of the chronicles who preceded him, or in the fading records of oral tradition, he embodied it in narrative so interesting, and language so beautiful, as to be worthy of a more refined age." In 1527, the year of the publication of his history, James V. bestowed upon Boece a pension of fifty pounds, which apparently was doubled two years later. He was also appointed a canon of Aberdeen, and subsequently rector of Fyvie in the same county, which preferment he held till his death in 1536, when he must have attained the age of threescore and ten. Bellenden's translation of Boece's history was published in the same year. The learning and ability of Boece seem to have been highly appreciated by the citizens of Aberdeen, for in 1528 the magistrates voted him a present of a tun of wine when the new wines should arrive, or, according to his option, the sum of twenty pounds Scots, "to help to buy him bonnets." His brother Arthur, a doctor of canon law, and a licentiate in civil law, held the office of professor of canon law in King's college, while Hector was principal. He was the author of a book of excerpts from the canon law.—(Irving's *Literary Scotchmen of the last four centuries*, vol. i.; Maitland's *Biog. Introduction to Bellenden*.)—J. T.

* **BOECKH, AUGUST**, one of the greatest living philologists, was born at Karlsruhe, November 24, 1785, and studied at Halle under F. A. Wolf. As early as 1807 he was appointed professor extraordinary, and two years later professor ordinarius, at Heidelberg. In 1811 he was called to a chair at Berlin. The results which for more than half a century have been flowing from his lectures, his writings, and his example, have been most

extensive and most beneficial. The several branches of antiquarian lore which formerly had laid claim to the name of philology, have been united by Boeckh into one organic structure. Philology, according to him, is the systematic knowledge of everything that has been known; it is the learned revival of a nation's life in all its bearings upon public and domestic affairs, upon history and politics, upon religion, literature, science, and arts. This definition, of which Boeckh has given an outline in the Transactions of the German Association of Philologists, Berlin, 1850, engaged him in a protracted controversy with the Saxon school of philologists, and particularly with the celebrated G. Hermann, who pertinaciously stuck to what is now generally considered a misconception, that the true aim and office of philology was the art of elucidating and correcting the texts of the ancients. Boeckh has given ample proofs of the import of his theory in his own works. In his edition of Pindar he has not only admirably corrected the text of this author, but at the same time laid down a new theory of ancient versification. His "Political Economy of the Athenians," translated into English by Lewis, London, 1828, and his "Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum," which he edited together with Joh. Franz for the Berlin Academy, are works of vast erudition and admirable critical acumen. Among the other productions of his pen, deserve to be mentioned—"Metroligische Untersuchungen;" "Urkundee über das Attische Senwesen;" "Manetho und die Hundsternperiode;" his edition of the *Antigona* of Sophocles; and his academical speeches.—K. E.

BOECKH, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, a German educational writer, born in 1782 at a village near Nördlingen, became deacon of the principal church in that town. By the publication of a weekly journal, devoted to a discussion of questions connected with popular instruction, and by such works as his "Journal for Children," 14 volumes, 1780-83, and his "Chronicle for Youth," 4 volumes, 1785-88, he materially influenced the progress of education in Germany. Died in 1792.—J. S. G.

BOECLER, JOHN, a French medical man and botanist, was born in 1681, and died in 1733. He was professor of medicine at Strasburg, and in 1719 he exchanged this office for the chair of chemistry and botany. He was the author of numerous memoirs on medical, chemical, and botanical subjects.—J. H. B.

BOECLER, JOHN PHILIP, son of the preceding, was born at Strasburg, 21st September, 1710, and died 19th May, 1759. He took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1733. In 1734 he became professor of physics, and in 1736 he succeeded Salzmann as professor of chemistry, botany, and *materia medica*. He visited France, and secured the friendship of many of the learned men of that country. He is the author of works on physics, memoirs on various remedies, as fennel, coriander, &c.—J. H. B.

BEHM, JACOB, commonly called **BEHMEN**, the celebrated German mystic, was born of poor parents, near Gorlitz, in Upper Lusatia. At the age of ten years sent forth from home to earn his daily bread, as a shepherd boy, among the hills and forests of his native district; although utterly uneducated, it was with a character for pious and imaginative susceptibility already formed that he followed his very humble destiny into the desert and along the mountain ridge, every voice and feature of which was fitted to awaken in such a nature as his emotions that would appear to be more spoken of than felt in the history of mysticism. At a later period, when he had exchanged his pastoral occupation for the respectable but not very romantic trade of a shoemaker, the visionary voices that beset him in the desert did not forsake him in the shop; but still increasing in volubility, occupied his imagination to the point of making him appear to his fellow-workmen an idiot, or at the least a fool. At Gorlitz, where he settled after making the customary tour of a journeyman mechanic, he married in 1594, and continuing to labour in the way of his calling, at the same time that he pursued the theologico-mystical researches into which his early familiarity with the spirits of the air had conducted him, lived unknown for the long period of sixteen years. In 1612, however, emerging from obscurity, not so much by means of his "Aurora," then published, as by the help of some clergymen of the neighbourhood, who made their complaints of its dangerous tendencies heard throughout Germany, he was thenceforth to give to the world innumerable visions, to be reputed the head of a sect, and to occupy a distinguished, if not an enviable place in the history of mysticism. In all he published no fewer than thirty pieces; each of which, abounding in the errors of Paracelsus and the English mystic, Robert Fludd,

and what was no less a charming feature of each, in the vagaries of an imagination which it is impossible to characterize except as the imagination of Jacob Behm, was eagerly bought by a host of enthusiasts, declaimed with great energy in every German hamlet, and then all but forgotten. He died at Gorlitz in 1623. His works were collected and printed at Amsterdam in 1730, under the title of "*Theosophia Revelata*."—J. S. G.

BOEHMER, GEORGE RALPH, a German physician and botanist, was born at Liegnitz in 1723, and died in 1803. He studied at Leipzig under Platner and Ludwig, and became doctor of medicine in 1720. In 1752 he was appointed to the chair of anatomy and botany in the university of Wittenberg. He kept up the botanic garden, and founded an anatomical and surgical museum. In 1783 he was chosen professor of therapeutics, and he finally became dean of the medical faculty of the university. Jacquin has named a genus of *Urticaceæ* *Boehmeria* after him. He published a large number of treatises, chiefly on botany. Among them may be noticed, "*Flora of Leipzig*;" "*An Account of writers on Natural History*;" "*Account of Economical Plants*;" a "*Botanical Lexicon*;" "*Dissertations on Melœactus, Nectaries of Flowers, Colours of Flowers, Deciduous Leaves*," &c.—J. H. B.

BOEL, CORNELIUS, a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp about 1580. He worked with that neat, clear graver, in the style of the Sadlers, of whose school he was. He worked in England; but his chef-d'œuvres were plates of Charles I., and battles after Tempesta.—W. T.

BOEL, PETER, a painter of birds, animals, flowers, and fruit, born at Antwerp in 1625, and a pupil of the robust Snyders and his uncle, Cornelius de Waal, whom he followed to Genoa. On his return to Flanders he was much patronized. He finally went to Paris, and became successor to Nicasius, another pupil of Snyders, as court painter. He died in 1680. His best pictures are the "Four Elements;" and he etched some muscular birds of prey and animals. He drew from nature; his pencil was bold, free, and fluent, and his colour—"tint of colour," as Pilkington calls it—was much admired.—**QUERIN BOEL**, his relation, was born at Antwerp in 1622. He engraved several merry-makings from Teniers for a book called the Teniers' Gallery, published by the Archduke Leopold, who had a collection of D. T.s.—W. T.

BOEL, WILLIAM, a botanist of the seventeenth century, was a native of the Netherlands. He travelled in various parts of Germany and Spain, and he also visited Tunis. He published a *Herbal* during his residence at Lisbon. He was a correspondent of Clusius.—J. H. B.

BOENNINGHAUSEN, C. M. F. VOX, a German botanist of the present century. He published in 1821 a "*Nomenclator Botanicus*," containing an account of Westphalian plants, and in 1824 a work entitled "*Prodromus Floræ Monasteriensis Westphalorum Phanerogamiæ*."—J. H. B.

BOERHAAVE, HERMANN, one of the most celebrated physicians of the eighteenth century, was born at Voorhout, about two miles from Leyden, on 31st December, 1668, and died on 23d September, 1738. He was carefully educated by his father, who intended him for the clerical profession. He made rapid progress in his studies, and by the time he was eleven years old he had become acquainted with Greek and Latin. His studies were interrupted for some time by ill health. In 1682 he went to school at Leyden. About a year and a half afterwards his father died, leaving a family of nine children, who were by no means well provided for. Hermann, the eldest, was only sixteen years old. He was enabled, however, to enter the university of Leyden, where he prosecuted his classical and philosophical studies. By means of mathematical teaching, he secured funds sufficient for continuing his studies. In 1689, under the presidency of Gronovius, he delivered an oration proving that the doctrine of Epicurus concerning the chief good was well understood by Cicero. In this he gained a gold medal as a reward. In 1690 he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy, and produced an inaugural dissertation on the distinction between mind and body, in which he attacked the doctrine of Epicurus, Hobbes, and Spinoza. He now entered on theological studies by attending the classes of Hebrew and church history under Trigland and Spanheim. By the advice, and with the aid of John Vandenburg, burgomaster of Leyden, he entered upon the study of medicine, while he continued his mathematical and theological classes. He finally, however, devoted himself entirely to medical

science. In his anatomical pursuits, he was assisted by the works of Vesalius, Fallopius, and Bartholin. He studied especially the fathers of physic, and took as his models Hippocrates and Sydenham. Chemistry and botany also claimed a large share of his attention. In July, 1693, he took the degree of doctor of medicine at the university of Harderwyck in Guelderland, his thesis being on the advantages which result from an examination of the excretions in diseases. In 1701 he was chosen lecturer on the institutes of medicine in Leyden, in room of Drelincourt, and he commenced his duties by a discourse in favour of the study of Hippocrates. In 1709 he became professor of medicine and botany in place of Hotton, and inaugurated his work by a lecture on the necessity of returning to the primitive simplicity of medicine. His zeal for botany was great. He extended the botanic garden at Leyden, and published many botanical memoirs. He gave descriptions of new plants, and formed many new genera. In 1714 he became rector of the university, and succeeded Bidloo in the chair of practice in physic. He may be said to be the founder of clinical instruction in medicine, for he not only gave lectures on medicine, but also explained cases in the hospital to his pupils. He published at this time two standard medical works—"Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis hominum morbis," and "Institutiones Medicæ." He attained a high reputation in Europe as a medical man, and acquired a large fortune by practice. His fame attracted pupils from all quarters. In 1718 he succeeded Le Mort in the professorship of chemistry, and delivered an inaugural discourse, which is the basis of his famous "Elements of Chemistry." He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris in 1728, and of the Royal Society of London in 1730. His health began to fail about the year 1722, and he finally resigned the chair of botany and chemistry in 1729. In his final address to his pupils, he reverted to the doctrines of Hippocrates, and declared that man to be the first physician who knew how to wait for and second the efforts of nature. Although he had relinquished his public duties, he still continued his private labours until the year 1738, when he expired at the age of sixty-nine. At the age of sixty-seven he had an interview with Linnaeus. The town of Leyden erected a monument to him in the church of St. Peter's. His funeral oration was delivered by his friend, the Rev. M. Schultens. Few medical men have attained such celebrity as Boerhaave. With all his learning he seems to have been a humble christian. Haller speaks of his venerable simplicity and his power of persuasion, and he states that he had often heard him say, when speaking of the gospel precepts, that the Divine Teacher had shown in the Bible far more knowledge of the human heart than Socrates with all his wisdom. The works of Boerhaave are multiplied, and embrace the whole range of medical science. Among them may be noticed his various inaugural orations, on entering on different chairs—"Institutiones Medicæ;" "Medical Aphorisms;" "Catalogue of Plants in the Leyden Garden;" "History of Plants;" "Materia Medica;" "Elements of Chemistry;" treatises on lues venerea, on plague, on mercury, on diseases of the eyes, on clinical practice, besides numerous works edited by him.—J. H. B.

BOERNE, LUDWIG, one of the most eminent humorous and political writers of Germany, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, May 22, 1786. His father, Jacob Baruch, was a Jewish banker in easy circumstances, who is said to have been a school-fellow of Prince Metternich, and who enjoyed so high an authority with the members of his community, that afterwards he was chosen their representative at the congress of Vienna. His grandfather, a fine old gentleman, had been financial agent to the electoral see of Cologne; and by his efforts the election of the Archduke Maximilian, son to Maria Theresa, had been brought about in 1780, a service which for a long time was gratefully remembered at the court of Vienna. Young Löb Baruch, when yet a child, already keenly felt the hateful oppression under which the Jews were labouring in his native town; shut up in their "Judengasse," they were subject to the most humiliating insults from their christian fellow-citizens; and even some twenty years later Baruch was described in his passport as a "Juif de Frankfort." Having taken his degree as Ph.D. at Giessen, he became secretary of police in his native town, a remarkable circumstance in the life of such a radical and indeed revolutionary writer. When, however, instead of the Napoleonic grand-duchy the free town of Frankfort was re-established, Dr. Baruch, as a Jew, was dismissed from office with a

pension of 700 florins. In 1818 he in secret became a convert to the protestant church, and adopted the name Ludwig Börne, of which he has given a ludicrous etymology in his "Letters from Paris." Free from all official and religious restraint, he now entered upon his literary career. From 1818–22 he published the "Waage, eine Zeitschrift für Bürgerleben, Wissenschaft und Kunst" (The Balance, a Journal for Civic Life, Science, and the Arts), which at its very outset won him the esteem of the German literary world; and in 1819, "Die Zeitschwingen" (The Wings of Time). He then led a sickly and unsettled life until 1830, when, attracted by the French revolution, he fixed his residence at Paris, where he died February 13, 1837, and was buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. Börne's political writings, especially his "Letters from Paris," which roused the German people to all but action, are dictated by a violent revolutionary spirit, which, however, had its only source in his fervent patriotism. There were in Germany no freedom of conscience, no liberty of the press, no juries, no uniformity of law; and all legal means of obtaining redress of such an unnatural and unworthy state had been exhausted in vain. The liberal party, therefore, at last could not bar themselves from the melancholy conviction, that only a passage through the Red Sea of revolution could lead Germany to the land of promise of national and political independence. By the eloquent display of such principles, Börne, of course, gave great offence, not only to the powers that be, but also to a great number of well-meaning men, and even members of his own political creed, who meekly endeavoured to attain the same ends by means of political reform. No one, however, of all his enemies dared to doubt the disinterestedness and integrity of his motives and character. Börne's literary fame chiefly rests upon his non-political writings. His style has all the beauties of Jean Paul's, without its blemishes: it is distinguished by deep thought and tender feeling, blended with sparkling wit and sprightly playfulness; by purity, clearness, and easy elegance. His humorous essays are unrivalled masterpieces; his dramatic critiques take rank with those of Lessing. The last production of his pen, his political and literary will, as it were—for it was written only a few months before his death,—was "Menzel der Franzosenfresser" (Menzel the Gallophagus), an annihilating reply to Wolfgang Menzel, the well-known critic and historian, who had taxed him with his revolutionary principles and his love of the French. Börne indeed loved France, not as his own, but as his adopted country, and had gradually become a great admirer of the French; his great political ideal being an independent alliance of the French and German nations, between whom, to speak with Hamlet,

"Freedom, like the palm, might flourish,
And peace her wheaten garland wear."

It therefore was an object of the highest importance to him to make himself understood also by the French, with whom he hoped for a speedier success than with his dull and tardy countrymen. At his own expense he started two French periodicals, *Le Réformateur* and *La Balance*, to which he contributed a number of eminent articles in French, which after his death were collected and edited by M. de Cornenin—"Fragments Politiques et Littéraires par L. B.," Paris, 1842. His collected writings appeared in 16 vols.; his posthumous writings in 6 vols.—(*Life*, by K. Gutzkow; Hamburg, 1840.)—K. E.

BOERNER, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, a noted German divine, born at Dresden in 1683. After travelling through Holland and England, he became professor of theology at Leipzig, where he died in 1753. An ancient MS. of a part of the New Testament is called, from having been in his possession, Codex Boernerianus. It contains, with the exception of the Hebrews, the epistles of St. Paul, and is supposed to have been written in the West between the eighth and twelfth centuries. Boerner is the author of a number of works, which amply sustain his fame for prodigious erudition. These are editions of Luther's works and Le Long's *Bibliotheca Sacra*; "De Exulibus Græcis isdemque Litterarum in Italia Instauratoribus," 1750; "De Socrate;" "De Ortu atque Progressu Philosophiæ Moralis," 1707; and "Disertationes Sacrae," 1752.—J. S., G.

BOESCHENSTEIN, JOHANN, professor of Hebrew at Wittenberg, noted as one of the restorers of that language in Germany, was born toward the close of the fifteenth century. His Hebrew grammar was published in 1514 under the care of his pupil Melancthon.—J. S., G.

BOETHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS SEVERINUS, a philosopher, was the son of Flavius Manlius Boethius, who held the consulship in 487. The fancy of Bertius, one of his editors, has prefixed the prænomen of Flavius to the philosopher's name, and the earlier editions inserted Torquatus into it on worthless authority. The exact date of his birth has been disputed, some assigning it to about 455, and others to about 475. The latter is the true one. For he tells us himself (*De Consol. Phil. I. carm. 1, 9*), that his exile brought on him premature grey hairs, and, as he was beheaded about the year 524, the statement would be absurd of a man of seventy. At an early period he lost his father, but some of the chief men in Rome took charge of the youth, and thus he had the benefit of a thorough education. He was a great student of mathematics and music, but his time was principally devoted to the study of Greek philosophy. Some authors indeed state that he went to Athens to prosecute his studies, but this is a mistake, arising from a misinterpretation, or rather an incorrect reading of a passage in Cassiodorus (*Var. Ep. I., 45*), which, correctly read, states exactly the reverse. He tells us himself that he had civil honours heaped upon him, that he was blessed with a chaste wife, and that he had the rare felicity of seeing his two sons proceed from his house as consuls amid a concourse of senators, of acting as public orator of the king's praises, while they occupied their curule chairs, and of showering down on the multitude a triumphal largess, as he sat in the circus between the two consuls. (*De Consol. Phil. II. 3.*) The name of his wife was Rusticiana. She was his only wife, though later traditions speak of Elpis, the authoress of a hymn (*Daniel. Thes. Hymn. I., p. 156*), as having been married to him. His two sons were called Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius and Q. Aurelius Memmius Symmachus. Boethius was not destined to enjoy uninterrupted prosperity. His very goodness seems to have brought upon him earthly misfortunes—we cannot say misery, for he was as happy in his disgrace as when fortune lavished her smiles upon him. Before he had been created consul, he had gained the friendship of Theodoric, king of the Goths, and through his assistance he had performed many important services to the state, especially in reforming the coinage, and preventing the people of Campania from being exposed to famine. He showed himself also a friend of the oppressed, and was often the means of liberating men who were accused for base purposes by informers of the court, though perfectly innocent. His active benevolence brought upon him the hatred of the courtiers, and so on the first opportunity that presented itself, he fell a victim to their malice. The informers against him were three scoundrels, one of whom, Basilius, had been discharged the royal service, and now thought to clear off some debt by informing against Boethius; while the other two, Opilio and Gaudentius, had been sentenced to banishment on account of innumerable frauds, but on the very day on which they were to have left, conceived the project of prolonging their stay by discovering a plot against the king. Boethius was accused of wishing to restore liberty to the Romans and their old rights to the senate, and he was said for this purpose to have sent a letter to the Emperor Justinus. Boethius expressly affirms that this letter was a forgery. (*De Cons. Phil. I., 4.*) Theodoric confined Boethius and his son Symmachus in the prison at Ticinum without granting them a hearing. It was in this prison that Boethius wrote his famous work, "*De Consolatione Philosophiæ*." His property was confiscated, and several years after he and his son were beheaded. His noble wife, Rusticiana, was reduced to such straits that she had to beg her daily bread. (*Procop. Goth. III., 20.*) The Roman catholic church subsequently canonized Boethius, and the story was current that the philosopher had been beheaded in consequence of his opposition to Arianism, and had given a decided proof of his Roman catholic saintship by holding up with both hands his head, after it had been torn off by a royal javelin-thrower.

Boethius translated very many Greek works, and commented on them. He tells us himself that it was his wish to translate the whole of Aristotle's works, and to attempt the reconciliation of Aristotle's philosophy with that of Plato. He did not accomplish his design. He translated only Aristotle's *Analytica priora et posteriora*, and Aristotle's *Topica* and *Elencha Sophistica*; and wrote commentaries on the *Isagoge* of Porphyrius, on Aristotle's *Categoriae*, on Aristotle's book *περὶ ἰσχυρισμῶν*, on the *Topica* of Cicero, and also a commentary on the *Topica* of Aristotle, though this last has not come down to us. Besides this, he

wrote "*Introductio ad Categoricos Syllogismos*," in one book; "*De Syllogismis Hypotheticis*," in two books; "*De Definitione*," in one book; "*De Divisione*," in one book; "*De Differentiis Topicis*," in four books; "*De Arithmetica*," in two books; "*De Musica*," in five books; "*De Consolatione Philosophiæ*," in five books. He also translated Nicomachus on Arithmetic, Pythagoras on Music, Euclid on Geometry, Ptolemy on Astronomy, and the Mechanics of Archimedes. Even this is not a complete list of the works ascribed to him by his contemporaries. The writers of the middle ages ascribed to him a vast number in addition to these. The works *De Unitate et Uno* and *De Hebdomadibus* have been generally assigned to him, though most probably they are not his. Four theological works have also been attributed to him—*De Sancta Trinitate*; *Utrum Pater et Filius et Spiritus Sanctus substantialiter prædicantur*; *De Duobus Naturis in Christo contra Eutychen et Nestorium*; *Complexio brevis Christianæ fidei*.

His work "*On the Consolation of Philosophy*" is by far the most remarkable of his productions. It consists of five books. He sets out with lamenting the wretched fortune that sent him into exile, when a woman of dignified aspect, with clear and burning eyes and fresh colour, appears to him and holds conversations with him. This woman is Philosophy. She discusses the nature of his grief; shows that there is no real cause for it, by exhibiting the fleeting nature of earthly possessions and joys; and then points him to the source of true happiness. Finding in God the highest good, she proves that only the wicked are really unhappy; and she answers the doubts and difficulties which suggest themselves to him by discussing the true nature of providence and fate; and she ends with unfolding to him what is implied by the word chance and by freedom of the will. The book is written with great clearness and beauty, and the interest of it rises, like that of a great poem, till in the fifth book, the solution of the questions connected with free-will draws out the highest powers of the author, and charms, if it does not satisfy, the student of metaphysics. The structure of the book is peculiar, being half poetry half prose, the poetry generally being the poetical expression of what has been discussed in prose.

[His work on music is the most complete account extant of the ancient musical system. It contains extracts from several authors of important authority, whose writings are wholly lost, and, besides valuable deductions from these, extensive original views of Boethius himself. It maintains the principles of Pythagoras in opposition to those of Aristoxenus, referring the determination of ratios entirely to calculation, the effort of reason, which is infallible, rather than to hearing, the effort of sense, which may fail. It demonstrates, in the beautiful spirit of the old philosophy, the moral influence of music, which modern experience fully verifies. The most perfect MS. of this interesting treatise, is said to be in the Bodleian library, by which the edition of Meibomius was corrected. So great was the esteem in which, until a little more than a century since, the opinions of Boethius upon music were held, that the granting of degrees in this faculty at Oxford and Cambridge, depended upon the candidate's acquaintance with them; and, at the latter, an essay on his writings was the only necessary exercise for a doctor's diploma; he is, on this account, justly supposed to have retarded the progress of the art, his influence having occasioned it to be estimated solely by mathematical principles, long after its liberal exercise as an embodiment of passionate impulse had changed its character from an abstract theory to a living art.—G. A. M.]

The best edition of the complete works of Boethius is said to be that published at Basel, 1570. The "*Consolation of Philosophy*" was very frequently edited in the middle ages; indeed its influence was most powerful, and it was a favourite with almost all the great minds of those days. Dante praises Boethius; Asser wrote commentaries on the work. Alfred the Great translated it into Anglo-Saxon, and interpolated it with reflections of his own. It was also translated into Greek, and into the French and German of the middle ages. It was also frequently imitated, the imitation most worthy of note being that of Chaucer in his *Testament of Love*. The recent editions are that of Valpy in his *Delphin Classics*, London, 1823, Nos. 54 and 55 of the series; and that of Theodoros Obbarius, Jena, 1843. The latter is the only edition supplied with a critical apparatus. Prefixed are *Prolegomena*, consisting of three admirable chapters—one on the life of Boethius, another on his religion and philosophy, and the third on the editions and

manuscripts of the "Consolation." The notes, unfortunately, are meagre and unsatisfactory, and the text is occasionally disfigured by awkward misprints, yet it is by far the best edition.

The sources for the life of Boethius are his own "Consolation of Philosophy," the Letters of Ennodius and Cassiodorus, and the History of Procopius. A list of the editions of Boethius is given at the end of Valpy's edition.—J. D.

BOETHIUS, DANIEL, a Swedish philosopher, professor at the university of Upsal at the commencement of the present century. He was of the Kantian school, and wrote several works on the history of philosophy.—J. D. E.

BOETHIUS, JACOB, a Swedish divine, successively professor of theology at Upsal and pastor of Mora in Dalecarlia, was born in 1647 and died in 1718. On the accession of Charles XII. in 1697, he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, for having vented some unsavoury political opinions in his sermons. After a short release in 1702, for which he was indebted to the Russians, he was again imprisoned, but was finally set at liberty in 1710. He wrote "De Orthographia Linguae Suecicae Tractatus," "Mercurius Bilinguis," and some theological dissertations.

BOETHUS. The tradition of the Jews traces to Sadok, in conjunction with Boethus, the origin of the sect of the Sadducees. Of the life of Boethus nothing is known. It is probable that, as the Sadducees were the religious opponents of the Pharisees, so the followers of Boethus were the political adversaries of the dominant party. With the fall of the Jewish polity, political antagonism naturally lost its object, and thus it was, that the Boethusians merged into the sect of the Sadducees, and disappeared from history.—(Grätz, *Geschichte der Juden*).—T. T.

BOETIE, ETIENNE DE LA, born at Sarlat in Perigord in 1530; died in 1563 at Germignan, near Bordeaux. He was educated at the college of Bordeaux under the care of tutors who directed the studies of Montaigne. At the age of twenty-two he was admitted a counsellor of the parliament of Bordeaux. Boëtie married a widow, a daughter of whom by her first marriage married Thomas, brother of Montaigne, the author of the essays. A son of hers married a sister of Montaigne's wife—hence the intimacy with Michael de Montaigne, owing to which, more than any other cause, Boëtie is now remembered. Boëtie published some Latin and French verses at a very early age, and a tract of his, entitled "Voluntary Slavery," written by him at the age of sixteen, was for many years circulated in manuscript. This tract is written in a generous spirit, and refers the servitude which men undergo to their own servility of mind. Like most political tracts written without party views, it was attacked severely by parties opposed to each other. The proposition that

"War is a game which, were their people wise,
Kings should not play at,"

is one not unlikely to give offence both to prince and people. The book was translated into English and into Italian. It was edited by Lamennais in 1835; and there is more than one version of it into modern French. Some poems of Boëtie are annexed to many of the editions of Montaigne's Essays. Boëtie died of fever. Disregarding the danger of infection, Montaigne attended his deathbed. After his friend's death he published several of his works.—J. A., D.

BOETTCHER, BOETTGER, or BOETTIGER, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, a celebrated German alchemist, born at Schleiz in the district of Reuss, about the year 1681. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a druggist in Berlin named Zorn. Here he devoted himself with great zeal to the study of chemistry, and having been excited to search after the secret of the transmutation of metals by a manuscript lent to him by another apothecary, he passed whole nights in his master's laboratory, making experiments with a view to this great discovery. Zorn finding that these experiments were made at his expense, whilst, at the same time, his apprentice neglected his proper duties, dismissed him to his own home, but received him again into his service with a promise of better conduct. This, however, was soon broken. Boettcher again returned to his alchemical experiments, and soon showed his companions some gold which he took out of a crucible. He was then in danger of arrest, but escaped into Saxony, where he was received by the elector at Dresden with distinction, and furnished with large sums of money to enable him to continue his experiments. The patience of the Elector Augustus lasted for about three years, when Boettcher, probably seeing that a discovery of his trickery was becoming inevitable,

took his departure from Dresden in the night. He was, however, arrested, and carried back to Dresden, where he gave in a long report upon his secret to the elector, who was by no means satisfied with it. Count von Tschirnhausen now recommended the elector to make use of the great knowledge of chemistry possessed by Boettcher, with the object of developing the resources of the state; and about the end of the year 1705 he succeeded in making a porcelain nearly equal to that of China in beauty, from a reddish clay found in the neighbourhood of Meissen. The value of this discovery was fully appreciated; Boettcher was loaded with presents, but was not set at liberty; and on the occurrence of the Swedish invasion in 1706, his laboratory was transferred in the middle of the night into the fortress of Königstein. In 1710 this porcelain manufactory was removed from Dresden to the Albrechtsbourg at Meissen, and from that time this branch of industry has gradually increased in value. Boettcher himself was appointed the first director, a position for which his irregular mode of life rendered him by no means fitted. He even attempted to sell his secret to the people of Berlin; and there was every prospect of his falling into disgrace, when he died on the 3rd March, 1719.—W. S. D.

BETTGER or BËTTICHER, CHRISTOPHER HENRY, a German medical man, was born at Cassel on 12th June, 1737, and died in that town on 3rd September, 1781. He practised medicine, and was professor of botany at Cassel. His works are—"Account of the Botanic Garden of Cassel;" "The Trees and Shrubs in the Park at Weissenstein;" "Inaugural Disputation on Uterine Inflammation;" and "Description of the Mineral Waters of Hofgeismar."—J. H. B.

BETTICHER, ANDREW JULIUS, a German physician, was born at Wolfenbüttel on 7th July, 1672, and died on 26th July, 1719. He was successively professor of anatomy, surgery, and botany at Giessen, and of pathology and semeiotics at Helmstadt. He published works on the voice, on the bones, on respiration of the foetus, on diabetes, and on the plague.—J. H. B.

* **BETTIGER, CARL WILHELM**, a German historian, born at Bautzen, 1790, studied at Weimar, Gotha, and Leipzig; in 1819 was inducted to a chair in the latter university; and in 1822 became one of the librarians of the university of Erlangen. He has published "Allgemeine Geschichte," 1849; "Deutsche Geschichte," 1838; "Geschichte des Deutschen Volks und des Deutschen Landes;" and "Weltgeschichte in Biographien."

BOETTO, GIOVANILE, died at Turin in 1683. He painted allegorical subjects in fresco with knowledge, power, and elegance. He was also an engraver.—W. T.

BOGAN, ZACHARY, a learned English puritan, celebrated as a linguist, was born at Little Hempston, Devonshire, in 1625. He graduated at Oxford, and, excepting the period of the king's residence in that city, passed his life at the university in devoted application to the study of languages and theology. He wrote, besides his additions to the *Archæologiae Atticæ* of Francis Rous, "Meditations on the Mirth of a Christian's Life;" and "An Alphabetical View of Scripture Threats and Punishments." Died in 1659.—J. S., G.

BOGATZKY, KARL HEINRICH VON, author of the book known as "Bogatzy's Golden Treasury," a German religious poet of note, was born at Jankowa in Silesia, September 7, 1690, and died at Halle, June 15, 1774. He belonged to the school of Spener and Franke.—K. E.

BOGDANE, JAMES, son of a Hungarian deputy, and a self-taught painter. Died in 1720. He rejoiced chiefly in fruit, flowers, game, and fowls, which he painted in a graceful, but thin and timid manner, without any bold impaste, or loving minute finish. He was a careful copier, and yet often erred in making his heads too large and in false perspective. He came to England and was employed by Queen Anne; some of his paintings, inferior in strength to Hondekoeter, lumber about the royal palaces. His foliage and foregrounds are false, and supernaturally dark in tone. He collected a reasonable fortune, but imprudently assigned it over to his son, who had been snared into a marriage with an adventuress. Bogdane died of vexation at the discovery of the cheat.—W. T.

BOGDANOWICH, HIPPOLYTUS FEDEROWICH, one of the most esteemed lyric poets of Russia, born at Prewolochno, in Little Russia. His father, having powerful interest in the mathematical institute of Moscow, sent his son there, intending him to devote himself to the study of the exact sciences. The youth's own inclinations, however, pointed in a different direction; a

volume of Lomonsoff's poems, and a visit to the theatre at Moscow, sufficed to decide him to abandon mathematics. He addressed himself to Kheraskoff, the director of the theatre, and begged to be admitted a member of his company. His personal appearance and remarkable talents so interested Kheraskoff in his favour, that he took him into his own house, and gave him the means of entering the university, where he applied himself specially to the study of modern languages and the fine arts. He was then appointed dragoman to the minister of foreign affairs, and in 1760 secretary of the embassy at Dresden. The lovely scenery round Dresden, and the noble works of art in the Dresden gallery, appear to have first revealed to him his poetical vocation. It was at Dresden that he commenced his first and best poem, "Dushenka," published in 1775. Though nominally a mere translation of the *Psyches* of La Fontaine, Bogdanowich has introduced so many new beauties, and so great a charm of style, that the work has a character of its own, and appears more like an original than a translation. Russian critics are agreed in considering it far superior to the poem of La Fontaine, and it is remarkable that, in an age when the so-called original Russian writers were mere imitators of the French classicist school, Bogdanowich, in a work assuming to be a simple translation, has shown himself eminently romantic. He returned to St. Petersburg in 1768, and published a translation of the Abbé Vertot's History of the Revolutions of the Roman Republic. He gained the favour of the empress, Catherine II., by adapting to her honour a canzone of Giannetti. In 1778 and 1779 he was concerned in a journal called the *Indicator*, published at St. Petersburg, and in 1785 he wrote several dramas at the command of Catherine, and published a collection of Russian proverbs. In 1788 he was appointed president of the imperial archives. In 1795 he retired first into Little Russia, and thence to Kursh, where he died in January, 1803. The high position to which he rose in no way altered the natural modesty and gentleness of his nature, nor the original simplicity of his habits. A complete edition of his works, in six volumes, appeared in 1809, and another, in four volumes, in 1818.—M. Q.

BOGLE, JOHN, a Glasgow miniature painter, much distinguished in his day. His portraits are beautiful, says the judicious Pilkington. "One of Lady Eglinton, to whom Allan Ramsay dedicated his Gentle Shepherd, in the possession of Mr. C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, is in the highest finish." He died in the greatest poverty.—W. T.

BOGORIS, prince of Bulgaria, died in 896. He succeeded to Baldwin or Valdimir, having usurped the throne to which the son of that prince was the lawful heir. Having embraced christianity, he was baptized in 853. This occasioned a revolution among his subjects, which, however, was quickly suppressed, and Bogoris succeeded in introducing among them the new religion which he had embraced. After the schism between the eastern and western churches, the Bulgarians, after some hesitation, submitted to Constantinople, and Bogoris remained faithful to that church, notwithstanding the sentence of excommunication fulminated against him by Pope John VIII. A considerable time before his death he resigned his crown in favour of his eldest son, and retired into a monastery; but, having learned that his son had been attempting to reintroduce idolatry, he issued from his seclusion, and, putting himself at the head of an insurrectionary movement, seized on the person of his son, put out his eyes, and condemned him to perpetual imprisonment. He then summoned a general assembly, and, having in their presence nominated his second son as his successor, once more retired to his monastery, where he ended his days.—G. M.

BOGSCH, JOHN, a German agricultural writer, was born in 1745 at Deutschendorf, and died at Presburg on 18th January, 1821. His works are on the art of cultivating fruit-trees and other economical plants, and on the care of bees.—J. H. B.

BOGUE, DAVID, D.D., an eminent dissenting minister, was born in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire, February 28, 1750. He was the fourth son of John Bogue, Esq. of Halydon, one of the justices of the peace for that county. He was one of the founders, and continued through life one of the main directors and advocates of the London Missionary Society; and when that body resolved to establish a college for the education of persons whom they had elected to go out as missionaries, it was to Dr. Bogue that they intrusted the conducting of that institution. For such a task he was eminently fitted, not only by natural endowments, but by large and valuable acquirements in theo-

gical and biblical science, the fruit of protracted and well-directed study for many years. Constantly engaged in his ministerial or tutorial duties, he had little time for authorship; the only works, besides occasional sermons which he published, were an essay "On the Divine Authority of the New Testament," intended as an introduction to an edition of the christian scriptures in French, and which has been translated into French, Italian, Spanish, and German, and a volume of discourses on the Millennium. He also produced in conjunction with Dr. Bennett, a "History of Dissenters" in two vols., octavo. In all his writings the marks of a clear vigorous intellect, a solid judgment, and a manly candour predominate. He died at Brighton, whither he had gone to attend a missionary meeting, on the 25th of October, 1825, in his seventy-sixth year.—W. L. A.

BOGUPHAL, a Polish chronicler, died in 1253. Author of "Chronicon Poloniæ," printed in the *Scriptores rerum Silesiæ* of F. G. Sommerberg, Leipzig, 1729.—J. G.

BOGUSLAWSKI, ADELBERT, an admired dramatic author of the time of the *renaissance* of Polish literature in the reign of Poniatowski, last king of Poland. Boguslawski was of an ancient Polish family, but he fell into poverty in early youth, and was obliged to earn his own livelihood as a comic actor. The exact date of his birth is uncertain, from his having always shown great unwillingness to speak of his past, but it must have been in or near the year 1750. He was not naturally inclined to the stage, but gifted with great determination of character and energy of mind, he applied himself with great earnestness to his profession, and became distinguished not only for his talent as an actor, but as a dramatic writer. In 1780 the theatre of Varsovia, where he had introduced an Italian opera, was closed, and for three years he devoted himself to writing and translating for the stage. From 1784 to 1789 he travelled with his dramatic company to the cities of Wilna, Grodno, Dubno, and Lemberg. The king then appointed him director of the national theatre of Varsovia, and by his excellent selection of the plays performed, and intelligent direction of the representations, he greatly elevated the taste and tone of the Polish stage. His undertaking, however, was repeatedly interrupted by the continual wars in which Poland was engaged. In 1812 he retired from the theatre, and occupied himself in literature until his death in 1829. Although he cannot be classed among writers of the first rank, Polish literature is under great obligations to Boguslawski. He did much to improve the public taste, to purify the language from the various Latinisms, Germanisms, and Gallicisms with which it had become corrupted, and to restore its national originality and vigour.—M. Q.

BOHADSCHE, JOHN BAPTIST, a German physician and naturalist, died at Prague in 1772. He was professor of botany and natural history at Prague, and published descriptions of Bohemian plants, and of their uses and advantages; on the use of wood in domestic economy; besides dissertations on electricity, on fevers, &c.—J. H. B.

BOHA-EDDIN, ABUL HASSEN YOUSEF, a distinguished Arabic historian, was born at Moussul in 1145. He fixed his abode at Bagdad, where he soon acquired a high reputation as a scholar, and especially in theology and jurisprudence. He subsequently visited Jerusalem, after it had fallen into the hands of Saladin, and that monarch made him cadí of the city, and employed him upon several important missions. Boha-eddin remained in the service of Saladin till the death of the latter, when he attached himself to his third son, under whose auspices he founded a college. Boha-eddin is known by two works of great historical interest—the one a history of the wars of the sultans in the propagation of Islamism, which he calls "The Holy Wars;" the other the "History of the Life of the Sultan Saladin," containing all that we know of that sovereign. This history has been translated into Latin. Died 1232.—J. F. W.

BOHAIRE-DUTHEIL, a dramatic and satiric author, born at Reuil about 1750; died in 1825. Author of "La Nouvelle Heloise," a tragedy.—J. G.

BOHEMOND, the crusader, son of Robert Guiscard, first Norman duke of Calabria. He was of age to bear arms when his father entered on his ambitious strife with the Greek empire. At the famous battle of Durazzo, where the magnificent design of overwhelming in one campaign the dynasty of the Eastern empire, with which Robert Guiscard entered the dominions of Alexius, was all but consummated, Bohemond gained his first laurels as a skilful captain. On his father's return to Calabria

he was left in command of the victorious army; but its strength had been exhausted in the battle, and, after ravaging Thessaly, he was obliged to follow his father into Italy. Four years afterwards he shared in the honours of the naval victory gained by his father off Corfu over the Greeks and Venetians. In 1085 Robert Guiscard died, leaving to his younger son Roger his duchies of Apulia and Calabria, and to Bohemond only the principality of Tarentum. With this unequal division of the family estates commenced a war between the brothers, which promised to be long and bloody. But the mighty passion to which the preaching of the hermit of Picardy had stirred the chivalry of Europe, was to sweep the wily Bohemond, who surrendered to no enthusiasm, but was always in the way of an adventurous movement, out of the sphere of a paltry strife into one where his ambition had ample scope. He heard of realms to be won for the honour of the cross, and discerning that an invasion of the East might be for the profit of christian princes, he joined with his illustrious cousin, Tancred, the host of the first crusaders. At the head of twenty thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry he advanced on Constantinople. In vain he had urged Godfrey of Bouillon to make the reduction of that city the first object of the holy war. He could not besiege the capital of the empire; he, therefore, made a conquest of Alexius. The son of Robert Guiscard was lodged in royal style, loaded with presents, and, it is said, promised an independent principality by the feeble monarch from whom the Norman duke had all but wrested an empire at Durazzo. At the battle of Dorylæum, and throughout the fearful campaigns of Asia Minor and Syria, he approved himself the bravest of Norman knights. His reputation with the motley host who formed the siege of Antioch, might have been the envy of Tancred; but as soon as the city fell into the hands of the crusaders, it was discovered that the prince of Tarentum had other purposes in view than those of punishing the infidels of Jerusalem, and recovering the holy sepulchre. The count of Toulouse claimed a share of the conquest; the leaders of the army urged Bohemond to advance with them to Jerusalem; but here was a city and a principality exactly suitable to his ambition, and so taking possession of both, he took leave of the army and the count of Toulouse. In 1101 he was defeated by the Turks and taken prisoner. His ransom, after two years' captivity, was 130,000 byzants. Shortly after his release he recommenced his wars with Alexius, who claimed, according to treaty, the surrender of Antioch and its territory. He went to France, and by his marriage with the daughter of Philip I. acquired the right to levy an army, with which he invaded the empire in 1107. Repulsed before Durazzo, he was obliged to sue for peace. A treaty was concluded the following year, which he was on the point of breaking when he died at Canosa in Apulia in 1111. Gibbon fairly enough describes him as "an adversary whom neither oaths could bind, nor dangers could appal, nor prosperity could satiate."

BOHEMOND II., at his father's death was only four years of age. He went to Palestine in 1126, and received from Baldwin II. investiture in the sovereignty of Antioch, which, since the death of his father, had been united to the kingdom of Jerusalem. His reign was short and troublous. He was killed in an encounter with the Turks at Aleppo in 1130.

BOHEMOND III. reigned at Antioch in 1163-1201. He was crafty, treacherous, and unwarlike, and made himself infamous by refusing to shelter the fugitives from Jerusalem after its capture by Saladin.

BOHEMOND IV., after a long struggle with his nephew, Raymond Rupin, son of his elder brother, became by the death of his rival, master of Antioch and Tripoli in 1222. Died in 1223.

BOHEMOND V., son and successor of the preceding, died in 1253. He was long and unsuccessfully at war with the Kharizmiens and Armenians.

BOHEMOND VI. surrendered Antioch to the Mameluke sultan, Bibars, in 1268, and retired to Tripoli, where he died in 1274.

BOHEMOND VII., count of Tripoli, son of the preceding, died in 1287. A year after his father's death his estates were taken possession of by Calauun, sultan of Egypt and Syria.—J. S., G.

BOHLE, SAMUEL, a German protestant theologian and Hebraist, author of various commentaries on the Old Testament and of a Hebrew grammar, born at Greiffenberg in Pomerania in 1611; died in 1689.—J. S., G.

* **BOHM, JOSEPH**, a violinist, was born in Pesth in 1798.

He received his first instruction in singing and on his instrument from his father. In 1806 his family removed to Poland, and there, when in 1810 the war with France obliged Rode to leave Russia, this distinguished artist saw him, perceived his promising talent, and aided its development no less by his encouragement than by his counsel. In 1815 Böhm went to Vienna, where he played before the emperor with success. After spending three years in the Austrian capital, he made an artistic tour in Italy, and gained honours in every city he visited. In 1819 he returned to Vienna, where he was appointed professor in the conservatory. In 1821 he was engaged as solo violinist in the imperial chapel. Two years after this he made a tour through Germany and France, and appeared in Paris with the same success he experienced in all the smaller cities. Since this time he has resided constantly at Vienna, and has for very many years ceased to appear in public; a habit of nervousness which has grown upon him, having in a great measure unfitted him for playing. He has, however, eminently distinguished himself as a teacher, in which capacity he will always be remembered with interest, since it is his instruction which has developed the transcendent talent of Ernst and of Joachim. He has published some light pieces for his instrument.—G. A. M.

* **BOHM, THEOBALD**, the improver of the flute, was born at Munich, where his father was a goldsmith and jeweller, about the year 1802. Though he learned and practised his father's trade, he applied himself early to the study of the flute, on which instrument he obtained such proficiency that in 1818 he was appointed principal flutist in the royal chapel of the king of Bavaria. Dissatisfied with the imperfect construction of his instrument, he constantly considered how he might improve it, and, after many experiments, sketched and completed his system of ringed keys in 1831. The deficiency of the old flute consists in the irregular position of the holes (necessitated to bring them in reach of the fingers) and the various sizes of these, which occasions inequality in the tone of the different notes, but is the only means by which an approximation to correct intonation can be obtained. Böhm's improvement is, the arrangement of the holes so as to certify the intonation and equalize the tone, and the employment of keys to render the fingering practicable. His knowledge of mechanics, acquired in his father's workshop, was of no less value to him in his experiments than was his executive skill. Some years after he had made his first flute, he further improved upon this by changing the form of the bore, making that of the head joint a parabolical cone, and of the body joint a cylinder, with advantage to both the quality and the intonation, in the construction of the second flute. He was greatly assisted throughout his labours by the scientific investigations of Dr. Schafhaüt who verified, upon acoustical principles, the results of his friend's practical experiments. The new flute was first made and sold in 1832. From 1833 to 1836 Böhm was much in England, where his speculations in iron-works chiefly occupied him. Here he was most successful as a player, but found the greatest opposition to his invention. This opposition arose from his flute requiring entirely different fingering from that of the old one, and the natural disinclination of accomplished players to cast aside their accustomed method. In May, 1837, he read a paper upon his improvement before the French Academy of Sciences, after which his flute was adopted in the conservatoire of Paris. Mr. Cart and Mr. Clinton, about the year 1843, publicly adopted Böhm's flute, in consequence of which a most vehement discussion on its merits was maintained for many months in the London musical journals. At the Great Exhibition in 1851, Böhm received the council medal for his invention. The flute is now very generally approved, and the principles of its construction have been successively applied to all the other wood wind instruments. Besides being a distinguished performer and an extensive manufacturer, Böhm has had considerable success as a composer for his instrument. He still holds his court appointment at Munich, where he is greatly sought as a teacher.—G. A. M.

* **BOHN, HENRY GEORGE**, bookseller and publisher, eldest son of the late Mr. John Bohn, of an ancient German family, was born in London in 1796. After receiving a liberal education, he travelled extensively on the continent, and gradually formed, and for many years conducted, his father's business, as a foreign and classical bookseller. In 1830 he married the only daughter of the late William Simpkin, Esq., head of the firm of Simpkin & Marshall, and then commenced business on his own account in

York Street, Covent Garden; dealing principally in the higher walks of literature, especially Greek and Latin classics, and works on the fine arts. By degrees he extended his grasp to every branch of literature (as may be seen in his memorable guinea catalogue of 1841), and then, after having carried retail bookselling to a higher pitch perhaps than it had ever reached before, embarked with great energy as a publisher. His first project in this department was a comprehensive series of sterling English literature, in compact but elegantly-printed volumes, in the old library form of demy 8vo; and his editions of Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici and Leo X., which compress six quartos into three octavos, are as perfect examples as paper, print, and graphic illustrations can make them. But half-guinea volumes, however cheap in proportion to anything that had been previously produced, failed to enlist the sympathies of the multitude, and the speculation was necessarily abandoned. Immediately after this, quickened by some encroachments on his copyrights, he commenced, and followed out in rapid succession, his various well-known "Libraries," remarkable as being among the first examples in this country of high-class literature in an extremely cheap and attractive form. Under the various titles of the "Standard, Classical, Scientific, Antiquarian, Illustrated, Historical," and other "Libraries," these serials extend to nearly five hundred volumes, and entitle him to the warmest thanks of the reading multitude. Mr. Bohn is himself not unknown as an author. So far back as 1813 he translated from the German a two-volume novel called "Ferrandino;" and he has co-operated largely in his libraries. Schiller's Robbers, and several other of his dramatic pieces, as well as considerable portions of Goethe and Humboldt are translated by him; and he has edited Ockley's History of the Saracens, Grammont's Memoirs (adding a Life of Charles II.), Addison's works, the Handbook of Proverbs, Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs, and Fostariana. He also wrote an appendix to his edition of Walton's Angler, and contributed the essays which form in fact the text of the useful treatise on Pottery and Porcelain, published in his Illustrated Library. Mr. Bohn is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; of the Society of Arts; of the Royal Society of Literature; of the Archaeological Institute and Association; one of the council of the Horticultural Society of London, in whose proceedings he has taken an active part; foreign secretary to Lord Brougham's National Association for the promotion of Social Science; and honorary member of several foreign institutes. In 1851 he was elected chairman of the book department of the Great Exhibition, and in 1856 vice-president of the Brussels Congress of Free Trade.—E. W.

BOHN, JOHANN, or in Latin BOHNUS, a German physician, born at Leipzig in 1640. In 1663 he travelled through Denmark, Holland, England, France, and Switzerland, to visit the principal universities; and in the year following that of his return, 1666, took his degree as doctor of medicine in his native place. In 1668, Bohn was appointed professor of anatomy in the university, and in 1691 stipendiary physician to the city of Leipzig; in 1670 he became dean of the faculty of medicine, and died in 1718. Bohn merits a high place in the history of medicine, from his having been the first to attack successfully the chemical system of physiology, inaugurated by François de le Boë. He proved by experiment that the bile contains no true alkali, and that the pancreatic juice is not acid, and denied the existence of a nervous fluid. In physiology he was a follower of Borelli, but without any servile imitation. He was aware that all the muscles are not under the influence of the "animal spirits;" in other words, he distinguished the voluntary and involuntary muscles, placing the heart in the first rank of the latter. Like François de le Boë, from whom he differed in so many other points, Bohn was most zealous in the propagation of the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, which he demonstrated by means of Boyle's machine at Pavia. Upon medical jurisprudence he was also a great authority; he was frequently consulted by various German tribunals, and has left several works upon this branch of medicine which are still regarded as valuable. Of these we may mention his treatise "*De Renunciatione Vulnerum*," &c., published at Leipzig in 1689, 1711, and 1755, and at Amsterdam in 1710; and his "*Medicinæ forensis Specimina Tria*," Leipzig, 1690, 1691, and 1692, in which he displays profound knowledge and great sagacity. Of his other writings the chief are "*Exercitationes Physiologicæ xxvi*," published at Leipzig in 1668-1677; and "*Circulus Anatomico-*

physiologicus," which contains all his ideas upon anatomy and physiology, and was published at Leipzig in 1680, and republished in 1686, 1697, and 1710. Bohn also published an edition of the works of Fabricius of Aquapendente, and of Bellini's Treatise De Urinis et Pulsibus. Before his death he is said to have caused all his papers, including the materials for a great work on medical jurisprudence, to be burned.—W. S. D.

BOHOMOLEC, FRANCIS, a Polish author of the last century, who has left several dramatic and biographical works. He also translated La Harpe's *Histoire Générale des Voyages*. He died in 1790.—J. F. W.

BOHSE, AUGUSTUS, better known by the name of TALANDER, was one of the most distinguished authors and teachers of his day in Germany. He was born at Halle in 1661; and after studying law at Leipzig, he commenced teaching at Hamburg, and subsequently at Dresden and Leipzig. His reputation was now such as to attract the notice of the duke of Saxe Weissenfels, who gave him the direction of his theatre. He became professor at the university of Jena, and afterwards at Lignitz, where he continued till his death about 1735. He has left a considerable number of dramatic works, principally operettas.—J. F. W.

BOHTORI, ALVALIDE, one of the most distinguished Arabian poets of his age, was born at Hierapolis about the year 821. He left his native city, and settled in Bagdad, where his reputation soon brought him into favour with the Caliph Motavakkel. He has left many poetical works, the principal being a collection called the "Divan." His verses were considered so harmonious that they were called "Chains of Gold." He died towards the end of the ninth century.—J. F. W.

BOHUN, EDMUND, a voluminous political writer, born at Ringsfield in Suffolk. His father, Baxter Bohun, was lord of the manor of Westhall in that county. He was entered a fellow-commoner of Queen's college, Cambridge, in 1663, and resided there till 1666. In 1675 he was put into the commission of the peace for his native county, and, except during a part of the reign of James II., exercised the functions of a justice till about the commencement of the eighteenth century. Of his political pamphlets, which are very numerous, we may mention, "A Defence of the Declaration of King Charles, against a pamphlet entitled 'A Just and Modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments,'" and "A Defence of Sir Robert Filmer against the Mistakes and Representations of Algernon Sydney, Esq.," &c. His other works are, "A Geographical Dictionary," London, 1688, and "The Great Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary," London, 1694.—J. S. G.

BOHUSZ, XAVERIUS, a Polish historian, born in 1746 in Lithuania. From Wilna, where he settled after making the tour of Europe, he was carried away to Siberia by the Russians, and returned to his country only after a long exile. His fame, which is considerable, rests on a work entitled, "Researches into the Antiquities, History, and Language of the Lithuanians," 1808. Died in 1825.—J. S. G.

BOIARDO, MATTEO MARIA, count of Scandiano, was born at the castle of Scandiano about the year 1434. His birthplace is about seven miles from Reggio at the foot of the Apennines. His father was the second count; his mother was of the Strozzi family of Ferrara. We are most concerned with Boiardo as a poet. In his own day his political character was not undistinguished. In 1469 he was one of the noblemen who, in the suite of the duke of Este, went to meet the emperor, Frederick III., on his way to Ferrara. In 1471 he accompanied Borso, marquis of Ferrara, to Rome, where he went to receive the title of duke. In 1472 Boiardo married a daughter of the house of Gonzaga. In 1473 he appeared among the noblemen who were deputed to escort to Ferrara, Eleanor, daughter of the king of Naples, who had married the duke. In 1478 he is said to have been governor of Reggio, and in 1481 capitano of Modena. In 1487 he returned to Reggio, of which he resumed the government, and died in 1494. Some Latin verses are preserved of a friend of Boiardo's, in which the poet is depicted in his character of magistrate. He is described as looking little at law-books, as indisposed to punish low offences, as fond of the fair sex, and as a great equestrian. One of the lawyers, writing about half a century after Boiardo's death, describes him as "*plus componendis versibus, quam vindicandis facinoribus aptus*." He is said to have had a fixed opinion that no crime ought to be punished with death. In Panizzi's edition of Boiardo's "*Innamorato*" we find large extracts from his smaller poems in Latin and Italian—

many passages of which are very graceful. At Ferrara a comedy of his, "Il Timone" (Lucian's Timon), was acted, and is said to have been the first comedy in modern Italian. Boiardo's reputation for scholarship was high. He translated Herodotus and Xenophon, and wrote some historical works himself, which are praised by Muratori; but his best title to fame is the "Innamorato." The feats of Charlemagne's peers and paladins had already been the subject of romance. The prowess of Orlando—his adventurous life and his death at Roncesvalles, were recorded in the chronicle of Turpin, the great authority to which on all occasions the Italian poets of chivalry refer; but on the subject of his love for Angelica, and the adventures which spring from this source, the archbishop is discreetly silent. The proprieties of ecclesiastical decorum might have rendered such topics unfit for him to dwell upon, as the human infirmity of the universal passion was not to be alluded to in the case of so great a hero as Orlando; it was a secret to be whispered in the confessional, not confided to the public; and even if the archbishop knew or suspected it, the thing was not to be revealed. The poet has no such difficulties arising from professional delicacy to contend with, and Boiardo, even without any authority from the old chronicler, looks into the hero's heart, and gives us the legendary story of Angelica's witchcraft and its effects. The result is a poem of very considerable interest, and unluckily too of very considerable length. It occupied its author for many years, and was left unfinished at his death. A very dull writer, Agosini, added a weary supplement to it, and another, to whom we cannot give higher praise, Domenichi, printed the "Innamorato" with patchwork alterations. How it survived all this would be a matter of surprise; but life and original power it must have had, for it inspired Ariosto, whose *Furioso* is a continuation of the story commenced in the "Innamorato." (See *ARIOSTO* and *BERNI*.) Boiardo is said to have taken the names of his heroes from the vassals on his estates, and of the imaginary localities of his romance from those of the district round Reggio. If there be any foundation in fact for this statement, it must be just the reverse, and something in the character of an individual may have easily led to his being called by one of the names in the romance, as we believe has often happened in the cases of Scott's novels. Of Berni's *Rifacimento* we have spoken in our article on *BERNI*. It has so superseded the original, that though the necessity of rendering Ariosto's story intelligible would have naturally led to the reprint of the earlier poem, Berni's is always substituted for it. We owe to this, and to Mr. Panizzi's desire to supply the want, his very beautiful and valuable edition of the "Innamorato."—J. A., D.

BOIELDIEU, FRANÇOIS ADRIAN, a musician, was born at Rouen, December 15, 1775, and died at Jarcy, near Grosbois, October 8, 1834. His father was a secretary to the archbishop of his native city. He was placed as a boy in the choir of the cathedral, and showing more talent than his companions, he received more particular attention from Broche, the organist, whose lessons on the pianoforte and in harmony were the only regular instruction Boieldieu ever had. His master treated him with such tyrannical severity, that he once ran away to Paris to escape the effects of his anger. He was soon brought back by his friends, and after the resumption of his studies, Broche assumed a more successful manner towards him. Until sixteen years of age he remained under the care of this teacher. He had at this time a devoted fondness for music, but it was not the austerity of the church style which fascinated him; on the contrary, he delighted in the performances of the theatre, and would sometimes secrete himself in the building during the day, when he had not money to pay for admission at night, in order to enjoy them. The pleasure he felt in hearing the operas of Gretry, Daleyrac, and Malul, stimulated in him a desire to produce one of his own, and this desire soon led to its own fulfilment. The good reception of his opera at the Rouen theatre further stimulated him to wish for distinction in Paris, and his want of means to carry him thither was not a sufficient obstacle to hinder his visiting the capital. He accordingly set out on foot, with thirty francs in his pocket; and, strengthened by the ardour of his expectations, he accomplished the entire distance in two days. Arrived in the metropolis before the completion of his nineteenth year, Boieldieu was sorely disappointed to find that success among his friends in a provincial town was insufficient recommendation to secure the acceptance of his opera by the *Société des Acteurs*, then directing the *Opéra Comique*. He would have consoled himself by teaching the pianoforte, and so

at least obtaining the means of subsistence; but having no connection, he could get no pupils. Since he could not teach, he had no resource but to tune, and in this capacity he was engaged at Erard's factory, where he made the acquaintance, which quickly ripened into friendship, of the chief musicians of the day. He now wrote some romances, several of which became extremely popular; but, for the best of them he could not obtain more than twelve francs apiece from a publisher. Pleased with the talent of the young composer, Fiévée, the author of the *Dot de Suzette*, adapted this favourite tale into an opera for Boieldieu, and his interest was sufficient to insure the performance of the work. Thus, before the completion of his twentieth year, was Boieldieu brought before the Parisian public; and the success of his first attempt was such, that he obtained a ready hearing for a similar work in each of the two following years; and in 1798 fully established his reputation by the three-act opera of *Zoraima et Zulnare*, which surpassed in merit, as much as in importance, all his previous productions. On the opening of the conservatoire he was appointed professor of the pianoforte, though he had no distinction as an executant; his intelligent æsthetical remarks, however, fully made up to his pupils for his want of mechanical excellence. At this time he wrote some concertos and sonatas for the pianoforte and for the harp, which were admired in their day. He continued to produce an opera in every year; that of "La Prisonnière," given in 1799, was written in conjunction with Cherubini; and it was probably in consequence of this connection, and because of the greater purity of his subsequent compositions, that it has been falsely stated he took lessons of that master. In 1800 he brought out "Beniousky," which, though then unsuccessful, was revived in 1825 with better fortune. In 1800, also, he produced "Le Calife de Bagdad," the immediate popularity of which not only attracted all Paris, but carried the composer's reputation to every city in Europe. From this time forward Boieldieu acquired the habit of rigid self-criticism, which he exercised to such an extent, that he would sometimes set the same words no less than ten times before he could satisfy himself with a composition. This habit increased as he grew older, and was so strong in its influence as greatly to counteract his natural facility, protracting the time of writing one opera to what would before have sufficed for several; but it induced, also, the greater purity of style which distinguishes all his subsequent works from those written prior to this period. "Ma Sante Aurore," given in 1802, first exemplifies the scrupulous care, to which, doubtless, is due the survival of many of the composer's works over the operas of contemporary writers. In the March of this year Boieldieu married Mlle. Clotilde Augustine Mafleuroy—popular by the first name as a dancer—an event most inauspicious for his future happiness. To escape from the ill effects of this connection he determined to quit Paris; and, accordingly, on April 3, went with his friends Rode and Lamare to Russia. He arrived in St. Petersburg at a fortunate moment. Sarti was just dead; and the office of imperial chapelmaster, thus rendered vacant, was at once given to Boieldieu. The condition of his appointment was the production of three new operas every year, in fulfilment of which he wrote many meritorious works; but, as he employed for these some librettos that had already been successfully set by Berton, Lesueur, and others, he could never reproduce them in Paris. "Calypso" (most esteemed by himself) and "Aline" are the best operas he wrote in Russia; but a work that is extolled above these, as being perhaps the most earnest of all his productions, is the choruses in Racine's *Athalie*, and yet this has not been brought out upon the Parisian stage. The breaking out of the war with France in 1810 obliged Boieldieu to leave Russia, and he again arrived in Paris in January, 1811. Here he had to oppose Nicolo Isouard, a composer in great popularity. The contest was one of a hare and a tortoise; for though his rival, wanting his conscientiousness, produced three or four operas while he wrote one, the greater pains he bestowed upon his works insured for them a more permanent esteem. "Jean de Paris," given in 1812, introduced him anew to the French public, who warmly acknowledged the great advance in his style since the last work of his they had heard. This very favourite opera was followed by several written in conjunction with other composers, which are now forgotten; while "Le Nouveau Seigneur" and "La Fête du Village," of which the music was entirely by Boieldieu, continue in esteem. On the death of Méhul in 1817, the membership of the Institut thus

vacated was conferred upon Boieldieu. Particularly gratified by this distinction, he considered his next work as a necessary test of his worthiness of the honour, and, with this feeling, he bestowed even more than his usual pains upon it. "*Le Petit Chaperon Rouge*" was the opera which thus occupied him; and its reception, when it was brought out in July, 1818, was such as to satisfy him that he had not toiled in vain. He now experienced a long and trying illness, induced, it is said, by the careful pains he bestowed on this production. About this time he was appointed professor of composition in the conservatoire, with the rare provision, in consideration of his delicate health, that he should be allowed to receive his class at his country residence. For several years he rested almost entirely from composition, his only efforts being the revision of "*La Voiture Versée*," one of his early successful operas, and the contribution of some unimportant pieces to works chiefly written by other composers. In May, 1821, he was created a member of the legion of honour; when, with a modest conviction that Catel merited this distinction better than himself, he used every exertion till he procured the same honour for his friend. He at length amply made up to the world for his long repose, by the production, in December, 1825, of "*La Dame Blanche*," the opera in which above all others his fluency of melody, his purity of harmony, his simplicity of modulation, his clearness of construction, his brightness of instrumentation, and his truthfulness of dramatic effect, are proved, and by which, more than any of his works, these admirable qualities are kept familiar to the world. The long delay in bringing this work forward was greatly occasioned by the composer's dread of competition with his former productions. Success, which too often weans a writer from carefulness in composition, and care for the result, alike increased these qualities with him to an extent amounting to nervous irritability, and when even he could find nothing to improve in his score, it was still with difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to give his work to the public. In 1826 he was relieved from the restraint of his unfortunate marriage by the death of his wife, from whom, though never legally divorced, he had been parted since the first year of their union; and shortly after this he contracted a new alliance with Mdlle. Philis (whose sister had sustained the principal characters of his operas in Russia), by whom he had an only son. The same reasons that had procrastinated first the completion and then the production of "*La Dame Blanche*," had a similar operation on "*Les Deux Nuits*," the next and the last opera of Boieldieu. This was produced in May, 1829, and mainly in consequence of the weakness of its libretto, met with less success than any previous work of equal importance the composer has given us. The effect of this failure upon Boieldieu was so great, that his health gave way under the vexation; and he in consequence resigned his professorship, as feeling no longer equal to the discharge of its duties. On the dissolution of the *Société des Acteurs*, some years earlier, the annual pension of 1200 francs, which they had settled upon Boieldieu, was discontinued by the new management of the *Opéra Comique*, as not being bound by the engagements of its predecessors. The pension of the conservatoire, however, added to a private pension from the king, promised him a competency for the rest of his days; but the revolution in 1830 deprived him at once of both these dependencies, as well as some court offices he had long held, and reduced him to a state of serious apprehension as to the means of subsistence. In extreme anxiety he proposed to resume his professorship; this brought his situation under public notice, in consequence of which the minister of the interior granted him a pension of 3000 francs from the *Fondes des Beaux Arts*. He did not long enjoy this new acknowledgment of his many successes; his constitution was broken, and he sought relief in vain from the baths of the south of France. A short time before his death he was with difficulty removed to a place which was endeared to him by the memory of many hours of recreation he had spent there, where he expired without pain. His funeral obsequies were celebrated in the church of the Invalides, and the government conferred a pension of 1200 francs upon his son. Boieldieu's name is more conspicuous in the musical history of France than those of some more profound musicians, who had neither his temporary popularity nor his lasting influence. His "*Dame Blanche*," if none of his other operas, must for long remain a standard work in every lyric theatre; but we trace the effect of his genius in what is most national and most natural in the existing French school; for neither Herold, Adam, Thomas,

nor even Auber would have been what they are to us, had he not written before them.—G. A. M.

BOIGNE, BENOÎT LE BORGNE, comte de, an Indian general, born at Chambéry, March 8, 1741; died in the same town, June 21, 1830. He was the son of a furrier, and was originally destined to the profession of the law; but, preferring a military career, he joined an Irish regiment, which he accompanied to the Isle of France. We find him afterwards captain of a Greek regiment in the service of Catherine II. After a series of adventures, he resolved to seek his fortune in India, which he reached by way of Suez. He was for many years engaged in the service of several native princes successively; and, by his military skill, and the introduction of European discipline among the native troops, won many a victory for his patrons. Having amassed an immense fortune, he returned to Europe with the rank of general. He first visited England, where he married, and soon after retired to his native town, where he employed a large portion of his vast wealth in deeds of private charity and public munificence.—G. M.

BOILEAU, GILLES, elder brother of Despreaux, born at Crône, near Paris, 1631; died in 1669. Between Gilles Boileau and Despreaux there was continued jealousy, supposed to have arisen from poetical rivalry. Gilles unluckily wrote verses, and did not understand why his younger brother refused his admiration. The courtesies of life led Gilles to pay some compliments to poets who were the subjects of his brother's satire. Gilles Boileau was member of the Academy. The contests on the subject of his admission created a kind of civil war, which is adverted to in several works of the period. He was at the time of his death "*contrôleur de l'argenterie du roi*."—J. A., D.

BOILEAU, JACQUES, a French theologian, brother of Gilles and of Nicolas, born 1635; died 1716. He was grand-vicar of the diocese of Sens, doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of the church of Sainte-Chapelle at Paris. He was so much of a humourist in his talk and in his writings, that it was said of him by his brother Despreaux, if he had not been a doctor of the Sorbonne he would have filled the part of the doctor in the Italian comedy. In his works, the extensive erudition proper for the one, and the vivacity requisite for the other, are both conspicuous. The principal of these are—"*Historia Flagellantium, sive de perverso flagellorum usu apud Christianos*," Paris, 1700—a work which made a great noise at the time, and brought its author rather more fame than he wanted, certain passages, which were not adapted for indiscriminate perusal, having been submitted to that process by means of a French translation; "*Historia Disquisitio de re vestitaria hominis sacri*," 1704; "*Disquisitio theologica de Sanguine corporis Christi post resurrectionem, ad epistolam 146 Augustini*," 1681.—J. S., G.

BOILEAU, NICOLAS DESPREAUX, was born in 1636, and died in 1711. His father was one of the registrars of the parliament of Paris. The family claimed descent from Etienne Boileaux, who held high judicial office at Paris in the days of St. Louis, and the pedigree which seemed to prove this was, at the instance of the poet, authenticated as far as the seals and signatures of heralds' offices can authenticate such a narrative of family mythology. While no difficulties of evidence seem to have embarrassed the inquiry as to remoter periods of the narrative, the part which more immediately relates to the poet himself presents some. The precise place of his birth is unknown; most of his biographers fix it at Paris, and in the very chamber which had been occupied, about half a century before, by Gillot, one of the authors of the *Satire Menippée*; while Racine, with somewhat more probability, makes his birthplace to have been Crône—a little village near Paris, the meadows in the neighbourhood of which suggested the aristocratic affix of Despreaux. On the precise year, too, of his birth (which, however, seems fixed to the date we have given) doubt has been thrown. The king, it seems, on some occasion, asked Boileau his age,—"Sire," said the poet, "I was sent into the world a year before your majesty, my destiny being to proclaim the miraculous glories of your reign." It is said that he mistook the year, but could not spoil the compliment, such as it was, by correcting the mistake.

We are, however, anticipating. Boileau was one of four brothers, all carefully educated, and all distinguished in their respective professions. He was educated at the college of d'Harcourt—afterwards called the *College Royal de Saint Louis*. While there he underwent a painful and not perfectly successful operation for the stone. To some mistake originating most probably in this

circumstance, a story to which, as it is often mentioned, we cannot but allude, is to be referred. It is said, that Boileau when a child, being left in a garden alone by a negligent old nurse, was attacked and thrown down by a turkey-cock, and before he was rescued received some serious injuries in the groin. Helvetius ascribes to this Boileau's detestation of turkey-cocks—of jesuits who had brought them into France—of his nurse who did not come sooner to the rescue—and of womankind, all of whom, old and young alike, he associated in imagination with the nurse and the accident. The whole course of Boileau's life, says the philosopher, but for this would have been different.

Boileau early showed talents for verse, which his family in every way they could discouraged. For awhile he studied law, and was actually admitted an avocat. He next pursued the study of theology, and was appointed to a benefice—the priory of Saint Patern. This gave him about forty pounds a-year, which he enjoyed for eight or nine years. He, however, gave up the thought of an ecclesiastical life, and found some means of repaying the sum which he had so received. The death of Boileau's father gave him some independent means, and enabled him to indulge his genius for poetry, unfettered by the claims of a profession. Of his friendships, that with Racine gave him most pleasure, and it lasted through Racine's life. Each encouraged the other. Racine despaired of the success of *Athalie*. "It must succeed," said his friend, "disregard present appearances—*le public y reviendra*;" and when Boileau was almost overwhelmed by the storm which his satire against women evoked, Racine was near him with the comforting words—*Vorage passera*. In 1666 Boileau published his first satires. Boileau's poems have in the successive editions undergone so many changes, that any minute criticism on them as they first appeared would be difficult under any circumstances, and, within our limits, impossible. It is enough to say, that like those of Pope and Byron, the earlier satires seem cast in the mould of Juvenal, and that the subjects are for the most part suggested by Juvenal—to such an extent as in many parts to exhibit a brilliant translation of some of his most striking passages. In the case of Gifford, whose Baviad and Meviad completely annihilated the writers whom he attacked, the satirist himself has wholly perished with the reputations he dragged down—the ruin alike overwhelming him and them. Boileau has been more fortunate, partly from the accident of the Chapelains, Quinaults, and Cotins whom he satirized, being not without some just claims to be remembered in the literature of their country. Boileau's "Art of Poetry" seems to us of more value, as exhibiting a far higher range of thought, than his earlier satires. In this poem he followed the example of Vida, and was emulated by Pope in the artificial ornament of imitative harmony—seeking, in Pope's language, "to make the sound an echo to the sense." In 1674 the "Lutrin" appeared, to our apprehension Boileau's best work. The general admiration of Boileau's poems led to his introduction at court. He was commanded to read some cantos of the "Lutrin" to Louis XIV. He also read to him the epistle (*épître au roi*), in which the French monarch is compared to Titus. "How admirable," said the king, "Tres beau! how I would praise you if it were not me but some other that you were praising. I give you a pension of 2000 livres, and the royal privilege to print your works"—the 2000 livres was about £100 a-year—the privilege conferred a valuable copyright. He was at the same time appointed joint historiographer with Racine. This office gave him frequent access to the court. His admission to the academy was in consequence of the expressed wish of the king, yet was not obtained without some difficulty. Boileau attended with more pleasure the meetings of the Académie des Inscriptions. It would appear that at court Boileau spoke with what—if the narratives preserved be true—would seem almost rudeness, but without, however, giving offence. Of Scarron, though patronized by the queen, he courted occasions to speak contemptuously in her presence. Racine trembled, and said, "I cannot again go to court in company with you." It tells better for Boileau that when the king showed him some of his own verses—right royal lines—the poet felt compelled to tell him—"Sire, nothing is impossible to your majesty; it was your pleasure to make poor verses, and the success has been perfect." The king, on another occasion, praised bad verses—not his own—and cited the opinion of the dauphiness as confirming his view. "The king," said Boileau, "is successful in every campaign—he can storm forts and take cities; the dauphiness is an accomplished princess, but

this is a subject I understand and they do not." "How insolent," said the courtiers. "He is right," said the king. Madame Maintenon, in comparing him and Racine, said—"I love Racine, he has all the simplicity of a child;—as to Boileau, the most I can do is to read him. I cannot endure his conversation—*il est trop poète*." After Racine's death, Boileau ceased to go to court, though encouraged by the king, who told him he had always an hour in the week for him.

Boileau, in addition to the talents which after ages have equal opportunities with his own to estimate, possessed others more likely to render his appearance at court an agreeable thing, he excelled in mimicry; he had the power of imitating any one whom he once saw—the gait—the gestures—even the very tones of the voice, he could represent to perfection. The stories told in proof of this are scarcely credible. One is mentioned by the younger Racine in his Memoirs. Having undertaken to imitate in any gesture a person in the company, that person got up and executed a very difficult dance. Boileau succeeded in giving a perfect imitation of it, though, says Racine, he had never learned to dance. He imitated all the leading actors, on one occasion, to amuse the king. The king asked Molière, who was present, and who was one of those whom Boileau imitated, what he thought of the imitation of himself. "Of that," said Molière, "I have no way of judging but from his imitation of others; that is perfect, and I have no doubt so is the imitation of me." On all questions of poetical criticism, Boileau was regarded as a judge from whose decision there was no appeal. On questions of general literature his views were not so quietly assented to. In the controversy concerning the relative merits of the ancients and moderns, which agitated Paris more deeply than in Boileau's day, it would have been possible to stir the waters by any subject connected with political liberty. Boileau declared for the ancients, and wrote essays on Longinus in support of his opinion. In religious matters Boileau shrunk from ostentatious formalities of devotion, but he regularly attended the observances of his church. A story is told of his going to confession to a priest who did not know his person. After listening for awhile the priest asked him what was his occupation, and was surprised at being told that it was making verses, "Bad work," said the curé.—"Verses, and pray of what kind?" "Satires," said the penitent. "Worse and worse," said the priest. "And pray who are the objects of these satires." "Bad poets," said Boileau,—"*bad men—bad women—playhouses—operas*." "Call you this confessing your sins?" said the priest; and he dismissed the penitent to prepare another catalogue of offences. In the ecclesiastical disputes of his day, Boileau sided with the Jansenists. Of his satires by far the feeblest is that entitled "Sur l'Equivoque," which is chiefly directed against the jesuits. His latter years were passed in retirement. He refused to listen to those who would praise his verses. "I prefer," he said, "being read to being praised."

Boileau was a man of real benevolence. Hearing that a friend was in such distress as to be obliged to sell his library, he purchased the books, adding a third to the price at which they were valued, and giving the life-use of them to the former owner, who was not allowed to know to whom he owed this obligation. A conversation is recorded, in which an abbé of his acquaintance, who had several benefices, said to him, "Cela est bien bon pour vivre." "Ay," said the poet, "mais pour mourir, monsieur l'Abbé, pour mourir." Hearing that Corneille's pension was withdrawn, he instantly tendered the resignation of his own, saying that were Corneille's cancelled he could not receive one without a feeling of shame. He was fond, it is said, of quoting any passage of merit in the writers whom he had most ridiculed in his satires. It seems strange that he saw nothing to admire in Scarron, whom he seems to have felt an almost insane hatred to; still more strange, that he was insensible to the graces of La Fontaine, if, indeed, this assertion repeatedly made be true. We doubt it. La Fontaine is mentioned by him together with Molière, whom he admired more than any other man of the period. That he is not mentioned in the "Art Poétique" is the great offence as charged in the indictment of the French critics. The publication of the Fables and of his Art of Poetry were, it should be remembered, almost contemporaneous, and though the Fables were published some short time before Boileau's poem, it is not improbable that his poem was the first written. In the parts of Boileau's works where La Fontaine is mentioned, the praise is earnest and cordial.

Boileau died of dropsy in the chest. A large number of persons attended his funeral. "What a number of friends he had," said a woman in the crowd to Louis Racine, as he moved in the procession, "and yet this is the man said to have spoken ill of all the world!" He was buried at the Chapelle de Paris, under the spot occupied once by the reading-desk, which his poem of the "Lutrin" had rendered famous. His resting-place, in the days of the Revolution, which left neither the living nor the dead at peace, was disturbed, and the body removed. In July, 1819, the mortal remains of Boileau were again removed from the Musée des Monuments Français to the parish church of St. Germain-des-prés, and placed in the chapel of St. Paul. The place is marked by a tablet of black marble, recording the dates of Boileau's birth and death, the fact of the reinterment, and the regard in which his memory is held by his country.—J. A., D.

BOINDIN, NICOLAS, born at Paris in 1676; died in 1751. At the age of twenty he went into the army, which, however, he soon left from delicacy of constitution. In 1706 he became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions; Cardinal Fleury interfered to prevent his admission into the French Academy, saying that he was an atheist. He published three tracts on Roman antiquities in the Transactions of the Academy of Inscriptions; on the "Roman Tribes," on the "Forms and Architecture of the Theatres of the Ancients," and on the "Theatrical Dresses of the Ancients." These papers still possess some interest. Boindin produced some dramatic pieces, one of which was, after a few representations, not permitted to be acted. It is probable that Boindin's reputation as an atheist made phrases which, from another would be disregarded, be looked upon with suspicion. The matter was of some importance in the history of the French stage, as the incident led to the establishment of the censorship. Boindin was not allowed to die at peace, and the name of atheist robbed him of the ordinary decencies which humanity owes to the dead. The rites of sepulture were refused, and he was secretly interred by night. Boindin's works have been collected, Paris, 1752.—J. A., D.

BOINVILLIERS-DESJARDINS, JEAN-ÉTIENNE-JUDITH FORESTIER, a French grammarian, born at Marseilles in 1764; died in 1830. At the time of the creation of central schools, he obtained the chair of belles-lettres at Beauvois. He was a very voluminous writer; and besides several other works, too numerous to specify, published editions of Phaedrus, Terence, &c. He was member of a great number of literary societies in the departments, and correspondent of the Institute since 1800.

* BOISDUVAL, JEAN ALPHONSE, a French naturalist, was born at Ticheville, 17th June, 1801. He prosecuted his studies at Vimoutiers, and he subsequently gave attention to pharmacy at Falaise, Rouen, and Paris. In 1824 he gained a botanical prize, and one for medical natural history at the school of pharmacy in Paris. He graduated as doctor of medicine in 1828. His chief works are his "French Flora;" his "Arrangement of European Lepidoptera;" and his "Account of the Lepidoptera of Madagascar, Bourbon, and Oceana."—J. H. B.

BOISGELIN DE KERDU, PIERRE-MARIE-LOUIS DE, a French historian, brother of the Cardinal and Count Louis-Bruno, born at Pielo in the diocese of Saint Brieno in 1758; died in 1816. He pursued the military career, became knight of Malta, in which island we find him in 1793; from this place he started for Toulon, then occupied by the English for Louis XVII. When the republicans made themselves masters of this place, he retired with his regiment into Corsica. He afterwards went to England, and did not return to France till the restoration of the Bourbons. Author of "Ancient and Modern Malta," London, 1803, 3 vols. 8vo; "Travels through Denmark and Sweden," *ibid.*, 2 vols. 4to; a continuation of the Abbe Vertot's History of the Revolutions of Portugal, *ibid.*, 1809, 12mo, &c.—J. G.

BOISJOLIN, JACQUES FRANÇOIS MARIE DE, born at Alençon, 1761, was one of that rather large class of writers, who, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, in France, devoted attention to English literature. He had written a poem in imitation of Thomson, and had translated Pope's Windsor Forest, when the Revolution breaking out turned his thoughts in a different direction. Under the directory he obtained a situation in the foreign office, and when Bonaparte became first consul, Boisjolin obtained a seat in the tribunat, but his poetical vein never returned. He died in March, 1843.—J. F. C.

BOISMONT, NICOLAS THYREL DE, a French preacher of considerable celebrity, born at a village of Normandy in 1715;

died at Paris in 1786. In his youth he was indolent and somewhat dissipated; but latterly did justice to his talents by indulging an ambition to be the first of preachers in the metropolis. He was admitted into the academy in 1744, and afterwards became preacher in ordinary to the king. He is the author of two sets of letters on the morals of the clergy in France, and of a volume of "Oraisons Funèbres, Panegyriques et Sermons."

BOISMORAND, CLAUDE JOSEPH, born at Quimper, 1680. This singular man, who, without knowing a word of English, turned a poor literal translation of the Paradise Lost into a striking and spirited copy of the great original, was a priest, and although a priest, a habitual swearer and gambler. When pressed for money he would write attacks on the jesuits, to whom he originally belonged, bring them to Father Tournemine, and obtain from the chief of the order, promises of reward, with present earnest, for demolishing the foe. As he possessed great talents, he always succeeded in inflicting satisfactory chastisement upon the imaginary enemy, then gambled away the profit, and solaced himself with swearing. He wrote some works, chiefly of an anecdotal character, and, before his death, submitted to the severest penance for the irregularities of his life. He died in 1740.—J. F. C.

BOISOT, JEAN BAPTISTE, born at Besançon in 1638, and died in 1694. The family to which he belonged was one of high distinction. He studied at Besançon in the classes of philosophy and law till his eighteenth year, graduated at Dôle in civil and canon law, then went to Paris, where he was favourably received in the best society. He next passed three years in Italy. At Rome he attracted the attention of Cardinal Azzolini and Christina, queen of Sweden, and found interest enough to obtain from the pope the gift of two priories in Franche Comté. He then visited Germany; and was one of the deputies of the clergy to the états of Franche Comté. He was afterwards employed by the crown in several negotiations in Italy and Spain, in all of which he acquitted himself satisfactorily. He passed two years in Spain, principally in the library of the Escorial, in which, however, he said he found nothing of the same value as the books and manuscripts he himself possessed. He purchased from St. Amour the library of cardinal de Granvelle. He arranged, classified, and secured the preservation of the memoirs of the cardinal and his father, one of whom had been prime minister of the Emperor Charles V., and the other of Philip II. Among the documents thus secured by his diligence, were most of the treaties concluded in the reigns of Charles V. and Philip II., and numberless letters in all the languages of Europe—several in cypher, and these he decyphered—from popes and kings and emperors: more important service to history could not have been performed. Leibnitz made great use of his collection in his Codex Diplomaticus, and Flechier, bishop of Nismes, in his history of Cardinal Ximenes. In 1678 Franche Comté was united to the crown, and Boisot was given the abbey of St. Vincent de Besançon: 1694 being a year of famine in his district, Boisot gave among the poor a sum of 12,500 livres, and had to borrow money for the daily expenses of his house. He died of a malignant fever, caught during his exertions for the poor.—J. A., D.

BOISROBERT, FRANÇOIS LE METEL DE, born at Caen in 1592, and died in 1662; son of a procureur des aides de Rouen, was first an avocat, but was too fond of society to continue long in this occupation. His company was sought everywhere; his memory was good, and he is said to have had by heart all the best stories of Boccaccio and Beroald. He travelled in Italy, and Pope Urban VIII. gave him a priory in Bretagne. Boisrobert, who had not before thought of the church as a profession, now took orders, and soon obtained a good canonry at Rouen. Citois, Richelieu's physician, when the cardinal was ill, told him that an hour of Boisrobert's witty conversation would do more for him than all the drugs in the pharmacopœia. The remedy was tried, and succeeded. Boisrobert, however, got out of favour. The physician insisted on his being recalled. "Recipe Boisrobert" was the language of his prescription. The prescription was tried, and is said to have effected a cure, but the cardinal died within the year. Boisrobert's influence with Richelieu led to the incorporation of the French Academy. It is said that he offended Richelieu on one occasion, by introducing to a private representation of the tragedy of Mèrème, some acts of which were supposed to be of the cardinal's own composition, two females of doubtful character; and that at another time he

was banished for awhile from Paris for the indecency of cursing and swearing at a fashionable gaming-table, when there was a run of luck against him. He was more often spoken of by the name of a favourite actor than by his own—the Abbé Monclori was what he was generally called. He seems to have been an idle, good-humoured, and good-natured fellow—a sort of small Sir John Falstaff. The list of his works, most of them dramatic pieces, would occupy more room than we can spare. The first published was "Poems," printed in 1626; his last, "Epistles in Verse," &c., 1659. Two volumes of tales in imitation of Fontaine's, published under the name of his brother, Antoine Ouville le Metel, are said to be by Boisrobort.—J. A., D.

BOISSARD, JEAN JACQUES, born at Besançon in 1528; died at Metz in 1602. He commenced his studies at the university of Louvain, then went to Germany and Italy. Here he entered into the service—we are not told in what capacity—of Cardinal Caraffa. Antiquarian tastes were soon formed among the wonder-works of Rome. Our young student cultivated his talents for design, and made drawings of the most remarkable objects in Rome and the islands of the Archipelago. He was proceeding to Greece when ill health compelled his return. He was now assisted and encouraged by Cardinal Carpi. Boissard's earliest studies were directed by his uncle, a distinguished Greek scholar. On the continent, as in England—(see the article on ROGER ASCHAM)—the study of Greek was, in the sixteenth century, regarded as connected with protestantism. However this may be, before leaving Rome, Boissard professed the reformed doctrines. When he returned to Franche Comté he found that protestantism, in any form, was not tolerated there. He left at Monbeillard a valuable collection of antiquities, which he had found in Italy, with a friend for safe keeping, and he fixed his tent at Metz. His antiquarian treasures were plundered or destroyed in the miserable religious wars which convulsed France. Of Boissard's works there are none without some interest. They are chiefly, we might almost say exclusively, on subjects of art and archaeology—volumes of poems, valuable for their engraved illustrations; books of emblems, often very fanciful; folios of topography, and of history and biography; in which faithful portraits of the features of each person whose life is given, are held out as the great temptation to purchase. These, could we believe the promise fulfilled, would be valuable.—J. A., D.

BOISSAT, PIERRE DE, born at Vienne in Dauphiné in the latter part of the sixteenth century; died in 1613. He was vice-bailli of Vienne. He wrote several historical and genealogical works, the most important of which is a "History of the Knights of Malta," edited by his son, the best edition of which is that of Paris, 1659.—J. A., D.

BOISSAT, PIERRE DE, born at Vienne in Dauphiné in 1603; died in 1662. He appears to have had a quick ear for verse, and wrote Latin in metrical forms with facility. This talent was exhibited while he was yet a child, and from it he was called "Boissat l'Esprit." He was first intended for ecclesiastical life, then the bar was thought of; while thus irresolute, accident or idleness threw him into a dragoon saddle. Our young officer visited Malta, where the recollection of his father's History of the Knights of Malta secured him a hospitable and kindly reception. Boissat had the reputation of a brave man, and what served him even better, that of a skilful duellist. Society, in its various grades, seemed determined to show him such honours as it could. He was named by the court, gentleman of the chamber to Gustav d'Orleans, was received as a member of the French Academy, and by Gaspar Lascaris, vice-legate of Avignon, he was given the title and dignity of count palatine. Less distinctions than these would have made him a dangerous visitor to ladies with or without hearts; and we have a strange story of his having been found at a ball in female costume with Madame Sault, whose husband was lieutenant du roi in Dauphiné. The story is not very intelligibly told; perhaps there was more to tell than the lady communicated—perhaps less than her servants suspected. The servants fell upon him with sticks and beat him unmercifully. Six years' litigation followed—pleadings and counter-pleadings, oral and written. The affair, somehow or other, not taking the natural course of a duel—the lieutenant du roi perhaps not being gentleman enough for the comte palatine—but getting into the law-courts at last, the noblesse of Dauphiné thought that too much had been made of the matter by the public, and too much also by the lawyers. The result of their movement was, that the count had to quit Grenoble and

trudge back to Vienne. Whether a condition to that effect was insisted on by the friends of the lieutenant to give him the opportunity of retaliation, or whether he was led only by his own free fancy, the count soon reappeared as a married man. Years past on, and we find him again alone—his wife dead or forgotten. He is now a devotee, a worshipper, seen of all men in streets and marketplaces; a long white beard, hair streaming in negligent strings, clothes ragged and filthy. He called himself a pilgrim, and wished to teach children their catechism; but though they gathered round him, it was only to laugh at the fantastic figure of the poor man, who yet could not be treated as if actually insane. Queen Christina of Sweden passed through Vienne, and Boissat presented himself before her. She did not or would not believe that it was the same person whom she had seen under other circumstances, and said that some frantic fanatic had assumed his name. He published in 1631, under the name of Baudon, a romance, entitled "The Negroptontine Story, or the Loves of Alexander and Olympia." Under the same name he published, in 1633, Fables from Æsop, and was in the habit of printing poems on flying sheets, or broadsides as they are called. Some of these were bound together, and issued as his "Pièces en prose et en vers." One hundred and fifty copies thus entitled are said to have been in the hands of his family, and issued for sale so late as the year 1720. It is probably the same collection which we find mentioned with the title "Petri de Boissat Opera et operum fragmenta Historica et Poetica." He published "Relation des miracles de notre dame de l'Ozier." This book also contained "Des vers à la louange de la Sainte Vierge," in five languages—Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French; 1659. He published also "Morale Chretienne." These were with his own name.—J. A., D.

BOISSEAU, FRANÇOIS-GABRIEL, a French physician and medical writer, was born at Brest in 1791. He served in the French peninsular army as a junior assistant-surgeon, and continued attached to the imperial army until the battle of Waterloo. He then entered the military hospital of the Val-de-grâce, where he continued his medical studies, and took his degree as doctor of medicine in April, 1817. From this year to 1829, Boisseau was the principal editor of the *Journal universel des Sciences Médicales*, and also assisted in the preparation of the *Biographie Médicale*, published during the same period by Panckoucke. After the revolution of 1830 he was appointed professor of the hospital at Metz; but excessive literary labour had undermined his health, and he died in Metz on the 2nd January, 1836. Of his numerous writings the principal are—"Considérations générales sur les classifications en Médecine," Paris, 1826; "Nosographie Organique," Paris, 1828-1830; and "Pyrétologie Physiologique ou Traité des fièvres," &c., Paris, 1829.—W. S. D.

BOISSEREE, SULPICE, a noted German architect and archaeologist, borne at Cologne in 1783. A journey which he made to Paris in 1803, and another along the course of the Rhine, in company with his brother Melchior, and his friend, J. B. Bertram, were the occasions of his resolving to make a collection of German art-antiquities. This resolution he carried out in his native city, by amassing upwards of two hundred pictures, which, as representative of various schools of painting that, predominating in one century, were almost entirely lost sight of in the next, were considered of such value that, after being removed to Stuttgart, the price of 120,000 thalers was offered for them by Louis of Bavaria. This collection is now at Munich. In 1835 Sulpice Boisserée was named curator-general of plastic antiquities in Bavaria, and shortly afterwards a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts. He had an important share in the composition of the following work—"Sammlung alt-nieder-und oberdeutscher Gemaelde der Brüder, S. und M. Boiserée und Bertram," &c. 1822-1839.—J. S., G.

* BOISSIER, EDWARD, a Swiss botanist of the present century, member of the Society of Natural History of Geneva. He has travelled much in Spain, and has published an account of a botanical trip in the south of Spain during the year 1837, and a description of the new plants collected during the journey; also a *Flora Orientalis*, which is still incomplete.—J. H. B.

BOISSIEU, JEAN JACQUES, a French portrait and landscape painter, born at Lyons in 1725. His manner was a little after Ostade. His engravings after Berchem, Ruysdael, and Asselyn, are numerous; and Bryan tells us "his point is remarkably pleasing and picturesque, yet spirited and masterly."—W. T.

* BOISSONADE, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a distinguished Greek

scholar and critic, born in Paris, 1774. It was in the early part of the present century, that after having filled some important situations under the government of Napoleon, Boissonade abandoned politics for the sake of giving himself up exclusively to the study of Grecian literature, of which, in 1809, he was nominated professor at the French academy. In 1813 he was elected member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1828 was raised to the chair of Greek literature in the college of France. His philological works, all bearing on his favourite pursuits, are very numerous, and connected with his lectures in the college of France, have given a remarkable impetus to the study of that branch of classical literature with which his name is so honourably connected.—J. F. C.

BOISSY, CHARLES DESPREZ DE, a French barrister, author of "Lettres sur les Spectacles," in 2 vols. The second volume contains an account of works for and against plays.—J. T.

BOISSY, JEAN-BAPTISTE THIANDERE DE, a French archæologist, born at Paris in 1666; died in 1729. He was member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and left two dissertations, "Sur les Sacrifices de Victimes Humaines dans l'antiquité," and "Sur les Expiations en usage chez les Anciens."—J. G.

BOISSY, LOUIS DE, born at Vic in 1694; died in 1758. He wrote several comedies, the best of which is "l'Homme de Jour." Boissy was an improvident man, and always in distress. He found a strange resource in expressing in verse, for writers who were ambitious of literary distinction, but who had not acquired this accomplishment, their conceptions, and thus satisfying the requirements of the French theatre. He married; and he and his family were reduced to entire destitution, when, through the interest of Madame Pompadour, he was appointed editor of the *Mercur*. During his editorship, Marmontel, from whom we learn the fact, was led to write, for the purpose of serving Boissy, his Moral Tales.—J. A., D.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, FRANCIS ANTHONY, Count, a French statesman and author, born 1756; died 1826. He was originally bred to the bar, but obtained an appointment in the household of Monsieur, afterwards Louis XVIII. Like the famous vicar of Bray, he seems ever to have had a strong inclination to swim with the current, and was usually a partisan of the dominant party for the time being. He took part in the overthrow of the monarchy, then of the republic, and finally of the empire. In consequence of the aid he gave in promoting the downfall of Buonaparte, he was nominated a peer in 1814. But, true to his principles, he joined the emperor on his return from Elba, and obtained a place in the chamber of peers. On the final downfall of Napoleon he was at first excluded from the upper house, but was restored to his place in the course of a few weeks. Count Boissy must have possessed some sterling qualities, which caused his failings to be thus overlooked. He is the author of an essay on the life, writings, and opinions of Malesherbes; of some political pieces; and of the "Etudes Littéraires et Poétiques d'un Viellard," in 6 vols., 12mo.—(*Biog. Univ.*)—J. T.

BOISTE, PIERRE CLAUDE VICTOIRE, a French lexicographer, born at Paris in 1765; died at Ivry-sur-Seine in 1824. He first applied himself to the law, but afterwards turned his attention entirely to literature. He published a universal dictionary of the French language—a gigantic work that has placed him in the same rank that Johnson has attained among us. He also wrote an epic poem entitled "l'Univers Delivré," Paris, 1805, which though frequently brilliant in its language and execution, is now entirely forgotten.—J. G.

BOISTUAU DE LAUNAI, PIERRE, a French historian, lived in the first half of the sixteenth century. Author of "Theatre du Monde," a work that has been printed more than twenty times at Paris, Lyons, Rouen, Antwerp, &c. A translation of St. Augustine's City of God has been attributed to him.

BOISY, ARTUS DE GOUFFIER, seigneur de, also comte d'Etampes, was intrusted by Charles VIII. with the education of his son, afterwards Francis I., on whose accession Boisy was placed at the head of affairs, with the rank of grand-master of the household. He was subsequently employed in negotiating with Chièvres, the envoy of Charles V., for the adjustment of the disputes between the two sovereigns, but died of fever in 1519, before achieving the result for which he and Chièvres laboured with a zeal augmented by the strength of their personal friendship.—W. B.

BOIT, CHARLES, a Swedish enamel painter, who practised in France and England with success, and died in 1726.—W. T.

BOITARD, PETER, a French naturalist and agricultural writer, born at Mâcon in 1789. He at first followed a military life, and afterwards devoted himself to literature and natural science. Among his writings are—"The Cabinet of Natural History;" "Manual and Elementary Course of Natural History;" "Manual of Entomology;" "Botany for Ladies;" "Manual of Botany and Physiology;" "Gardening and Forestry Manuals;" and "Description of Mammifers in the Garden of Plants at Paris."—J. H. B.

BOIVIN, DE VILLENEUVE, JEAN, born in 1663, and died in 1726, a younger brother of Louis Boivin, by whom he was supported and educated. An appointment was given him in the Bibliothèque du Roi. A manuscript of part of the Bible in uncial letters, and believed to be of the eleventh or twelfth century, over which, on the same parchment, were written homilies of one of the Greek fathers, was discovered and decyphered by him. In 1705 he became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and soon after was appointed professor of Greek in the college de France. In 1712 he edited some volumes of the Byzantine Historians. On Huet's death he succeeded him as one of the forty of the academy. He published several tracts on classical subjects, and some translations in French verse, among them one of Homer's *Frogs and Mice*. Several papers of his on antiquarian subjects are printed in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*.—J. A., D.

BOIVIN, FRANÇOIS DE, baron de Villars, a French chronicler, died in 1618. He was councillor and maitre d'hôtel to the dowager queens, Elizabeth and Louise. From 1550 to 1559, he accompanied the marshal Cossé-Brissac, commander of the French army in Piedmont, as private secretary, and has left memoirs of the campaigns in Piedmont, Montferrat, and the duchy of Milan.—J. G.

BOIVIN, LOUIS, born in 1649 at Montreuil d'Argile, a small town in Upper Normandy, and died in 1724. Boivin's father was the avocat of the highest reputation in the district, and his maternal uncle, Pierre Vatiér, was royal professor of Arabic. Young Boivin was educated in the jesuit establishment at Rouen. He afterwards attended at Paris lectures on theology, jurisprudence, and medicine. He was fond of writing verse; but Chapelain, who had then the character of being the best poet and critic in France, seeing some of his verses, dissuaded him from the exercise of the unprofitable art. In 1701 he became member of the Academy of Inscriptions. His manners are described as savage. He was irritable and impracticable. He purchased land in Normandy, and found the acquisition a plague. He is said to have expended a large sum of money, and to have wasted twelve years of time in disputing through every form of litigation, with the abbey of La Trappe, a demand of a shilling a year, which he had finally to submit to. He had ready for publication, when death interrupted his purpose, a "Narrative of Joseph's Life," framed from the scripture account, in French verse, at which he had been working for thirty years. Several papers of his on Greek and Roman antiquities are published in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*. He was in the habit of making so many alterations in what he wrote, that the printers ceased to send him proof sheets, and these essays had not the advantage of his superintending the press.—J. A., D.

BOJE, CASPAR J. See BOYE.

BOJE or BOIE, HEINRICH CHRISTIAN, a German poet, was born at Meldorf in Holstein, March 9, 1744, where he died, March 8, 1806. He was a conspicuous member of the Göttinger Hainbund, and editor of the first German *Musenalmanach*, 1770. He also edited the *Deutsche Museum*, 1776-91.—(See *Putz Der Göttinger Dichterbund*, 1841.)—K. E.

ROJER, WENCESLAUS, a distinguished botanist, was born at Prague in Bohemia, on 1st January, 1800. His love of botany and natural history brought him under the notice of the late emperor of Austria, who paid for his education, with the view of preparing him for missions of scientific discovery. In 1820 he went to the Mauritius. After visiting various parts of Madagascar, making extensive collections, he sent to Vienna a large number of valuable specimens. He was rewarded by the emperor with a pension, and the decoration of the order of merit. He made a second voyage to Madagascar, and crossed over to the eastern coast of Africa, in search of new plants. He then visited the Comoro islands, &c. In these different places he resided for six years, making Madagascar, however, his head-quarters. In 1837 he published his "*Hortus Mauri-*

tianus," which contains an enumeration of the exotic and indigenous plants growing in the island, arranged according to their natural orders. Besides being a botanist, Bojer was also a chemist and geologist. He founded in the Mauritius the Society of Natural History, afterwards denominated "The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, Mauritius." He was appointed in 1855 professor of natural history and chemistry at the royal college of Port-Louis. His last work was an account of the borer insect, which had committed great ravages in the island. At the time of his death, he was engaged in drawing up an illustrated monograph of the genus *Mangifera*. He died on 4th June, 1856, in the 56th year of his age.—J. H. B.

BOKHARI, **IMAM ABU-ABDALLAH MOHAMMED EBN ISMAIL AL-JAAFI AL-BOKHARI**, a Moslem doctor of great celebrity, whose collection of traditions concerning the prophet, his companions, and successors, entitled "Sahih" (the Undoubted), enjoys an authority among the Sunnite or orthodox sect of the Moslems, second only to that of the Koran. He was born in Arabia, of the tribe of Jaafa, about the year 810. In his eighteenth year he repaired to Mecca, and began the compilation of his great work, which occupied him no less than sixteen years. Each separate tradition was committed to writing only after the pious scribe had observed the ceremony of purification by prayer and ablution at the well of Zemzem; and when the work was to be divided into sections and chapters, he chose for his residence Medinah, where, with daily prayers for the success of his undertaking, he laid each section and chapter as it was completed on a tablet between the tomb and the pulpit of the prophet. Many copies of the work exist in European libraries. Its author, after confounding by his skill in tradition some legists of Bagdad, who challenged him to a public discussion, took up his residence in Bokhara. He died in 870.—J. S., G.

BOL, **CORNELIUS**, a Dutch painter, living in England during the Great Fire, out of which great misery he made money by painting scarlet views. He also etched some views of seaports and public buildings.—W. T.

BOL, **FERDINAND**, born at Dort in 1611, and a pupil of Rembrandt at Amsterdam. He painted religious and historical pictures, but excelled chiefly in portrait and engraving, although not equal in playful and daring freedom of hand to the great magician his master. He painted faces in a bold, dashing, free manner, but muddled his carnations too much with brown. Though often, in his historical scenes, defective in drawing and clumsy in attitude and proportions, he often rises to high merit, composing well, and throwing ease and nature in expression into his canvas creatures. His greatest work, celebrated by the poet Vondel, was in the admiralty at Amsterdam. The court of justice in the town-house had other works of his; and the council-chamber at Dort had, and perhaps still has, some of his chef-d'œuvres, such as "Moses breaking the Tables," the "Appointment of the Seventy Elders," and "Fabricius in the Camp of Pyrrhus." He died in 1681. His etchings are numerous, and remarkable for a certain bold spirit. They consist of a motley tribe of astrologers, philosophers, officers, learned persons, and brave young women in caps and feathers.—W. T.

BOL, **HANS**, a landscape painter and engraver, born at Mechlin in 1534. He studied at Heidelberg, where he learned to copy the old masters, and afterwards studied at Amsterdam, where his works were esteemed, and died there in 1593 or 1583, for Sandart and Deschamps differ. His best works were a "Crucifixion," and the "Story of Dædalus and Icarus," in distemper. He etched cleverly his own works, and was renowned in the Dutch world for his harmony and unity of colour, his broad and free pencilling, and his general pleasing invention and composition. His landscapes were chiefly views of Low Country cities and scenes outside Amsterdam, for he excelled in representing the waving spectral reflections of vessels in the canal water. The great Dutch city where he lived, with its quaint mingling of red roofs, green trees, and pennoned masts, was his special delight.—W. T.

BOLANGER, **JOHN**, born in 1606. He became an eminent pupil of Guido, whose composition and colour he so carefully imitated, as to become court painter to the duke of Modena. Like most of the eclectics, aiming low, he reached nothing higher than "exceedingly pleasing design, an elegant taste of composition, and a delicate colour," attempting sacred and profane history in the manner of his pale and effeminate school. He died in 1660.—W. T.

BOLDINI NICCOLO, **VICENTINO**, an early engraver on wood, born at Vincenza about 1510. His prints are chiefly after Titian, under whom it is supposed he studied. They are in a bold, free style, and scarce.—W. T.

BOLESLAS. This name was borne by five of the early sovereigns of Poland, whose original title was duke (*dux*; military leader):—

BOLESLAS I., surnamed **THE VALIANT**, succeeded his father, Miecislus I., in 999, and married a niece of the emperor, Otho III., who conferred upon him the title of king, which the pope ratified. Meditating the invasion of Russia, he was attacked by the duke of Bohemia, whom he speedily conquered, made prisoner, and deprived of his eyesight. Having taken possession of that duchy, and of Moravia, he resumed his designs against Russia, then distracted by the civil wars which followed the death of the grand duke Vladimir. A considerable portion of the country submitted to him, and he afterwards extended his conquests into Prussia and Pomerania. But these acquisitions were lost under his immediate successors, Miecislus II. and Casimir.

BOLESLAS II., great-grandson of Boleslas I., was also an enterprising and warlike monarch. Three distinguished refugees having thrown themselves on his protection—Jaromir, brother of the duke of Bohemia; Bela, brother of the king of Hungary; and Zaslaf, his own cousin, eldest son of the duke of Russia—he first invaded Bohemia, and restored Jaromir; then he entered Hungary, and placed Bela on the throne. But his designs against Russia, though in part successful, were interrupted by dissensions requiring his presence at home. A subsequent quarrel with the pope, Gregory VII., proved fatal to his sovereignty, and he died in exile and wretchedness about 1090.

BOLESLAS III., nephew of the preceding, came to the ducal dignity in 1103, the regal title having been abolished by the pope. The early part of his reign was disturbed by contests with an illegitimate brother, Sbignew, with whom he had kindly shared his dominions. A war with the emperor, Henry V., followed, and was conducted by Boleslas with so much spirit and success, that the emperor was glad to ratify a peace by giving his sister in marriage to the conqueror. A subsequent disastrous defeat by the Russians before Halitz shortened his life; he reigned, however, thirty-six years.

BOLESLAS IV., second son of Boleslas III., fell heir at his death to a portion of his dominions, from which his elder brother, Uladislus, attempted to drive him. In the contest that ensued, the aggressor was compelled to take refuge in Germany, and Boleslas was invested with the dukedom of Poland in his stead. Attacked by the imperial power in the interest of Uladislus, he resisted Conrad, and conciliated Barbarossa. But his subsequent attempt to conquer Prussia issued in a humiliating defeat, and the claims of the children of Uladislus threatened to disturb his later years. By a temperate and wise policy, however, he averted this danger, and having set himself to improve the condition of his subjects, he held the dukedom in peace and honour till his death in 1174.

BOLESLAS V., surnamed **THE CHASTE**, inherited the ducal throne at the age of seven, and his minority was disturbed by the ambitious designs of his uncle Conrad; but on attaining his majority in 1237 he took possession of his sovereign rights, with the help of the duke of Silesia, whose daughter, Cunegonda, he married. The Tartars, who had established themselves on the frontiers of Hungary, made repeated incursions into Poland at this period, and Boleslas proved inadequate to the task of heading his people in a brave and vigorous resistance. It was not till near the close of his reign that his passionless and indolent temper was roused to an energetic effort, which resulted in a victory over the invaders. He was subsequently defeated in an expedition against the Russians, and died in 1279.

This name was also borne by three dukes of Bohemia:—**BOLESLAS I.**, surnamed **THE CRUEL**, who acquired the sovereignty in 932, by the murder of his brother, Wenceslas II., and was put to tribute by the Emperor Otho; his son, **BOLESLAS II.**, who succeeded in 967, and received the surname of **THE PROUS**, as the founder of the bishopric of Prague, and many churches in other parts of his dominions; and **BOLESLAS III.**, son of Boleslas II., who inherited the throne at the close of the century, during a war with Poland, which he conducted feebly, and which issued in his abdication in 1012, after he had been deprived of his eyesight by the Polish monarch.—W. B.

BOLEYN or **BULLEN**, **ANNE**, the second wife of Henry

VIII. of England, was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn and the lady Elizabeth his wife, and was born probably about 1501. Her father represented an ancient and noble family in Norfolk. She was carried to France in September, 1514, by Mary Tudor, the youngest sister of Henry VIII., when she went to marry Louis XII. After the death of Louis, Mary returned to England, but Anne remained in France, in the service first of Claude, the queen of Francis I., and after her death, in the household of the duchess of Alençon, where her beauty and varied accomplishments attracted universal admiration. She danced and played the flute and rebec to perfection, and dressed with marvellous taste. When, in due time, she returned home, Henry VIII. saw her in her father's garden at Hever, and was charmed with her wit; and, through the interest of Wolsey, she was appointed maid of honour to Queen Katharine of Aragon. Here she was receiving the addresses of Lord Percy, the eldest son of the duke of Northumberland, when Henry formed the project of making her his bride. For this purpose he divorced Katharine; and when the pope would not consent to so arbitrary a measure, he disowned the papal authority, and threw off the sacerdotal yoke of Rome. Anne Boleyn was privately married to King Henry, some say at Dover, the same day that the king returned from his celebrated visit to Francis I.; some say in the chapel of Sopewell Nunnery; and others at Blickling Hall in Norfolk. The probability is that the nuptials took place at Whitehall on the 25th of January, 1533. They were openly solemnized again at Easter-eve of the same year, April 12th; and she was crowned queen on Whit-Sunday, June 1st, "of all days the most lovely in England." On the 7th of the following September, to the great disappointment of her husband, she gave birth to a daughter, afterwards the renowned sovereign Elizabeth. Anne continued mistress of Henry's affections until the year 1536. Then her ill-disguised vanity having somewhat alienated his esteem, she discovered him one day caressing Jane Seymour, one of her attendants. Deeply wounded by this spectacle, she fell into transports of grief; and after some hours of intense agony, brought forth a dead son, January 29th. Henry was now thoroughly alienated from her. He caused her, on very slight grounds, to be indicted for high treason. He accused her of having allowed several persons to invade his conjugal rights. She was tried and condemned by a jury of peers, of whom her uncle, the duke of Norfolk, her inveterate enemy, was president. She defended herself before them with admirable presence of mind, convincing all of her innocence. Commending her little daughter Elizabeth to the care of Henry, and renewing her protestations of fidelity, she prepared for death, not only with serenity but cheerfulness. The executioner of Calais was sent for, as expert in his vocation. She was beheaded in the tower on the 19th of May, 1536. Her body was thrown into a common elm chest, made to hold arrows, and then interred. Henry married Jane Seymour the very day after her execution, and thus explained the secret reasons of his suspicions against her. Her private copy of Tindal's translation of the Bible is still in existence. She was not less accomplished than beautiful; and the verses which she composed shortly before her execution prove that she had considerable poetical powers.—T. J.

BOLIGENI, GIOVANNI VINCENZO, an Italian jesuit, who, after the suppression of his order, was summoned by Pope Pius VI. to Rome, where he published a number of works, which so abounded in commendations of the suppressed order, that even his friends joined in the remonstrance which was addressed to him by the sacred college. He was born at Bergamo in 1733, and died at Rome in 1811.—J. S., G.

BOLINGBROKE, HENRY ST. JOHN, Viscount, filled so long as he was on the stage as large a space in the public eye as any of his contemporaries, although he has no place in the *Biographia Britannica*. His family was of old standing; his father was a baronet, his mother the Lady Mary Rich, a daughter of the earl of Warwick. He was born at his father's seat of Battersea, near London, on the 1st of October, 1678. To impress this date, it may be remarked that Henry Lord Bolingbroke came into the world exactly a century, almost to the day, before one of the most remarkable men of our time—Henry Lord Brougham. Then his public life coincides almost exactly with the first half of the eighteenth century. He entered parliament in February, 1701; and he died at Battersea, where he first drew breath, on the 15th of December, 1751. He and that half century—which, however, extends its penumbra back to the

Revolution, and onward to the death of George II.—had a good deal in common. It may be said that "he and it did in each other live; nor could he it, nor could it him survive." There is no thinking of that time without the image of Bolingbroke rising to the mind. We see him in it as in a glass. His political career is soon sketched. When he first appeared in the house of commons, William of Orange was still on the throne; but the coming reign was already casting its shadows before, and toryism was everywhere in the ascendant. St. John from the first attached himself to Harley; and so important had he very soon made himself that in 1704, when Harley became secretary of state, he was also brought into the ministry as secretary at war. They both remained in office until the whigs came in, under Marlborough and Godolphin, in 1708. Then again, when Harley returned to power in 1710, and became head of the government, with the office of chancellor of the exchequer, St. John was made one of the secretaries of state. Harley was soon after promoted to be lord high treasurer and earl of Oxford; and in July, 1712, St. John was also called to the house of lords by the title of Viscount Bolingbroke. Up to this time they had been to all appearance the fastest of friends; they now suddenly became—even while sitting in the same cabinet—rivals and enemies. At length in the end of July, 1714, Bolingbroke, chiefly through the aid of the bedchamber-woman, Lady Masham, succeeded in ousting the treasurer; but in less than a week the death of the queen snatched his victory from his hands. The lords justices, acting for the new king, turned him adrift at once. Neither he nor Harley ever held office again. Both were immediately impeached, and the late lord treasurer, after lying for some time in the tower, was brought to trial and acquitted; his rival had in the end of March, 1715, made his escape to France.

Bolingbroke was thus twice in power, each time for four years, between 1704 and 1714, the middle two years of the ten being the interval; and this was all over before he had reached the age of thirty-six—not quite half his term of life. The former of the two periods in which he was minister is famous for the most splendid of the campaigns of Marlborough; the latter, familiar both in our political history and in our literature as the four last years of the queen, for the peace of Utrecht, which was concluded in April, 1713, and which Bolingbroke was mainly instrumental in negotiating. There was little doubt at the time, and there can be none now, that the scheme of the desperate politician for the perpetuation of his power, after the death of Queen Anne, went the length of bringing in the Pretender. Apparently, indeed, that was his only chance.

As soon as he reached France, he went and offered his services to that personage; but by him too he was very soon dismissed. He then tried to make his peace with the English government, but without success. It was not till he had lived in exile for seven years that he obtained permission to return home. The matter is understood to have been managed through the good offices of the duchess of Kendal, the king's mistress, whose services are said to have been purchased at a cost of eleven thousand pounds. But even now he was not allowed to return to the house of lords: nor could he ever obtain that full restoration—a very unwelcome compliment to his power in debate. Thus tongue-tied, he set to work with his pen, and for some years attracted great attention by his attacks on the ministry in the *Craftsman*, and by other papers in the same publication, two series of which were afterwards published separately under the titles of "Letters upon the History of England, by Humphrey Oldcastle," and "A Dissertation upon Parties."

In the beginning of the year 1735 he again suddenly left England; and he remained mostly abroad for a second period of seven years. But he finally returned to England in 1742, on the death of his father, who in 1716 had been raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount St. John, with remainder to his sons by his second wife, who was not the mother of Lord Bolingbroke. In this same year, also, his great enemy Walpole, who had been in office, with the exception of a short interval, ever since his own expulsion, fell from power; but even that change, he soon found, was not likely to open to him the door of the house of lords. Harley and St. John, in their early days of brotherhood, besides being the chiefs of a political party, had formed together a centre of attraction for the literary luminaries of which Pope and Swift were the most remarkable, and seem both to have been sincerely loved as well as admired by the wits and poets with whom they thus lived in the freest association.

But all this, with so much more, was now past and gone; Pope was the only one of his old friends whom Bolingbroke found still remaining to receive him on his return home from his second exile; and he survived for only about two years; and in that short space they quarrelled and became bitter enemies.

[The following statement has recently been made on the authority of the *Court Journal*:—"A most extraordinary discovery, which, for obvious reasons, is sought to be kept a profound secret, has taken place in an old ruined house at Triel, near Versailles. An immense chest, full of gold and silver coins of English stamp, has been found concealed in one of the cellars, where it had been carefully walled up. From the papers and documents contained likewise in the chest, it has become evident that the house was once inhabited by Bolingbroke, who must have lain concealed here during the period wherein his whereabouts has always remained a puzzle to biographers and historians. In one of his letters he mentions that 'his retreat is convenient to the Seine,' and the house in question is found to possess a subterranean passage leading down to the water's edge. The money is evidently the result of the subscription raised by the party of the Pretender, for want of which the latter was prevented from striking a decisive blow. At present papers and coin remain in the hands of the owners of the house."]

Besides a few pamphlets and other political papers which he published in his lifetime, Bolingbroke left a mass of manuscript behind him, most or all of which has been given to the world since his death. His printed works make 5 vols. 4to.; besides which there are two collections of his letters, one in 2 vols. 4to., or 4 vols. 8vo., the other, consisting of French letters, in 3 vols. 8vo. The most remarkable of his writings are, a long and elaborate letter to Sir William Windham, written apparently about 1716, being a vindication of his political life down to that date, which was first published the year after his death; his short tract, entitled "Reflections upon Exile" (partly a translation from Seneca), and his "Letters on the Study and Use of History," also published together in 1752; and his "Idea of a Patriot King," which was published in his lifetime, with a prefatory notice signed by David Mallet, the poet, speaking with great asperity of Pope, then lately dead, who, in his admiration of the piece, had a short time before sent the manuscript, which had been lent to him, to the press without the knowledge of the author. The reason why he reserved nearly all that he had written to be published only after his death, was no doubt the infidel character of his whole system of philosophy, and his aversion to expose himself to what penalty or inconvenience the avowal of such sentiments might draw upon him. "Having loaded a blunderbuss, and pointed it against christianity," Samuel Johnson remarked, "he had not the courage to discharge it himself, but left half-a-crown to a hungry Scotchman to pull the trigger after his death." The merit of whatever Bolingbroke has written lies much more in the style than in the thought. He is frequently ingenious, but seldom or never profound; nor is his rhetoric of a brilliant or imposing character. There is no richness of imagery, nor even much peculiar felicity of expression; yet it always pleases by its clear and easy flow, and it rises at times to considerable animation, and even dignity.

He was twice married, the second time to a French lady, a niece of madame de Maintenon, with whom he lived in great affection till he lost her only the year before his own death; but he had no family by either wife. His peerage was inherited by his nephew, Lord St. John, the son of his half-brother; and from him is descended the present viscount, who thus enjoys both titles.—G. L. C.

BOLIVAR, GREGORY DE, a Spanish Observantine friar of the first half of the seventeenth century, who laboured with success as a missionary in Mexico and Peru, and prepared a work on the geography and history of those countries, which, however, has never been published. Another work of his, "Memorial de Arbitrios para la reparacion de Espana," was published at Madrid in 1626.—J. S., G.

BOLIVAR, SIMON, was born in 1783 at Caraccas, of a noble family of Venezuela. He received his education principally in Europe, visited Paris during the Revolution, and travelled in the United States also, where he probably imbibed that love for free institutions which, on his return home, prompted him to join the ranks of the Venezuelan patriots. They declared their independence in 1811, and Bolivar, holding a colonel's commission under

General Miranda, was intrusted with the defence of Puerto Cabello, an important position, which, however, he was unable to retain, and ere long the successes of the royalist leader, Monteverde, compelled him to seek refuge in Curaçoa. Thence he repaired to New Granada, joined the patriots of that province in their struggle, and rendered great service to their cause by taking in succession Tenerife, Mompox, Ocana, and Cucuta, with other Spanish posts on the Magdalena. His heart, however, was set upon the liberation of Venezuela, and the next year found him entering that country with a force that scarcely exceeded five hundred men. The people rallied to his standard; he drove the royalists from the western provinces, and pressed on towards the capital, proclaiming war to the death against the Spaniards, in retaliation for the cruelties practised by Monteverde. Similar successes of Marino having liberated the eastern provinces also, that general was forced to shut himself up in Puerto Cabello, and a convention of the patriots at Caraccas invested Bolivar with the power of dictator. But the struggle was not ended. A new and formidable opponent appeared in the person of Boves, who, after a series of sanguinary battles, re-established the authority of Spain, and Bolivar was again compelled to seek safety in New Granada, where he distinguished himself by the capture of Santa Fe de Bogota. On the appearance of Morillo with an overwhelming force, he retired to Jamaica, and thence to Hayti, where he organized a new expedition, while Arismendi raised again the standard of independence in Margarita. In the campaign that followed, the Spaniards sustained a series of disastrous defeats, and Bolivar, in conjunction with Santander, re-established the cause of freedom in New Granada. Strengthened by these victories, the dictator speedily resumed operations in Venezuela, at the head of a powerful army, to which England contributed supplies of men and military stores. Complete success now crowned his efforts. The battle of Carabola, fought in June, 1821, decided the independence of his native country, and in August of the same year, Venezuela and New Granada united to form the republic of Colombia, Bolivar being elected president. He subsequently commanded the patriot forces in Peru, and there also, notwithstanding the factions which impeded his progress for a time, he was ultimately successful. The republic of Bolivia, formed under his auspices, and called after his name, proclaimed him its perpetual protector, and intrusted him with the preparation of its constitution, continuing him for another year in the dictatorship with which he had been invested during the struggle. His conduct in this office has been suspected, but if we except the fact that he showed no desire to lay down his authority and return home, there is little evidence that he sought to add Bolivia to his Colombian presidency. A congress was summoned, his proposed constitution was laid before it; on its declining to give a decision, and requesting that the matter should be sent down to the provinces, Bolivar did so, and it was by the unanimous voice of the provincial assemblies, that he was nominated president for life. Meanwhile difficulties had arisen in Colombia. Paez, who held command in Venezuela, being accused of oppressive measures, refused the control of the general government, and actual hostilities were only prevented by the willingness of both parties to await the decision of Bolivar. His return had the effect of restoring quiet, but mistrust of his designs was now prevalent. Accordingly, in the beginning of 1827, he resigned his presidency, and declared his intention of retiring into private life. This step being opposed by Santander, and a majority of the congress, he resumed office, and summoned a national convention at Ocana to decide what measures should be adopted for the restoration of harmony. Serious differences, however, disturbed its deliberations, and it was ultimately dissolved, by the secession of the deputies friendly to Bolivar. In the course of the same year, 1828, he issued a decree by which he assumed the supreme power, and, as the people were generally favourable to him, he continued to hold the reins of government till his death in December, 1830. His character will be in some points variously estimated, but no one can deny him the credit of eminent abilities, military and administrative. He fought the battle of South American independence with a constancy and a disinterestedness not often equalled; and it was probably the suspicions of others, as much as his own faults, that required him to pen, a few days before his death, an address to his country, in which he asserted his integrity, complained of the aspersions cast upon him, and declared that he would die happy if his death should promote the peace and glory of Colombia.—W. B.

BOLLA, BARTHELEMY, an Italian poet, born at Bergamo in the sixteenth century. His compositions are of the class called macaronic, a species of burlesque consisting of a melange of words of different languages, with the common words Latinized. His work, entitled "*Nova novorum novissima*," though the title-page promises a most alarming amount of cackinnation, may still be read without any very great peril. The book, however, has become very rare, and still rarer is another work by the same author, "*Thesaurus proverbiorum italo-bergemascorum*," which has hitherto eluded the search of the most active collectors. His burlesque eulogium on cheese is to be found in the curious collection of Dornarius, *Amphitheatrum Supilitæ Socraticæ*: Hanau, 1619 or 1670.—J. G.

BOLLANDUS, JOHANNES, born at Tillemont in the Low Countries in 1596; died in 1665. Bollandus was a jesuit, and is known as being the first to whom was intrusted the execution of Rosweide's plan of publishing, from manuscripts in the Dutch libraries, the *Lives of the Saints*. Rosweide had scarcely announced the project when he died in 1629. Bollandus then undertook the task, and in concert with Henschen set to work in earnest. In 1643 the "*Lives of the Saints*," whose festivals occur in January, appeared in two folio volumes; in 1658 those of February followed in three volumes. Bollandus had commenced March, when he died in 1665. The work was interrupted by the abolition of the order of jesuits; was resumed and again interrupted by the French invasion of 1794, and again resumed. The last volume was published so lately as 1853, and it may give some notion of the great scale on which the work is executed, when the reader is told that this volume—an enormous folio—is the eighth of the saints, whose festivals fall in October, and only goes to the middle of that month. Besides his portion of the "*Acta Sanctorum*," he published some poems and sermons, translated some French and Italian books, and, in connection with Tollemar and Henschen, published the work entitled "*Imago primi sæculi Societatis Jesu*."—J. A. D.

BOLLANDUS or **VAN BOLLANDT, SEBASTIAN**, a Franciscan friar, born at Maestricht, edited the *Historica, Theologica et Moralis Terræ Sanctæ Elucidatio* of Quaresmius, and the *Golden Sermons of Pierre Aux-Bœufs*. Died in 1645.

* **BOLLEY, POMPEJUS**, a distinguished living Swiss chemist, born at Zindelberg on the 7th of May, 1812. He was first professor of chemistry at the school of Aarau, and at present occupies the same position in the polytechnic school of Zurich. Bolley has devoted himself principally to technological chemistry, especially the chemistry of colours, on which he is one of the first authorities in Europe. He has also proposed a new areometer scale, which is considered by many to be far preferable to that of Baumé, generally in use. His writings are not numerous, but for the most part of great value. The most important is his "*Manual of Technical Analysis*," of which an improved English translation has been published by H. G. Bohn. Dr. Bolley has edited the *Schweizerisches Gewerbeblatt*; and since 1856 he has published the *Schweiz. Polytechnisches Zeitschrift*, in conjunction with J. H. Kronauer.—W. S. D.

BOLLMAN, ERICH, born at Hoya in Hanover in 1770; educated at Göttingen, where he received his medical degree, and settled at Paris in 1792 as a physician. Immediately after the outbreak of August 10th in that year, he was engaged by madame de Staël to effect the escape of Count Narbonne, which he accomplished with skill and address. Two years afterwards, he undertook to release Lafayette from his imprisonment in Austria, being employed for that purpose by Lafayette's friends in London. He first ascertained, with much difficulty, that the place of imprisonment was the fortress of Olmütz in Moravia. He then engaged the help of young Francis K. Huger of South Carolina, whom he accidentally met in Vienna, to effect the rescue, having opened a communication with the prisoner through his physician, and learned that he was every day taken out for an airing with a small escort. On the day agreed upon, Bollman and Huger met the riding party, deceived and drove off the guard, and set Lafayette free; but through an unfortunate mistake in their arrangements, the three were immediately separated from each other. Lafayette was recaptured three days afterwards, and the two friends also were taken into custody. But they were liberated after an imprisonment of eight months, and Bollman then went to America, where ten years afterwards, he was engaged in the wild enterprise of Aaron Burr. He pub-

lished some tracts on subjects connected with the currency and the theories of political economy, and died at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1821. He was a man of great hardihood and love of adventure, but of a noble spirit.—F. B.

BOLOGNA, ANTONIO. This nobleman, from Palermo, or as some pretend, from Bologna, flourished at the beginning of the 15th century. He was presented with the citizenship of Naples by Alphonsos I. of Aragon, who in 1449 made him one of his privy council, president of the royal chamber, and poet laureate. He was sent by that magnificent patron of literature to the republic of Venice, for the purpose of obtaining an arm of Titus Livius. Bologna left five books of lectures, poetry, and discourses, which were published at Venice in the year 1554.—A. C. M.

BOLOGNA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a Latin poet, born in Milan, lived in the first half of the seventeenth century. He at first studied law, but afterwards abandoned every serious pursuit, and attempted the life of his father. Author of "*Corona Poetarum*," Milan, 1616; and "*Ratio de attentato ut dicebatur, parricidio, ac de somniata dementia*," *ibid.*, 1619, 4to.—J. G.

BOLOGNA, LATTANZIO DE, a pupil of the enervating Caracci, went to Rome where he was employed by Sixtus V. to work at a ceiling in the palace of St. John Lateran. He painted an "*Angelical Choir*" in St. Maria Maggiore, and a "*Scourging of our Saviour*" in the St. Maria di Monti. Died young in 1597.—W. T.

BOLOGNE, PIERRE DE, a French lyric poet, born at Martinique about 1706; died at Angoulême about 1789. His poetry is distinguished by its purity, elegance, and harmony, and the natural easy flow of its versification. Author of "*Amusements d'un Septuagénaire*," odes, and miscellaneous poems.

BOLOGNESE. See GRIMALDI.

BOLOGNI, GIROLAMO, born at Treviso on the 26th of March, 1454. This celebrated Latin poet, who in his early youth practised as a barrister, took his degree of LL.D., and was admitted a member of the college of jurists in 1475. Although married, and the father of many children, he entered the church, and took the first orders in 1479. His life was embittered by many misfortunes, and Valeriano numbers him amongst the most unhappy literary men of Italy. For many years he supervised the editions of the classics published at Treviso by Michele Manzolo, and wrote all the prefaces, some of which are in verse. Having dedicated to Frederick III., emperor of Austria, a poem entitled "*Mediolanum, sive Itinerarium Hieronymi Bononii senioris poetæ Tarvisini carmen epicum*," he was crowned by that sovereign poet laureate. He wrote also a Latin dissertation "*On the territory and illustrious men of Treviso*," and left a collection of poetical compositions in twenty books, of which, however, nothing is published but the poem of "*Antenor*." His death took place at Treviso on the 23rd of September, 1517.—A. C. M.

BOLOGNINI, ANGELO, an eminent Italian surgeon of the early part of the sixteenth century, was born, according to some writers, in the neighbourhood of Padua, and according to others in Bologna. All are agreed that he was for some years professor of surgery at Bologna; according to Alidori, this was from 1508 to 1517, and in the latter year he is said to have retired to Padua, and to have devoted the rest of his life to private practice. He has left a surgical treatise entitled "*De Cura Ulcerum Exteriorum*," &c., published at Bologna in 1514, republished there in 1516, at Basle in 1536, and at Zurich in 1555. It contains far sounder views upon the treatment of wounds and ulcers than are to be met with in the writings of Bolognini's contemporaries. He is said to have been the first to adopt the practice of friction with mercurial ointment.—W. S. D.

BOLOGNINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a Bolognese painter and engraver, born in 1611. He became one of Guido's best pupils. His best church pictures in his native town were a "*Virgin and Child with Saints*," at St. Maria Nuova; a "*Dead Christ*" in the church of the Servi, and an "*Immaculate Conception*" in the St. Lucia. He also etched some plates after Guido in a vivacious, flimsy way (his impressions not being of the strongest). He died in 1688. **BOLOGNINI, GIACOMO**, his nephew, born in 1664, became a reasonable, religious, and historical painter. **BOLOGNINI, CARLO**, a painter of the same period, perhaps of the same family, born at Bologna in 1678; died in 1718. He studied under Aldrovandini and Paradosso. He excelled in fresco, architecture, and perspective, and was much employed in Vienna, where he died.—W. T.

BOLSWERT, BOETIUS ADAM, the great masculine engraver,

born at Bolswert in Friesland about 1580. In conjunction with his younger brother, Scheltius, he settled at Antwerp as printseller and engraver. He worked entirely with the graver, in the free open manner of Cornelius Bloemaert. His engravings, however, after Rubens, that raging gladiator of art, are more finished, and fuller of colour. His chief works are—seventy-seven plates of the Life of Christ; fifty of the Hermits; twenty Landscapes; some wild beast hunts; and Rubens' grand Resurrection of Lazarus, Judgment of Solomon, and Last Supper. **SCHELTIUS A.**, born 1586, worked entirely without the point, reproducing almost the very colour and expression of Vandyck and Rubens, whether portraits, huntings, landscapes, or history. Rubens frequently retouched his proofs with chalk, so that he literally worked in harness with that robust Fleming. He also engraved the works of Seghers, Jordaens, Quelinus, Diepenbech, and Rombouts. One of his most beautiful engravings is the Crucifixion of Vandyck; in the best impressions the hand of St. John is not seen on the Virgin's shoulder. In all the pomp of satyrs drowned in flowers; of bleeding and raging lions; of torch-waving furies; of blazing armour; of fruit, strewn over golden roads, and trod under foot by triumphant Cæsars, saints, and martyrs;—wherever Rubens went followed Bolswert with his potent and enduring steel.—W. T.

BOLTIN, IVAN, a Russian historical writer, born at St. Petersburg in 1735. He entered the army, and latterly attained the grade of major-general. His first publication, a "Chorographical Description of the Waters of Sarepta," appeared in 1782, in Russ., and was followed in 1787 by his critical remarks on the French physician Leclerc's History of Russia. In this latter work, as well as in one subsequently published on the same subject, in answer to Prince Stcherbatow, to whom Leclerc had been indebted for much of his information, Boltin exhibited some of the higher qualities of a historian and a critic. Died in 1792.

BOLTON, JAMES, an English botanist, lived at the end of the eighteenth century. His works are, "Filices Britannicæ, or a History of the British Ferns," the 1st part published at Leeds in 1785, the 2nd at Huddersfield in 1790; also a "History of Fungi growing about Halifax," published in Huddersfield from 1788–1791.—J. H. B.

BOLTON, ROBERT, a puritan divine, born in 1572 at Blackburn in Lancashire, educated in the free-school of that place, and at Oxford. His scholarship, particularly in Greek, was so well reputed, that he was chosen to dispute before James I. on his majesty's visit to Oxford in 1605. He was latterly rector of Broughton in Northamptonshire, where he died in 1631, leaving a fairer name for clerical virtues than could have been anticipated from the early part of his career. He wrote—"Sermons;" "A Discourse on Happiness;" and "The four last things, Death, Judgment, Hell, and Heaven."—J. S., G.

BOLTON or BOULTON, EDMUND, an English historian and antiquarian of the reign of James I., appears to have had a place in the household of that monarch's favourite, Villiers, duke of Buckingham. He wrote a life of Henry II. for *Speed's Chronicle*, which, being found too favourable to Archbishop Becket, was not inserted in that work; "The Elements of Armories," 1620; a poem on the removal of the remains of Mary Queen of Scots from Peterborough to Westminster; and "Nero Cæsar, or Monarchie Depraved," 1624.—J. S., G.

BOLTRAFFIO, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, a native of Milan, and a pupil of Da Vinci, under whom he became a great historical fresco painter. His best picture, an altar-piece of "Virgin and Saints," was painted in 1506.—W. T.

BOM, PETER, born at Antwerp in 1530; he excelled in dissembler landscape, and died in 1572.—W. T.

BOMBACI, GASPARD, an Italian historian, born at Bologna in 1607. Author of a history of Bologna.—J. G.

BOMARE, VALMONT DE. See VALMONT DE BOMARE.

BOMBASIO, GABRIELE, also called **BOMBARIO**. The dates of his birth and death have not been recorded by any of his biographers; it appears, however, from one of his letters, that he assisted at the performance of Il Pastor Fido, by Guarrini, whose intimate friend he was. He also enjoyed the friendship of Ariosto, and although he did not succeed in becoming equal in merit with the author of Orlando Furioso, yet he has been often compared with him. Two of his tragedies, "Lucrezia" and "Alidoro," have been noticed by many writers, and the second was performed at Reggio, in the presence of Queen Barbara of Austria and the duchess of Ferrara. The only work published by

him is a funeral oration in Latin, which he pronounced at the death of the Duke Ottavio Farnese, and we find also some of his letters scattered through various collections. He was often employed by the Duke Farnese on many important negotiations; and the education of Odoardo, afterwards Cardinal Farnese, was intrusted to his care. His long residence in Parma led some of his biographers to consider him a native of that city, but this notion is quite erroneous, and contradicted by himself in a letter in which he calls Parma his adopted country.—A. C. M.

BOMBELLI, RAFAELE, a celebrated Italian writer on algebra, of whose life almost nothing is known, except, as we are informed in the preface to his work on algebra, published 1572, that he was a native of Bologna, and was patronized by a bishop of Melfi. A notice of the history of algebra is prefixed to that work, in which the author, following older writers, attributes the invention to the Indians. It is divided into three books, the last of which is occupied with a set of problems. Bombelli had the honour of being the first to investigate satisfactorily the nature of the irreducible case in quadratic equations.—J. S., G.

BOMBELLI, SEBASTIANO, born at Udina or Bologna, in 1635. He was a successful scholar, therefore imitator of Guercino, but born to imitate. He went to Venice, and, allured by the siren, colour, he became an admirer and copier of the compositions of Veronese and Tintoretto. Unable to settle whether to invent or to copy, or whether to confine himself to portrait or history, he eventually was allured by mammon to mere portrait painting, into which gulf for so many ducats he threw all his past study and present talent. His colour was mellow and sweet; his carnations were fresh; his likenesses good; and he gained universal applause through his ideal. He died in 1685.—W. T.

BOMBERG, DANIEL, a celebrated printer, born at Antwerp; died at Venice in 1549. He printed several Hebrew bibles, all esteemed for the beauty of their type, and purity of text. The first appeared in Venice, 1518, 4 vols. folio. He also printed the first impression of the Hebrew concordance of Isaac Nathan, 1521, folio. Bomberg brought his art to perfection, but expended enormous sums, and ruined himself.—J. G.

BOMILCAR, a Carthaginian admiral, lived about 209 B.C. Having obtained reinforcements for Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ, he was sent with a fleet of fifty-five galleys to support the Carthaginian army, who were then defending Syracuse against the Romans; but finding them nearly cut off by the plague, he returned to Carthage. Here he succeeded in reviving the drooping spirits of his fellow-citizens, by whom he was sent back with a greatly increased force; but at sight of the Roman fleet under the command of Marcellus, he lost courage, and fled without striking a blow.—G. M.

BOMILCAR, a Carthaginian general, lived about 310 B.C. Not satisfied with enjoying the highest dignity the republic of Carthage could bestow, he aspired to sovereign power; and, taking advantage of the public alarm occasioned by the invasion of Agathocles, he entered Carthage at the head of a thousand mercenaries about 308 B.C. After being proclaimed king, his hiring troops turned against him, made him prisoner, and put him to death by crucifixion.—G. M.

BOMILCAR, a Numidian adventurer, died about 107 B.C. He was a favourite of Jugurtha, and the instrument of many of his cruelties. Having by order of Jugurtha murdered Massina, grandson of Masinissa, he fled to Africa. Here he had an interview with Metellus, who promised him impunity for his crime if he would either kill or betray Jugurtha. To this condition Bomilcar consented, but the plot having been discovered by Jugurtha, he caused Bomilcar and the greater part of his accomplices to be put to death.—G. M.

BOMMEL (in Latin **BOMMELIUS**), **HENRY VAN**, a Dutch historian, born at Guelders; died in 1542. His principal work is "Bellum Ultrajectinum inter Gueldriæ ducem Carolum et Henricum Bavarum episcopum ultrajectinum," 1542, 8vo.

* **BOMPARD, ALEXIS**, a French physician and medical writer, now physician to the prison of Doullens, was born at Conflans on the 3rd August, 1782. He is the author of several works, most of them of small size, of which the most important are—"Considérations sur quelques maladies de l'Encephale," &c., published at Paris in 1827, and a second edition in 1828; and "Traité des maladies des voies digestives, et leurs annexes, suivi de tableaux de substances vénéneuses," published at Paris in 1829. Bompard has also translated Garibaldi's treatise on

Physical Education into French; of this two editions appeared in Paris in 1818 and 1830.—W. S. D.

BOMPIANO, IGNAZIUS, an Italian litterateur, a jesuit, born in 1612; died in 1675. Author of "A History of Gregory XIII.," Rome, 1655; a work on Latin style; a "History of Christianity," &c.—J. G.

BONTEMPO or BONTEMPO, J. D., a pianist and composer, was born at Lisbon in 1781; the date of his death is uncertain. In 1806 he went to Paris, where he was well esteemed as a player and as a teacher. He spent some years in England, revisited Paris in 1818, and finally returned to his native city in 1820, where he organized a philharmonic society. He wrote a requiem which is much praised, and some concertos, sonatas, and lighter pieces for his instrument.—G. A. M.

BON DE SAINT HILAIRE, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER, a learned Frenchman, born at Montpellier, 1678; died in 1761. He was member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and of the Royal Society of London. He ranged through almost every branch of human knowledge, jurisprudence, the fine arts, physics, natural history, &c. His memoirs on different subjects are to be found in the collections of various societies. His work on the spider, with reference to the manufacture of silk, has been translated into all the European languages, but is of very little practical value.—J. G.

BONACOSSÌ, the name of four sovereigns of Mantua:—

BONACOSSÌ, PINAMONTE, successively prefect, captain, and sovereign of Mantua, and by turns a leader of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines; died in 1293. While prefect he assassinated his colleague, Ottonello Zanicali; and after the murder, conducted himself so artfully that the people intrusted him with the duty of avenging it. During his reign of eighteen years, he was generally successful in his encounters with the captains of Brescia, Padua, and Vicenza.

BONACOSSÌ, BARDELLONE, son and successor of the preceding, a cruel and avaricious prince, who wrested the sovereignty from his brother, Taino, persecuted the Ghibelline party that his father had left in power, and was expelled from the city in 1299 by his nephew and successor, Bottesella. He survived three years at Padua in extreme poverty.

BONACOSSÌ, BOTTESELLA, nephew and successor of the preceding. Until the arrival of Henry VII. in Italy he was at the head of the Ghibelline party. He died in 1310.

BONACOSSÌ, PASSERINO, brother of the preceding, obtained from Henry VII. the title of imperial vicar, and being one of the most skilful politicians, as well as one of the greatest captains of his age, under that title contrived to conduct himself as an absolute sovereign. He perished in defending his palace against the retainers of Philipino de Gonzaga, a prince whom his worthless son, Francesco, had outraged in the grossest manner. Francesco was killed in the tower of Castellero in 1319.—J. S., G.

BONAFOUS, MATHIEU, a celebrated Piedmontese agriculturist, director of the Agricultural Institution of Turin, was born at Turin in 1794, and died in 1852. He was descended from a French family that took refuge in Piedmont during the religious wars of the continent. In 1814 he introduced the Bell and Lancasterian systems of teaching into Piedmont. He did much to encourage agriculture, by giving prizes, and by aiding institutions which had for their object the advancement of that art. His works are—"On the Cultivation of the Mulberry, and the Care of Silk-Worms;" "Monographs on Cuscuta, Maize, Polygonum Tinctorium, and Chloride of Calcium;" "Account of Swiss Agriculture;" besides various articles in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, and in the *Annales de l'Agriculture Française*.—J. H. B.

BONALD, LOUIS-GABRIEL-AMROISE, vicomte de; born in the department of Aveyron in 1753; died, after a life of some trouble (for he was an *émigré*), at the place of his birth on 23d November, 1840. Bonald belonged to that reactionary school which, under his guidance and that of d'Eckstein and Count Joseph de Maistre, attempted, after the Restoration of the Bourbons, to establish absolutism in government, and unity or intolerance in religion, on what they considered the sure basis of speculative first principles. One of the leading intellectual characteristics of French writers, and of the French people in general, is an excessive fondness for logic, and a tendency to blind trust in the results of any formal process, no matter how absurd these results may be or how inconsistent with every sound human intuition. In this country we have had, in the

course of its history, many practical advocates of absolutism, but exceedingly few Sir Robert Filmers; nor did these few ever make much impression on our philosophy. Bonald is a good specimen of a large and popular class of writers in France. Acute, distinct, and highly accomplished, the merits and apparent precision of his style, as well as his undoubted genius and good faith, gave him repute and an influential following,—notwithstanding that his first principles were untenable, and his conclusions impracticable and bizarre. To ordinary minds, social and religious doctrines might seem sufficiently remote from an abstract theory of language; such, nevertheless, is the point in which Bonald's long series of deductions find their origin. His doctrine as to language is what we would term in this country, the lowest possible; it is, that words contain all conceivable thought, or, rather, that they are the masters of thought. The consequences of this postulate are evident enough, and assuredly they sufficiently subserve his main social dogmas; for if man has nothing in his thought or intellect beyond what his speech reveals to him, it is very clear that he is shut up within the conditions or the power of the language he uses; and that neither religious, political, nor social maxims or forms, except such as are transmitted to him and in action around him, can be rightly conceived by any one. Bonald avoids the unmitigated materialism consequent on this doctrine—(with materialism in any form he could have no sympathy)—by asserting that language is of miraculous origin, or the *immediate*, as contradistinguished from the *mediate*, gift of God. Hence, all speculation and practice in this world—everything must be governed by a pure and absolute theocracy; man has no spontaneity, his reason no sphere of freedom; he has simply to act and think as controlled. To this first principle as to language, the author adds another, which he asserts to be the necessary form of every logical result:—everything, whether fact or thought, belongs to one of the three essential categories—*cause, means, effect*. In religion we therefore must have the three terms, *God, Mediator, and Man*, and we can have no other; in physical science we have correspondingly, *prime mover, movement, effect or matter*; in social or political science, these terms become, *power or government, ministers or the executive, the people as subjects*. It is not difficult to discern whether this new refinement inevitably leads.—We cannot follow De Bonald farther; but we may be permitted to repeat our surprise that, at this period of the world, abstractions so artificial and far-fetched as these, could have obtained credit as a rational basis of action. But France is altogether a puzzle. She now bends the knee before theories not so defensible as even Bonald's. She claims a high place in civilization, and yet her practical life and European action are shaped by transparent sophisms like these! Few are now sanguine enough to think of the future of that country with cheerfulness or exceeding hope.—De Bonald's chief treatise, the "Theorie du Pouvoir Social," occupies three volumes; his entire works fill up a much larger space.—J. P. N.

* BONALD, LOUIS JACQUES MAURICE DE, cardinal, archbishop of Lyons, born at Milhau, in the department of Aveyron in 1787. After completing his studies at the seminary of Saint Sulpice, he became secretary to the archbishop of Besançon, whom he accompanied on a secret embassy to Rome, and on his return was appointed grand-vicar and archdeacon of the cathedral of Chartres. In 1823 he was raised to the see of Puy, which he occupied till 1839, when he was promoted to the archbishopric of Lyons. Two years afterwards he was created cardinal. As a zealous churchman, he has frequently been embroiled in the politico-ecclesiastical troubles of the last thirty years of French history, but always in a manner honourable to his uprightness and consistency.—J. S., G.

BONAMY, PIERRE-NICOLAS, a French historian, born in 1694; died at Paris in 1770. Author of a great number of curious memoirs relative to the antiquities of Paris, published in the collections of the Academy of Inscriptions.—J. G.

BONANNI, FILIPPO, a jesuit born at Rome, January 16, 1638; died March 30, 1725. He was the author of several antiquarian works, the most important of which is the "Gabinetto Armonico," a singular collection of 186 engravings of musical instruments, with letterpress descriptions, published at Rome in 1722, 4to. The *Biog. Univ.* mentions an edition in 1716, but it is evidently an error. The Abbé Cerutti edited a second edition of the "Gabinetto Armonico" in 1776. Bonanni also wrote "Numismata pontificum Romanorum," from Martin X. to Innocent XII., folio, 1699.—E. F. R.

BONAPARTE, originally BUONAPARTE, the patronymic of the most remarkable Family or House of modern times. Although this is a dictionary not of *history*, but simply of *biography*, we have thought it right to construct a chart of the relations of this memorable House; nor is that chart irrelevant even to what is rightly expected of biographers, inasmuch as a glance over it will enable our readers to spare us tedious explanation and inevitable repetition. We have sought to penetrate no further into the past, than to the times of CARLO BONAPARTE and LETIZIA RAMOLINO—the parents of the family which Napoleon made so conspicuous. It is averred, indeed, that a long and superb pedigree would reveal itself to minute research, and that Carlo Bonaparte could have linked himself with noble families of the party of the Ghibellines; but we prefer sympathizing with the proud words of the great soldier himself, when Francis of Austria inquired concerning his emblazonnements—"Tell the emperor of Austria, that I am the *Rüdolf of Hapsburg* of my Family." But it is not necessary to peer through antiquity, to secure for Napoleon and his brothers a most honourable origin. CARLO BUONAPARTE (he was the last who employed the orthography *Buonaparte*) was a Corsican lawyer of moderate but adequate means; and in the gallant contest under Paoli, he showed that he understood and could answer the call of patriotism. LETIZIA RAMOLINO was reputed the most beautiful young woman in Corsica of her time. Reflecting on the chiselled and stately symmetry of the countenance of Napoleon, and on the soft and exquisite loveliness of the Princess Borghese, one is little inclined to question the rightfulness of Letizia's fame; but—passing from beauty of mere feature—we are assured by the facts of history, that she was a woman excelled in nobility of mind by few, that she possessed an integrity which nothing could shake, a firmness which never wavered, and that temperance amid unlooked for prosperity, which cannot exist apart from greatness of soul. As with Goethe and other men like him, Napoleon was fond to trace whatever quality he considered good in himself or permanently great, to his having some resemblance to his mother; nor is the honour given to *Madame Mère*, or the fine traditions connected with her, yet wholly forgotten at the Parisian court. Alas! that her equanimity, her justice, her proud staidness, should have ever failed to find in these spacious palaces fitting representatives!—The chart we have spoken of is printed on the following page.

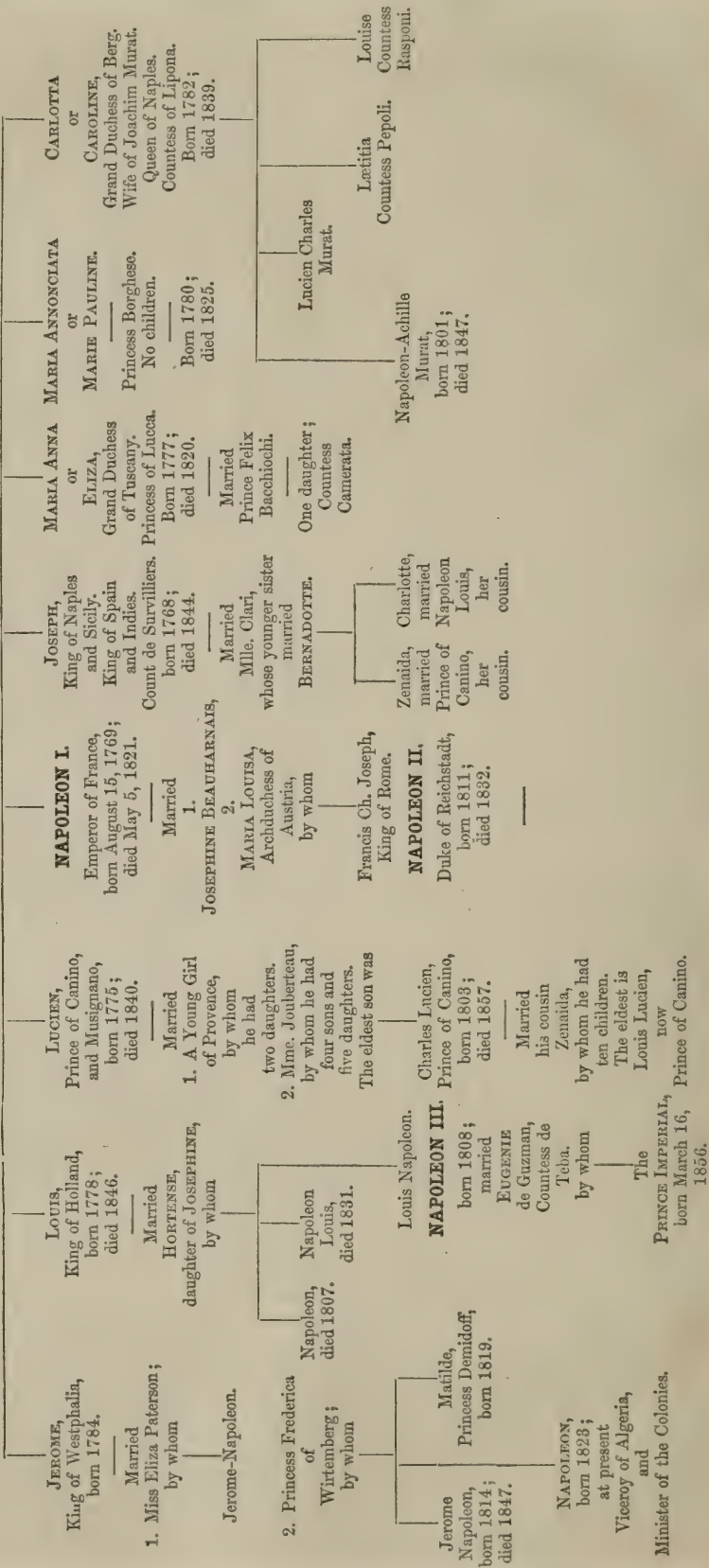
This Chart indicates not obscurely, the course that should be taken regarding the biographies which belong to it. Concerning the right hand portion of it, we need offer no special or elaborate memorials. MARIA ANNA, or ELIZA, grand duchess of Tuscany, lived unobtrusively, without accomplishing anything that requires to be recorded. Of the PRINCESS BORGHESE we have indeed stirring reminiscences. *That* could have been no ordinary beauty, which moved a Canova from his composure; but it is best perhaps, that, surrounded by the halo of so fine a myth, the exquisite Princess should be permitted to sleep in peace. CAROLINE had higher attributes; she bore misfortune as a heroine. Nor has her family passed out of the sphere of instant European interests: the name of her son is one of the few sounds that appear to move the present king of Naples.—Another group may at present also be dismissed: the dynasty of the NAPOLEONS rightly falls to be portrayed under the name of its founder; and the events of the life of the mother of the present Emperor may best be narrated under HORTENSE. It remains, therefore, that in this place, we present short biographies of JOSEPH, LUCIEN, and JEROME:—the comparatively quiet life of LOUIS—apart from HORTENSE—being characterized in a very few sentences.—One general remark is of some importance. Joseph dying without male offspring, Lucien and his family were heirs of the Empire by right of primogeniture; but the elder Napoleon disinherited Lucien by a formal act of absolute power—named rather humorously, as some might think, a *plébiscite*—bequeathing the State to Joseph and Louis; so that—Joseph's claim having lapsed—the Imperial heritage lies with the existing wearer of the purple. Should the Prince Imperial not attain to manhood, the heredité, we presume, falls to NAPOLEON, son of Jerome. But it were worse than useless to speculate concerning the heritage of dominion in France!—We shall now take these sons of Carlo and Letizia, in the order of their birth.

I. BONAPARTE, JOSEPH, the eldest of the Bonaparte family: for the bare outlines of his life our chart will suffice. As a private citizen, Joseph must have been distinguished. In per-

son he resembled Napoleon, only he was taller; and he preserved a graciousness to which, in his latter years, the Emperor was a stranger. Joseph himself tells us, that once on a time while the leaf was green, that stern soldier was gracious also, nor do those early letters to the "*frère bien-aimé*" belie the avowement; but affection, love, and faith withered in the end under the cares of government and the lust of power. Previous to the consulate, Joseph was employed on delicate missions by the Directory; nor was the administration ever slow to avail itself of the effect of his conciliatory manners, his devotion to the honour of his country, and his skill in diplomacy. It was he who virtually delivered Rome to General Berthier; he concluded treaties with the United States and Germany in 1800 and 1801; and he was chosen as representative of the French government during the negotiations that led to the so-called peace of Amiens. Joseph afterwards wore two crowns,—that of Naples, and that of Spain. On the shipwreck of his family he retired to the United States, where, as Count de Survilliers, he dispensed kindly and sumptuous hospitality on the banks of the Delaware. On the occurrence of the revolution of 1830 he repaired to England and thence to Italy, where he died at Florence in 1844.—The two important incidents of Joseph's life are those which, while revealing most concerning his personal qualities, throw the greatest light on the character and policy of Napoleon, and help us to the origin of those grand crimes that issued in his destruction. The incidents referred to are also very definite, nor can the illustration they afford be questioned. The ardour of French publicists has led them sometimes to impugn the fealty or at least the firmness of Joseph, during the sad events that ushered in the abdication at Fontainebleau and subsequently Napoleon's surrender at Rochfort. Impartial investigation is alone needed to establish his loyalty to his Brother, and to France. But it seems as if the history of his two Reigns were beyond reach of doubt; and if it is so, how strange a history! After declining the honour of a new kingdom of Upper Italy, Joseph was sent to Naples at the head of an army in 1806. The conquest of that misgoverned state was easy, nor does it appear that any order of persons belonging to it—nobles, clergy, or people—had a thought of regret because of the expulsion of Caroline and that wretched Sicilian branch of the Bourbons. Joseph entered on the functions of royalty, indeed, under conditions the reverse of unfavourable; and it has to be recorded, that the most favourable of all these conditions was his own resolve to govern well, to secure the safety of property, the stability of commerce, and that equity should characterize all public relations and transactions among the people he had undertaken to rule. In minor details connected with this enterprise he may sometimes have been injudicious, and sometimes have failed; but the obstacle of which his sagacity appears not to have warned him—the obstacle that neither wisdom nor philanthropy could remove—lay in the mind and objects of Napoleon. The letters published in Joseph's posthumous memoirs are among the most remarkable that have seen the light in any age. The activity of the Emperor—unless perhaps in the case of Caesar—is unparalleled in history. In the midst of the morasses in the north of Europe, and requiring to deal every hour with pressing circumstances that bore directly on the destinies of the old world, he yet could think on the smallest details connected with the government of Naples, and felt disposed to issue regarding them very absolute decrees. If Joseph was uneasy under the eye of such an omniscience, he was grieved the more when he fully comprehended its object. Joseph desired to organize and govern Naples well. Napoleon held at the cheapest rate both Naples and the Neapolitan people. He had no idea save one—"The wealth, the power of every subjected state, must subserve the purposes of France; and all kings and governors are my lieutenants." Let us record a few characteristic extracts from these extraordinary letters:—"Mon frere, je vois que vous promettez de n'imposer aucune contribution de guerre...A mon avis, vous prenez des mesures trop étroites. Mettez trente millions des contributions sur le royaume de Naples; payez bien votre armée. ... Vos proclamations aux peuples de Naples ne sentent pas assez le maître... Vous vous fiez beaucoup trop aux démonstrations qu'ils vous font... Quel amour voulez-vous qu'ait pour vous un peuple, pour qui vous n'avez rien fait?... Ces gens là s'enorgueillissent, et croiront n'être pas conquis. Tout peuple étranger qui à cette idée n'est pas conquis... Si vous gouvernez votre pays avec vigueur, et que vous en retiriez cent quarante à cent

THE HOUSE OF BONAPARTE.

CARLO BUONAPARTE or BONAPARTE.
Born 1746; Died 1785.
LETIZIA RAMOLINO.
Born 1750; Died 1836.



cinquante millions de contributions, vous aurez six vaisseaux de guerre, et autant de frégates, qui joints à ma marine de Toulon, rendront plus difficile et plus chancelleuse aux Anglais leur domination sur la Méditerranée. N'employez pas trop les troupes Napolitaines, qui vous abandonneraient si j'étais battu en Italie. Il faut calculer ainsi. Employez des troupes qui ne vous abandonneront pas. Souvenez-vous de ce que je vous dis : le destin de votre règne dépend de votre conduite à votre retour de Calabre. Ne pardonnez point ; faites passer par les armes au moins six cents révoltés : ils m'ont égorgé un plus grand nombre de soldats. Faites brûler les maisons de trente des principaux chefs de villages, et distribuez leur propriétés à l'armée. Désarmez tous les habitants, et faites piller cinq ou six gros villages de ceux qui se sont le plus mal comportés.... Recommandez aux soldats de bien traiter les villes qui sont restées fidèles. Privez de leur biens communaux les villages révoltés, et donnez-les à l'armée ; surtout désarmez avec vigueur." These are not extracts selected for a purpose. They illustrate very pertinently the naive words of the present occupant of Napoleon's throne.—"L'Empire a tombé pour avoir étendu trop loin son action civilisatrice. Il n'était donné, ni à la plus grande nation, ni au plus grand génie, de combattre à la fois l'ancien régime sur les bords du Tage et sur ceux de la Moscowa, et de régénérer l'Europe en dix ans!" The regeneration spoken of, had roots very different from that whose proposal has immortalized the Macedonian. Few will marvel, and still fewer lament, that the artificial fabric all fell with the statue of Napoleon.—On the 9th of July, 1808, Joseph left Bayonne on his entry into Spain, of which country he had been proclaimed king on the 6th of June previous. We presume that few persons ever required to leave such a history as he has bequeathed in his memoirs of that extraordinary crime of Napoleon I. He had scarcely entered on Spanish soil before making the discovery that every one of the circumstances which rendered a beneficent reign possible in Naples, had there its opposite. Although exasperated with Godoy, the Spanish people looked with affection on young Ferdinand, and their long monarchical traditions. It was a people proud in its nationality ; and the influence of municipalities that had survived for so many ages, rendered French centralization utterly hateful, as indeed was the whole spirit of the French people. Spain and France can never harmonize. The descendants of the Goth and the Moor cannot meet in fraternity any branch of the family of the Celt. The good sense, the tact, and the humanity of Joseph speedily discerned the amount of his brother's fatal error ; but he failed to dissipate illusions, which were already pointing to Fontainebleau and the rock of St. Helena. For instance, he writes very early :—"Sire ! Personne n'a dit jusqu'ici toute la vérité à votre majesté. Le fait est qu'il n'y a pas un Espagnol qui se montre pour moi excepté le petit nombre de personnes qui ont assisté à la junte et qui voyagent avec moi." And again, "Je ne suis point épouvanté de ma position, mais elle est unique dans l'histoire ; je n'ai pas ici un seul partisan !" And in August, after he had fully acquainted himself with the position of affairs, he writes, "Votre gloire, Sire ! échouera en Espagne !" Had not Napoleon been blinded by good fortune, the incursion he afterwards made personally into Spain, would have satisfied him of the fidelity of his brother's judgment ; as it was, he subjected two hundred leagues of territory, but did not gain one adherent ; his triumphal entry into Madrid did not confirm Joseph's throne, it merely opened a retreat as far as the Pyrenees. We wish we could pass over and forget the personal relations between the brothers during these disastrous years. Unable to silence the remonstrances which duty constrained the brother—once "*bien-aimé*"—to make, Napoleon trampled alike on them and their author. His marauding generals felt little of Joseph's responsibilities—certainly they had not a touch of his sense of justice. Napoleon accordingly sent orders to these men directly ; and his brother had the mortification of finding himself a king with no people to follow him, and nominally at the head of an army which he had no power to direct in the most trifling point of strategy. The issue belongs to history : we shall not dwell on its disasters. But in final vindication of the character and wisdom of Joseph, we subjoin an extract from another letter addressed to Napoleon from Naples, bearing date 29th March, 1807. "Sire, je suis dans cette situation d'esprit que votre majesté connaît en moi, et dans laquelle j'aime à dire, tout ce que je crois bon. Eh bien ! Votre majesté doit faire la paix à tout prix.

Votre majesté est victorieuse, triomphante partout ; elle doit reculer devant le sang de ses peuples ; c'est au prince à retenir le héros. Quelque étendue de pays de plus ou de moins ne doit pas vous retenir ; toutes les concessions que vous ferez seront glorieuses parce qu'elles seront utiles à vos peuples dont le plus pur sang s'écoule, et que victorieux et invincible comme vous êtes, de l'accord de tous, nulle condition ne peut vous être supposée prescrite par un ennemi que vous avez vaincu. Sire, c'est l'amour que je porte à un frère qui est devenu un père pour moi, c'est ce que je dois à la France et aux peuples que vous m'avez donnés qui me dictent ce discours de vérité. Quant à moi, sire, pour atteindre ce but salutaire, tout ce que vous ferez me conviendra ; je m'estimerai heureux des dispositions qui me regarderont, quelles qu'elles puissent être. Sire, vous ne devez plus exposer au hasard d'une rencontre, le plus beau monument élevé à la grandeur de la race humaine, je veux dire la masse de gloire et la grandeur inouïe qui compose votre vie depuis dix ans."

II. BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON.

See NAPOLEON I.

NAPOLEON II.

NAPOLEON III.

See also JOSEPHINE and MARIA LOUISA.

The relations and history of the descendants of Josephine are described and narrated under the name of the Empress ; and in some principal cases under BEAUHARNAIS and HORTENSE. See also MURAT.

III. (a) BONAPARTE, LUCIEN, Napoleon's brother, younger by six years ; the ablest of all the family with the exception of the Emperor ; equal to him in resolution ; greatly his superior in worth and wisdom, for he never sacrificed a principle to his own self. Emigrating to France in 1793, Lucien soon made himself known as a republican, and received offices of trust. But he did not hesitate to put his head in peril, by withstanding—as member of the municipality of St. Maximin in the south of France—the sanguinary decrees of the terrorist commissioners. About this time he married an interesting but obscure young girl of Provence, who, dying early, left him two daughters—the first, the Princess Gabrielli ; the second, when widow of a Swedish count, became the wife of an esteemed and lamented Englishman, Lord Dudley Stuart. As affairs in Paris grew more and more complicated, Lucien's sternness and ability obtained for him higher and higher place. He was one of the council of Five Hundred ; even then, his house was resorted to by the best literary men ; and he belonged to the only political section which pretended to principle or philosophy—that, viz., of the Abbé Sieyès. But the exigencies of the times could not be met by doctrine, or the problem of the safety of France solved by the followers of Rousseau. A crisis of such requirements goes beyond all philosophy ; nor can a revolution be otherwise than marred by popular assemblies. Cromwell was required to make the English revolution ; Washington was nearly shipwrecked in America ; France has fallen because the crises of her fates neither produced nor were guided by a Washington or a Cromwell. The dissolution and dispersion of the fabric of the executive Directory had become inevitable ; and Lucien, in this case, was the Cromwell. The occasion referred to was one of the few in which the emperor's resolution threatened to fail him : Lucien was really the author and great actor of the 19th Brumaire. As Napoleon's star ascended, the station and fortunes of Lucien ascended also ; nor might there have been a limit to his influence over the destinies of Europe but for two causes. In 1803 Lucien married a second time, viz., the beautiful and wealthy M^{me}. Jouberteau, and so deliberately frustrated Napoleon's designs concerning princely and royal alliances. Nor could he profess complete allegiance to his brother's policy. A republican by conviction, he refused to resign his doctrines simply through impatience ; and he did not conceal his disappointment at Napoleon's reckless disregard of all rights save his own, whether personal or national. After various efforts at assimilation, the brothers finally parted ; Lucien refusing a sovereignty in the north of Italy, because he would not, at the same time, wear fetters and a crown ; Napoleon paying him this great compliment,—“Then you must quit the continent of Europe ; my safety cannot consist with your silent opposition.”—After various changes of residence, Lucien purchased the estate of Canino, on the borders of Tuscany. Pursued by an odious surveillance, he resolved to emigrate to America ; but, intercepted by the British cruisers, he resided for

some time at Ludlow castle on parole. Every sincere effort to save Napoleon after 1814 failing, he returned to Italy and spent the remainder of his life in lettered leisure. Lucien might have averred with justice at the close of his prolonged political career, that he had fought throughout for his convictions. His principles, indeed, have stood as yet; Napoleon's have undergone utter shipwreck: nor would Lucien's natural eloquence have been listened to with unconcern, at any period when bulletins and pretences fell powerless on the ear of Europe. The autumn of his life was spent at Canino. The Pope adorned him with a principedom; and he repaid the gift by a generous reception of strangers, and efforts for promotion of the arts. He wrote an epic on Charlemagne in two quarto volumes, which few persons have read;—another instance of orators not being poets. His estate being in old Etruria, he had the satisfaction to disinter valuable Etruscan antiquities; and he formed a museum superior to any other existing. It was an object visited by every classical traveller in Italy. At some assemblies in Rome the princess of Canino—equally skilled in antiquities with Lucien—created a great sensation by her magnificent parure of jewels, obtained from old tombs on her husband's estate. Lucien died at his residence in 1840, having reached the age of sixty-five. It were useless, although curious, to speculate as to the probable present condition of Europe, had the arbiter of its fates partaken more of the integrity, the self-abandonment, the human affections, as well as of the promptitude, courage, and perseverance of Lucien. Lucien left many descendants; among his sons we find Pierre Bonaparte, somewhat known in French politics. Lætitia, wife of Mr. Wyse, is his grandchild.

(6.) BONAPARTE, CHARLES LUCIEN, prince of Canino and Musignano, the eldest son of Lucien, born in Paris in 1803. This prince has special claims to notice. Inheriting the literary tastes of his father, although following them out according to his own predilections, he became one of the best ornithologists and naturalists of our time. During his residence in the United States he followed the track of our own Wilson, not, as men often do, seeking for a scientific position by picking up crumbs left by predecessors, but really and in good faith with a view to complete Wilson's great work. Among the three, Audubon, Wilson, and Charles Lucien, it were difficult to award the pre-eminence. They had different and special faculties, and each of them did his part so well that the union of their works forms the most gorgeous and complete ornithology ever yet completed regarding any great region of the earth. It falls, we think, as an important duty, to the government of the United States—already rich in desert with regard to such achievements—to reproduce these great works in a style befitting them. The Prince on his return to Italy did not lay aside his tastes. He produced, of course at great expense to himself, the "Iconografia della Fauna Italica," in three superb volumes folio,—a work yet unrivalled in illustration of the animal kingdoms of Italy. To Charles Lucien the honour is unquestionably due of originating those scientific congresses within Italy, which may establish a communion founded on considerations more general than political ones; and he was a favourite guest at the meetings of the British Association in England, to which people sometimes crowded, to see in a living face the almost exact effigy of the superb Napoleon.—It was impossible for a prince of this family, and of so much intelligence, to abide inactive and obscure amidst the events that stirred and shook Italy during 1848, 1849, and 1850. With other leading Italian noblemen, he hastened to sustain the reforming Pope; but his associations were too broad to permit his desertion of reform, at the nod of the pontiff. He abode by the national government at Rome, and was president of the house of deputies, while Mazzini was triumvir. His prudence taught him that resistance to the arms of France ought not to be carried out after success had become impossible: in our modern age, a Curtius would be a rash and imprudent man, simply because no Curtius could be of the slightest use. The Prince did not abandon his opinions; he took again to science, but he never "turned his back on himself." Desirous to reach England, he solicited liberty to pass through France. His cousin, the present emperor, granted his request, but on the condition that Prince Lucien should travel under surveillance of the police. It must have seemed pregnant with humour to the true head of the House of Bonaparte, that, in the centre of France, he dared not dine except in presence of a gendarme!—The prince died in 1857.

IV. BONAPARTE, LOUIS, fourth son of Carlo; born in 1778; died in 1846. Louis was a quiet unobtrusive man, given somewhat to sentiment, and as keen an admirer of Rousseau as his great brother once was; he was an author likewise, his works being "Marie ou les peines de l'amour," by no means a work worthy of immortality; and a thoroughly good and candid account of his own government, "Documens Historiques et Reflexions sur le gouvernement de la Hollande." After having been obliged, by the fiat of Napoleon, to surrender an early and sincere attachment, he married unwillingly HORTENSE, daughter of JOSEPHINE. They separated soon, and were finally divorced; it is certain that their life together was not a happy one; nor are authorities yet agreed that a full certificate is due to the brilliant Hortense, on the point of fidelity to her spouse. Three children were born by Hortense in wedlock, viz., Napoleon, who died in 1807, after having been designated by the Emperor as his successor; Napoleon-Louis, who died in 1831; and Charles-Louis-Napoleon, the present possessor of supreme power in France. In 1806, Louis was offered by the States-General the title of king of Holland. The offer was made under dictation; but, had Louis been free, the people of that country would never have regretted their choice. He was not inferior in his sense of duty to Joseph; and he felt, after accepting its crown, that Holland was his country—not France. Nothing could well be in greater disaccord with the notions and policy of his brother, who accounted him only as a lieutenant, whose first duty was submission:—at that very time Napoleon was instructing Joseph how, by sufficient confiscations, and the dotation of French soldiers out of these, Naples might be changed into a French military colony! On Louis' resignation, the Emperor named his son as his successor, addressing him in words which men in those days thought not too shameful for publication in the *Moniteur*, "Never forget that whatever position you may be required to occupy—in order to conform to my line of politics and the interest of my empire,—your first duty must always regard ME, your second must have reference to France. All your other duties, even those towards the countries which I commit to your charge, are secondary to these primary obligations." Is it astonishing that Napoleon fell? This world below is not yet quite ripe for a Kehama! Minor disagreements on matters which touched the honour of Louis, were fast consolidating into a permanent coolness, when an event occurred that left the king of Holland no choice or alternative. The wealth and importance of that country have ever come from its commerce; and, of all successful or lucrative commerce, freedom of exchange is a prime and indispensable condition. Urged by his blind, or rather insane hatred of Great Britain, and utterly miscalculating his forces, the Emperor established what was termed the "Continental System," or a virtual blockade on paper, of every British commercial port. The states of Holland could not, consistently with their own preservation, give assent to the destruction of intercourse with Great Britain; and Louis protested as their representative. He obtained at first some concessions; yielded, however, only that they might be recalled. The integrity and clear insight of his character as derived from his mother, prevailed without a struggle; and he abdicated a sovereignty which—carrying with it no opportunity for the use of wisdom or the practice of beneficence—could have, for an honourable man, no charms. The effort to make the son of Louis a viceroy failed, and Holland was absorbed in France:—in the words of his tool Champagny, whom Napoleon had put forward as a responsible minister, "Holland being in a manner an emanation from the territory of France, and necessary to the full complement of the empire!" Surely the time will come when transactions like these, shall be rightly estimated by history. Louis Bonaparte will at that time receive the high reward which belongs to simple honesty manifested in high places. This prince lived until 1846 in comparative retirement, assuming the title of Count of St. Len.

* V. (a.) BONAPARTE, JEROME, the youngest of the Bonaparte family, and now the only survivor of the original stock. He was born at Montpellier in 1784. We have not to record in the case of Jerome any of those struggles and sacrifices that consumed the happiness and thwarted the energies of Joseph, Louis, and Lucien. He is a man of considerable ability, but it may be doubted whether considerations would ever have weighed with him, which assuredly would have been held imperative by *Madame Mère*, but which, all the world knows, were lightly esteemed

by Napoleon. Jerome certainly quarreled with the emperor also, but he composed the quarrel, not quite without damage to his own honour. This prince was destined for the sea, and became noticed in the service; but his predilections were with the army, in which he subsequently distinguished himself, and rose to dignity and command. His courage was unquestionable; nor did the emperor hold lightly by his judgment—witness the important duties assigned him on the day of Waterloo. At the beginning of his career, after a fruitless cruise round by Martinique, he put into New York; and here, the serious complication of his private life began. Visiting Philadelphia, he was smitten by the charms and worth of Elizabeth Paterson, daughter of a rich merchant of Baltimore; and he married her in 1803. They had one son, who settled in America, and became a respected and rich citizen of the Republic. This plebeian connection roused the anger of Jerome's great relative, whose affections were being fast dissipated, and his equanimity yielding before the rude shocks of success and arbitrary power. Napoleon's conduct to the American lady betrayed meanness as well as tyranny: he refused her permission to touch the soil of France. Failing to procure a bull from the Pope sanctioning divorce or separation, he carried out his resolve with the usual high hand; and—submissive to his menace—Jerome married Frederika Caroline, princess of Wirtemberg. Two children of this marriage survive, Mathilde, princess of Demidoff so recently in charge of the honours of the Tuilleries, and Napoleon Joseph Charles, of whose character we have briefly spoken below. —Alone of his family, Jerome has lived to witness the striking temporary reversal of the effects of its calamities. On the occurrence of the revolution of 1848, he hurried to Paris at the head of scions of his house, who had been living and well nigh lost amid obscure haunts over the world; and he found himself received by France with open arms. In the first National Assembly he might read the names as representatives, of Pierre, second son of Lucien, of his own son Napoleon, of Napoleon Charles Lucien Murat, formerly a lawyer in New York, and lastly of Louis Napoleon himself. He has seen since, the gift of the purple to his nephew Napoleon III., and the most strange rehabilitation of many *Napoleonic ideas*. Since the above was written, Jerome died on the 24th of June, 1860, at his seat of Villagenis near Paris.

* (b.) BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON JOSEPH CHARLES, son of Jerome and the princess of Wirtemberg; born at Trieste in 1823. Until the recent recall of the Bonaparte family, this young prince passed his time at Vienna, Trieste, Florence, Rome, Brussels, and at diverse places in Switzerland and America. On his return to Paris in 1848, on the reversal of the decree of exile against the Bonaparte family, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly; and—notwithstanding the stirring and absorbing nature of subsequent events—it cannot be yet forgotten, with how profound an interest and amazement, the body of Deputies found seated in their midst, a young man—previously unknown to them—whose countenance was an exact reproduction of the features of the grand Napoleon.—The son of Jerome adopted a peculiar although not an inexplicable course in that Assembly. After some hesitation he was installed leader of the new *Mountain*; and, acting as such, he manifested both courage and ability. There has ever been a well-pronounced inclination towards socialism and mob-worship among the Napoleons. The question is, as to its origin, or whether that origin is simple. It might spring from sympathy with the sufferings and respect for the rights of the masses; it might spring from that peculiar mysticism which envelopes every exposition we have yet met with of Napoleonic ideas concerning government; or Despots—in possession or expectation—may know now, as they have done from Cæsar downwards, that despotism signifies the subjection of the educated and the honourable; and that the arm to effect this, is the arm of the mob.—It is said that Ledru-Rollin owed his escape to Napoleon Joseph; but withal the advanced guard of the Mountain did not trust him. They felt it safest to remain masters of their most important secrets, and to mature their designs apart.—Failing issue on the part of the present Emperor, Napoleon is heir to the crown; a position which at all times, and in all circumstances, has been an unpleasant and uneasy one. Louis Napoleon sought in vain for devices to induce his kinsman to absent himself from Paris. He induced him to join the expedition to the Crimea; but he returned early and unexpectedly, and seriously damaged the credit of that ill-planned and most fruitless expedition, by disclosures revealed in a pamphlet published with his concur-

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rence. He was subsequently appointed minister of the colonies and viceroy of Algeria; a position in which, as the event proved, he was certain to claim an independence of action quite incompatible with the views of an autocratic sovereign. Napoleon was president of the council of the Parisian Art Exhibition. In January, 1859, he sued and obtained the hand of Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia. He held the command of a division of the French army, which, in conjunction with the forces of Sardinia, attempted in that eventful year, the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy.—J. P. N.

BONARELLI DELLA ROVERE, GUIDO UBALDO, born at Urbino in 1563, of a patrician family. He commenced his studies at an early age, in his native city, and was afterwards sent by his father to the university of Paris. Scarcely had he entered on his nineteenth year when his extraordinary talents drew on him the attention of the authorities of the Sorbonne, and having publicly sustained a theological thesis, he was elected professor of philosophy in that college. From thence he went to Milan, where he was befriended by the celebrated Cardinal Frederigo Borromeo. His father having died at Modena, he repaired thither, and met with the most flattering reception at the court of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, who appointed him gentleman of the bedchamber, and for five years his negotiator and adviser on many important political questions. At the death of Alfonso, which happened in 1596, Bonarelli accepted the same office at the court of Cæsar d'Este, duke of Modena, by whom he was employed as ambassador on three different occasions—first, to Clement VIII.; second, to Queen Margaret of Austria; and thirdly, to Henry IV. of France. Having succeeded in all his negotiations to the full satisfaction of his sovereign, he retired to his native place, where his private affairs strongly required his presence. After a short stay at Urbino, he resumed his travels, and came to Rome, where every literary man of repute sought his acquaintance and courted his friendship. He was amongst the first founders of the Academy of Gl'Intrepidi at Ferrara, and took the name of Aggiunto. Whilst in this city he wrote his famous pastoral poem entitled "*Fili di Sciro*," which met with such universal approbation that it was translated many times into English, French, Spanish, and German; and although by far inferior to the Pastor Fido of Guarini, and to Tasso's *Aminta*, yet it ranks immediately after them, and has been highly praised by Marini. His biographer, Guarini, who was continually corresponding with our author, most earnestly urged him not to deprive the literary world of such a beautiful production. He left also many academical discourses, some sonnets, two madrigals, and an eclogue, which were published by Scajoli in his *Parnasso di Poetici Ingegni*. Having been invited to Rome by Cardinal d'Este, to assume the functions of major domo, he was attacked by a violent fever at Fano; and after sixty days of excruciating sufferings, he died at the age of 45, on the 8th of January, 1608.—A. C. M.

BONASONE, GIULIO, a historical painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1498. He studied under Sabbatini, Marc Antonio, Raphael's engraver, teaching him his art. His best work was one representing the souls in purgatory, painted for one of the many churches he decorated.—St. Stefano at Bologna. Giulio engraved many of the works of Michel Angelo, Raffaele, Giulio Romano, Parmegiano, and even some of his own works. Many loving Nativities, and weeping Passions, and pallid, dead Christs, and triumphant St. Georges, and operatic St. Cecilias, the careful eyes of this Bolognese rested on. Many galloping Cleliases, robust Alexanders, and wounded Scipios, slowly grew under his biting and potent steel. His style is not so clear, firm, and masterly as Marc Antonio's, nor his outline so pure; but still his works have a facile elegance about them. He is especially masterly in the management of his masses. He worked his prints entirely with the graver. He executed portraits of Philip II., Cardinal Bembo, and Floris the Flemish painter.—W. T.

BONATI, GIOVANNI, a historical painter, born at Ferrara in 1635, and a pupil of Guercino and Mola; being patronized, when quite a boy, by the childless Cardinal Carlo Pio. He died in 1681, after having ornamented many churches and the gallery of the capitol. He flew at all game—Tasso or the Book of Judges; it was always all one to the eclectic, who treated the bible as a mere playground for fancy; so he painted Rinaldo and Armida, and Sisera and Jael.—W. T.

BONATO, GIUSEPPE ANTONIO, an Italian botanist, lived at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century. His works were published at Padua, and consisted of a

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"Catalogue of the Plants in the Medical Garden at Padua;" "Treatises on Fungi," &c.—J. H. B.

BONAVENTURA, **FREDERIGO**, an Italian philosopher, born at Ancona in 1555; died in 1602. Author of several essays on the tides, weather, winds, and other physical subjects.—J. G.

BONAVENTURE, **GIOVANNI DE FIDENZA**, Saint, designated by the schoolmen and by his order, the Seraphic Doctor, and by the Greeks styled Eustachius and Eutychius. The name under which he is canonized was given him, according to the monkish chroniclers, from the circumstance that, during an illness which befel him in his infancy, the prayers of Francis of Assisi having been invoked on his behalf, the aged monk exclaimed as he saw the child recover, "O buona ventura" (What good fortune)! He was born at Bagnarea in Tuscany, 1221; entered the order of St. Francis, 1243; studied at Paris, it is said, under the English schoolman, Alexander Hales, famous as the Irrefragable Doctor; and after having taken his doctor's degree, in company with Aquinas, in 1255, was chosen public lecturer on the Sentences. The following year, on the demission of John of Parma from the dignity of general of the Franciscans, Bonaventure succeeded him in that office, and avoiding the error of over-rigour into which his predecessor had fallen, not only restored peace among the brethren of St. Francis, but insinuated some reforms into their establishments, at the same time that his erudition and eloquence were employed in the defence of their privileges. For reasons which, if they do not, as Wikes has said, exhibit advantageously his disinterested character, yet do honour to his prudence, he refused in 1265 a nomination of Clement IV. to the see of York; in 1273 was raised to the bishopric of Albano by Gregory X., of whom it is said, had he been so disposed, he might have taken precedence in claiming the honours of the pontificate; and having been decorated with the Roman purple, was sent as legate to the council of Lyons in 1274. In that city, while the council was still sitting, he died in July, 1274. His relics were preserved by the inhabitants until the sixteenth century, when the Huguenots, indignant at the honours which were paid to them, cast them into the Saone. Sixtus IV. canonized him in 1482, and Sixtus V., by a decree of 1587, assigned him the rank of fifth doctor of the church. To both distinctions he was amply entitled, as the greatest of the Franciscans; as the rival in scholastic reputation of the Dominican Aquinas; as the great apologist of celibacy, transubstantiation, and the worship of the Virgin; and still more, as the author of numerous treatises in practical theology, and of many more of an ascetic character, which, abounding in the freaks of an imagination that resorted to mystical lore with the keenest relish, and to mystical invention with a power over the art almost unequalled, are also characterized by a devotional spirit of so much fervour and pathos, that that was felt to be their ruling feature even by the fathers of the Reformation. His collected works were published at Rome, 1588–1596.—J. S., G.

* **BONCOMPAGNI, BALZASARE**, a descendant of the princes of Piombino, and related to Pope Gregory XIII., born at Rome on the 10th of May, 1821. He was privately instructed by the celebrated poet and writer, Santucci; and so rapidly did he advance in his studies, that he was soon known all through Italy as a literary man of great expectation. His works on various branches of literature and science are very numerous. Boncompagni was elected by the present pope to the important and responsible post of librarian and treasurer to the pontifical academy of I Nuovi Lincei, the acts and transactions of which he published in 1851. His great wealth, which he most liberally distributes in charitable and noble deeds, affords him the means of undertaking costly literary works, which have already ranked him amongst the most eminent literati of the present time.—A. C. M.

BONCUORE, **GIOVANNI BATTISTA**, an Italian historical painter, born at Abruzzo in 1645. He became a pupil of Albano, and learned to draw well and spiritedly, though his colour was as heavy as his manner. He upholstered many of the Roman churches, and ceased to disfigure them in 1699.—W. T.

* **BOND, WILLIAM CRANCH**, director of the astronomical observatory of Harvard college, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born at Portland, Maine, 9th September, 1790. He was educated as a watchmaker, and continued in that business for half a century. But he had a taste for the science of astronomy, and established at his residence in Dorsetshire one of the earliest private observatories in America. In 1815 he visited Europe, on a commission from the government of Harvard college, to

examine and make plans of the observatories in England, and to collect information respecting the appointment and furniture of an observatory, which it was then intended to erect at Cambridge. He performed this mission successfully, but, owing to the want of funds, nothing more was done towards carrying out the intention for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1838 Mr. Bond was employed by the government of the United States to conduct a series of astronomical and meteorological observations in connection with Wilkes' exploring expedition. The next year the college engaged him to transfer his whole apparatus to Cambridge, where he was appointed astronomical observer. A mansion-house was fitted up temporarily for the location of the instruments, and measures were taken to obtain the funds requisite for establishing a permanent observatory. In this place a "Gauss" magnetometer was mounted, and a complete series of magnetic observations, according to the system recommended by the Royal Society of London, was commenced in March, 1840, and continued for three years. Then a suitable site near the college being obtained, and the requisite funds procured by subscription, the erection of the building was begun, and a contract was made with Merz and Mahler of Munich, to construct a Fraunhofer equatorial telescope, with an object-glass 15 inches in diameter, and having a focal distance of 22 feet 6 inches, equal in quality to that which the same makers had recently constructed for the imperial observatory at Pulkova. This instrument was received and mounted in June, 1847; and its excellence has been attested by the remarkable series of astronomical discoveries which it has enabled Mr. Bond to make, he being aided in most of them by his son, Mr. George P. Bond, who is attached to the establishment as assistant observer. Immediately after it was erected, it was mounted upon the great nebula of Orion, and that designated as 27 Messier, commonly known as the Dumb-bell Nebula, both of which it clearly resolved, though they had hitherto resisted the highest power of the best instruments; and the former especially, even when viewed in Lord Rosse's magnificent six-foot reflector, had afforded only probable evidence of resolvability. Interesting discoveries were also made by this instrument in the great nebula of Andromeda. A record of the other discoveries and improvements which have been made by the Messrs. Bond at this observatory, would furnish a large portion of the history of the progress of astronomical science for the last ten years. Among them may be specially mentioned the results of the observations made upon the planet Saturn, such as "the discovery of the new inner ring; the singular fact of its transparency; the abnormal divisions and shadings of the rings; the demonstration of their fluid nature, and of the conditions of their equilibrium; the investigation of the unexplained phenomena of the shadows projected upon the ring, and of the curious appearances presented at the time of its disappearance; and lastly, the discovery of the eighth satellite." To these must be added the discovery of the satellite of Neptune, and the consequent determination of the mass of that planet. Seventeen new comets have also been observed by the Messrs. Bond, either for the first time, or independently of the observation in Europe. Under their direction, also, photography has been first successfully applied to observations of the sun, moon, and fixed stars. They have also prepared and published a catalogue of nine thousand stars, forming a complete zone of all stars to the eleventh magnitude inclusive, from the equator to forty minutes of north declination; and they have first accurately determined the distances and angles of position of the stars in the cluster in Hercules, in order to decide satisfactorily the question as to relative change of their position. They have also perfected and brought into very general notice and use "the American method" of recording astronomical observations by the aid of the electric current, by means of an apparatus invented by Mr. Bond, consisting of the electric clock and "the spring-governor," to which a council medal was awarded by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Bond is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, a foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and a member of many other scientific bodies in Europe and America. He is now in feeble health, but is still able to superintend, with much energy and minuteness, the operations of the observatory, with which his name is so closely connected.—F. B.

BONDE, **GUSTAVUS**, count of, a learned Swede, was born at Stockholm in 1682, and died in 1764. He was the descendant of a noble family, and was a senator of Sweden, and for a long

time chancellor of the university of Upsal. He has written various works on theology, physics, and science. Among them is a "Monograph on Fraxinus excelsior."—J. H. B.

BONDI, CLEMENTE, born of a respectable family at Mezzano, a village in the duchy of Parma, in 1742. At the age of eighteen, having completed his studies, he entered the order of the Jesuits, and studied belles-lettres under the celebrated Berlandis. He was afterwards sent to Padua as professor of Italian literature in the college belonging to that company, and there he won the reputation of being an elegant poet and an accomplished orator. His order being suppressed, Bondi wrote an ode on that subject, which is still considered a very fine composition. His poverty compelled him to accept the position of tutor in a nobleman's family, until Count Zinardi di Mantua appointed him his librarian. His fame having reached the ears of Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and the Duchess Beatrice d'Este, he was appointed their librarian, in which capacity he went to Brunn, and finally to Vienna, where he was highly esteemed by the imperial family. Bondi has been often compared with Metastasio, but certainly he does not possess that versatility of genius and that easy versification which are so peculiar to the great dramatic writer, although his language is undoubtedly more correct, and his style more refined and elevated. His translation of the *Æneid* comes next in merit to that of Annibal Caro, and by some is even preferred; but his *Georgics* and *Bucolics* are scarcely worth any notice. His translation in blank verse of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* has been often reprinted; and he has left many original compositions, such as sonnets, epigrams, odes, and idyls. His funeral oration for Leopold II. is considered by Lorenzi, his biographer, a masterpiece of eloquence. He died at Vienna in 1821.—A. C. M.

BONDI, SIMON BEN WOLF, died at Dresden in 1816. He left a learned work, "Or Esther" (the Light of Esther), on the foreign words to be met with in the Talmud, the Targumim (the Chaldee paraphrases), and the Midrashim (the homiletic expositions of scripture) of the Jews, with a valuable introduction.—T. T.

BONDIOLI, PIETRO ANTONIO, an Italian physician, born in Corfu in the year 1765. He studied at Padua, and before he had completed his course, he had already presented three memoirs to the academy, "On the use of Friction in Medicine;" "On Electricity as a Remedy in certain Maladies;" and "On Sound," with a new theory founded on the structure of the brain. He took his degree on the 1st July, 1781, and then practised medicine, first in Venice, and afterwards in Constantinople, to which city he accompanied the Venetian ambassador. On his return from the East, Bondioli visited Paris, and afterwards became attached to the army of Italy, until in 1803 he was appointed professor of materia medica in the university of Bologna, to which he added in 1806 that of clinical medicine at Padua. He died at Bologna in 1808.—W. S. D.

BONDT, NICOLAS, a Dutch naturalist of the eighteenth century, has written works on the value of botanical labour, and on the bark of *Geoffrya Surinamensis*. These works were published at Leyden and Amsterdam from 1788 to 1794.—J. H. B.

BONDT, NICOLAS, a Dutch litterateur and philologist, born at Voorburg in 1732; died in 1792. Author of a "History of the United Provinces," Utrecht, 1756; a very careful edition of the *Lectiones Variæ* of Vincent Contarini, *ibid.*, 1754.—J. G.

BONE, HENRY, the first and foremost of the English enamellists, was born at Truro, 1755. The fact of his being a Cornish man led a mind with a natural tendency to design, to a sort of mineral art, such as the men of Limoges since practised. Elsewhere he might have grown up merely a miniature painter; here, surrounded by china and clay, he began to think of porcelain, and, unable to become a more ambitious artist, entered into the employment of a manufacturer of china at Plymouth; and from the sea-washed town removed to Bristol, acquiring there a reputation for his delicate skill in drawing landscapes and groups, guelder roses and ripe apples, lilac bloom and snowdrops, and all those pleasant floral chains and garlandings that ring round our ewers or trim our fruit plates, and delight us by their brilliant durability. He also studied the chemistry of his art, and learned to bake these brittle treasures and render them imperishable by heat, turning the destroyer fire into the preserver of art. In 1778 he removed to the larger field of London, and began to paint ladies' locketts, patch-boxes, and water-colour miniatures. But amidst all these mere bread-and-cheese labours to keep the catiff wolf from

the door, he did not neglect his new art of enamelling, but arrived at softer, deeper, and more lustrous colours, and at more certain and reliable firing. In 1796 he began to get famous; his very first picture, enamelled after the Sleeping Girl of Reynolds, was a great success, and his portrait of the earl of Eglinton was purchased by the prince of Wales. But while these efforts were rewarded, his real masterpieces remained neglected and unsold. These were a brilliant set of enamels of the great poets, warriors, and statesmen, from Queen Elizabeth to Charles I.—taken and reduced from often unique pictures lent from royal and noble galleries. There was the pure brave Sidney; the unhappy platonic Spenser; the demigod Shakspeare; the chivalrous Raleigh; the noble gemini Beaumont and Fletcher; "rare Ben Jonson;" the quarrelsome Inigo Jones. All these treasures the guarded fire of Bone's studio had rendered enchanted, and all but imperishable. The soul's caskets of these men could not be lost to us, as those of Homer and David and Mahomet had been. This great collection, valued at ten thousand pounds, the niggard nation would not buy even at four thousand (they had been better to it than crown jewels); and at the artist's death in 1834 they were scattered over England, realizing the poor sum of two thousand guineas—(will the Finlayes' collection be dispersed and regretted in the same way?) Bone was admitted to the empty honour of membership in the Royal Academy, where merit is not always very rapturously received; and he was chosen enamel painter to George IV., a monarch whose idea of painting was drawn chiefly from the colouring applied to the cheeks of brazen and infamous women, with heads of wood and hearts of stone. He filled the same position to George III. and William IV. He died in 1831. His first success was an enamel portrait of his wife, exhibited in 1780, with an original picture of a Muse and a Cupid. The Elizabethan collection consisted of eighty-five portraits.—W. T.

BONELLI, BENEDETTO, an Italian Franciscan, born at Cavalese, near Trento, in 1704; author of some polemical publications, and of a work, interesting for its notices of historical matters connected with his native district, entitled "Dissertazione intorno alla santità e martirio del B. Adalpreto o Albreto, vescovo di Trento," 1755.—J. S. G.

BONELLI, FRANCESCO ANDREA, an Italian zoologist of the present century, born at Cuneo in Piedmont in the year 1784. His taste for natural history was early developed, and when only twenty he had already formed an extensive collection of the mammalia, birds, and insects of Sardinia. In 1809, when only twenty-five, he replaced Professor Giorno in the Academy of Sciences of Turin, and was appointed professor of natural history in the university of that city. To these offices he added that of director of the museum, and retained this honourable position until his death, which took place at Turin on the 19th November, 1830. Of his writings, which are not numerous, the most important are his "Specimen Faunæ Subalpinae," published in 1807, and his "Observations Entomologiques sur le genre carabus," which appeared in 1809 in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Turin*.—W. S. D.

BONELLI, GEORGE, an Italian physician and botanist, lived during the second half of the eighteenth century. He was professor of medicine at Rome, and cultivated botany more particularly. His works are—"Hortus Romanus juxta systema Tournefortianum paulo strictius distributus," 1772-1784; and a "Treatise on Castor Oil."—J. H. B.

BONER, ULRICH, a German poet of the fourteenth century, was a Dominican friar at Berne. He is the author of a collection of fables entitled "Der Edelstein," which was first published at Bamberg, 1461. Of this edition only one copy is known to exist (in the library of Wolfenbüttel). The best editions are by Eschenburg, Berlin, 1810, and by G. F. Benecke, Berlin, 1816.—K. E.

BONFADIO, JACOPO, born at Gazzano, a small village in the diocese of Brescia, at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He studied first at Verona, then at Padua. His ambitious views brought him to Rome, where he became private secretary to Cardinal Merinos, then archbishop of Bari. At the death of his patron, which happened in 1535, Bonfadio was obliged to accept the offers of Cardinal Ghinucci, who appointed him his secretary; but finding his new master's temper and disposition quite incompatible with his own, he quitted Rome and travelled through Italy, visiting Naples, Florence, Ferrara, and Padua, in which

city he resided for four years. In the year 1545 the republic of Genoa offered him the professorship of philosophy, and intrusted him, at the same time, with the task of continuing the history by Uberto Foglietta. Accused of a horrible crime, and tried before the courts of Genoa, he was found guilty, and condemned to be burned alive; but his sentence was commuted, and he was beheaded, and his body consumed by fire. Mazzuchelli, who wrote his life, and Bocalini, are of opinion that he was innocent, and that his death was a private vengeance for having too sarcastically spoken against some very powerful Genoese families. However, Manuzio, his contemporary, and Tiraboschi, seem disposed to believe that he was really guilty of the imputed crime, and that his condemnation was but too well deserved. His works, both in verse and in prose, are remarkable for their elegant simplicity and purity of language. It is to be regretted that such a man, in the prime of life, should have met with such an untimely and unhappy fate. His lyric poetry is highly praised by Crescimbeni, and his letters are cited as models of the epistolary style. He has left a classic translation of Cicero's *Oratio pro Milone*, and the *Annales Genovenses*, from 1528 to 1550, in which year, on the 19th of July, he so tragically terminated his mortal career.—A. C. M.

BONFANTE, ANGELO MATTEO, an Italian poet, philosopher, and botanist, born at Palermo; died in 1676. Author of "*Vocabularium Botanicum*," Italian synonyms, &c.—J. G.

BONFANTI, surnamed **IL TORRICELLA**, He was born at Ferrara (uncertain date), and spent his life chiefly in painting frescos in the churches and monasteries, with some taste and pains, and no doubt much quiet self-satisfying enjoyment. His best pictures were a "Purification," a "Holy Family," and a "Christ disputing with the Doctors."—W. T.

BONFIGLIO, BENEDETTO, born at Perugia, where he flourished as a painter about 1505, surpassed only by his great contemporary Perugino. His "Adoration of the Magi" and "Annunciation" are still preserved. He never reached the purity and repose of Raphael's master, his fine drawing, nor his saintly quietude and purity of colour.—W. T.

BONFINI, ANTONIO, an Italian historian, translator, and philologist, born at Ascoli in 1427; died in 1502. Author of a work on Hungarian history, distinguished by its lucid arrangement of matter, and elegance of style.—J. G.

BONFOS or BONAPOS, RABBI MENACHEM BEN ABRAHAM, of Perpignan, wrote "Michlal Yophi" (the Perfection of Beauty), an explanation in Hebrew of the scientific terms employed in logic, ethics, physics, and in the versions of Aristotle's philosophical writings. It was printed at Saloniki in 1567, and at Berlin in 1798, with a Hebrew commentary.—T. T.

BONFRERE (in Latin **BONFRERIUS**), **JACQUES**, a Flemish jesuit, celebrated as a Hebraist, was born in 1573 at Dinant in the territory of Liege. He left some valuable commentaries on the Old Testament, and an *Onomasticon*, or account of places in Palestine, from Eusebius and Jerome. A complete edition of his works appeared in 1736. Died at Tournay in 1643.

BONGARD, H. GUSTAV, a Russian botanist of the present century. He has given a sketch of the botanical works undertaken in Russia, from the time of Peter the Great to the present epoch; also descriptions of new plants. Along with Karl Auton Meyer, he has published a supplement to the *Flora Altaica*. These works have been published at St. Petersburg from 1834 to 1841.—J. H. B.

BONGARS, JACQUES, a learned Calvinistic critic, born at Orleans in 1546; died at Paris in 1612. He was employed by Henry IV., during a period of thirty years, in several important negotiations. Bongars is celebrated for the spirited reply he made to the bull of Sixtus V. in 1585, fulminated against the king of Navarre, and the prince of Condé. Author of a compilation of Hungarian history.—J. G.

BONGIOVANNI (in Latin **BONJOHANNES**), **ANTONIO**, a learned Italian, born at Perrarolo in 1712. He drew up a catalogue of the library of St. Marc at Venice, published a Greek scholia on Homer, &c. Died towards the end of the century.—J. G.

BONGO or BONGES, PIETRO, a learned Italian, born at Bergamo; died in 1601. Celebrated for his acquaintance with the ancient languages, mathematics, music, and the occult sciences. Author of "*De mystica numerorum significatione*," Bergamo, 1583, 8vo, &c.—J. G.

BONI, GIACOMO, born at Bologna in 1688, and finally a pupil and assistant of Marc Antonio Franceschini and Carlo

Gignani; the latter he specially imitated in his frescos in the saloon of the Salazzo Pallavicini. He died in 1766, leaving behind him an infant Jupiter and a wonderful ceiling at St. Remo.—W. T.

BONI, MAURO, an Italian archaeologist and bibliographer, born in 1746; died in 1817. He commenced his studies with the jesuits at Cremona; afterwards studied theology at Rome; then became professor of rhetoric in a college in Germany; afterwards professor of literature at Cremona, and subsequently vice-rector of the college of Bergamo. He corresponded with Morelli, Lanzi, Andres, Tiraboschi, &c. While tutor to Prince Giustiniani at Venice, he collected several precious documents relating to Venetian history. He wrote several learned critical works.—J. G.

BONICHI, BINDO, an Italian poet; died in 1337. He was of a noble family of Sienna, where he filled high official functions. He is quoted as one of the poets contemporary with Petrarch, whose poetry he seems to have imitated. Sighs, tears, &c., offered up at the shrine of some unknown fair one, constitute the staple of his poetic effusions.—J. G.

BONIFACCIO, FRANCESCO, a painter born at Viterbo in 1637. He was a scholar of Pietro da Cortona with Ciro Ferri and Romanelli. He was a painter of history and religion, and died in 1700, leaving in the Palazzo Braschi (perhaps there still, just where he hung it) a fine picture of the adulteress before Christ.—W. T.

BONIFACE, the apostle of Germany. His original name was Winfred, and he was born at Credeantun (now Crediton) in Devonshire, of a noble family, about the year 680. His education commenced in the monastery of Exeanceastre or Exeter, under Abbot Wolfhard, and was continued in that of Nutscele, near Southampton, under Abbot Winberet. It had been his earliest wish to dedicate himself to the service of God, and he soon distinguished himself by the zeal with which he prosecuted his studies, and by his sincere and earnest piety. When thirty years of age he took priest's orders; his reputation rose as a preacher; and the extent of his influence was proved, by his being chosen by the bishops of the kingdom of the West Saxons to explain to Beretwald, archbishop of Canterbury, the circumstances under which a synod had been held by them. Gradually, however, he formed a resolution, to the carrying out of which he devoted the rest of his life. He had heard of the miserable condition of some of the German tribes, and of the paganism which still prevailed amongst them; and he determined at all hazards to go and preach the gospel among them. In the year 716 he proceeded, with two or three companions, to Lundenwie (now London), and embarking thence, he landed at Dorstadt, in the Frisian territory. A war which he found raging there, frustrated his plans for the time, and he returned to England. But his purpose remained unshaken; the abbacy of Nutscele, which was now offered to him, was declined by him; and two years later he again set out, going this time by way of France and Rome. He took with him letters commendatory from the bishop of Winchester to the pope, to whom he thenceforward became entirely subservient. Gregory II., who at that time occupied the papal chair, gave him a commission to examine into the state of Germany, and after some stay at the Lombard court, he entered upon his missionary labours in Thuringia and Friesland. His boldness in denouncing the idolatries he encountered won him great fame. He fearlessly cut down everywhere the sacred trees; tradition tells how at a place called Eichsfeldt (Oakfield), a local god named Stoffo fled at his exorcism into a cave, which still bears the name of Stufensloch or Stoffo's hole; other places witnessed the same daring zeal; the pagans were overawed; and thousands received christian baptism. He became marked out as the apostle of the Germans; numbers of missionaries came over from England to assist him; and while on another visit to Rome to give an account of his success, in 723, he was consecrated bishop by Pope Gregory, who gave him (or, as some say, confirmed to him) the name Boniface (Doer of good), by which posterity has known him. He then returned to fresh efforts and fresh successes in his self-denying work. In 742 he presided as apostolic legate at a council of twelve bishops, which was held at Augsburg; and four years later he succeeded his former superior, Willibrod, as archbishop of Mentz (Mayence). In 752 he crowned Pepin king of France at Soissons, Pepin having desired that the prelate of the greatest sanctity that could be found might perform the ceremony.—(Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, chap. xlix.) The death

of Boniface was worthy of so devoted a life. He had once more visited Frisia, and having again baptized many converts to the christian faith, had appointed a day for their confirmation. When the day came, however, the heathen surrounded his encampment on the banks of the river Bordue, with the evident purpose of attacking it. His attendants wished to defend themselves, but this he would not allow. "Let them not," he said, "fear those who may kill the body, but cannot touch the soul. Let them pass with boldness the narrow strait of death, that they might reign with Christ for ever." As the pagans drew near, he fell upon his knees, and placed a copy of the holy gospels on his head. He then commended his soul to God, and in this attitude awaited the blows of his murderers, who quickly dispatched him. Thus nobly died this great missionary, on the 5th of June, 755. He was afterwards canonized at Rome, and the day of his martyrdom is still marked in the English calendar, though not observed as a saint's day by the English church. His life was written by several of his contemporaries, especially by his nephew Willibald, bishop of Aichstadt.—(See also *Cuve, Dupin, Fleury*, and a *Life of S. Boniface*, by the Rev. George W. Cox, London, 1858.) His epistles were published at Mentz in 1605, by Ferarius, and again reprinted in 1629. Two of them are quoted by William of Malmesbury, in his *History of the Kingdom of the Mercians*—one addressed to King Ethelbald, and the other to Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury. They refer to scandals both among the laity and clergy, and were not, the historian intimates, without effect.—R. S. O.

BONIFACE, a Roman general of the fifth century, by birth a Thracian, was governor of Africa under Honorius, and became the chief councillor of the Empress Placidia. Driven from the court by intrigues, he sought to avenge himself by inviting the Vandals into Spain. Subsequently recovering the favour and confidence of the empress, he was employed against Ætius, by whom he was killed in single combat.—W. B.

BONIFACE. The name borne by several popes:—

BONIFACE I., a Roman, was canonically elected, after the death of Zosimus, in December, 418. But the archdeacon, Eulalius, was set up by a faction among the clergy and people, and took possession of the Lateran church. Symmachus, the prefect of Rome, favoured Eulalius, and the emperor, Honorius, was at first induced by his letters to do the same; but having afterwards received a petition from those who had participated in the election of Boniface, he summoned a council to Ravenna to decide the matter, and meantime ordered that neither party should enter Rome. Eulalius, however, disobeyed this order; upon which he was expelled by order of the emperor, and the election of Boniface was confirmed. The Pelagian controversy was raging at this time, and Boniface sent a request to St. Augustine, through his friend, Alypius, that he would write against the Pelagians. St. Augustine did so, and addressed his work to Boniface. This pope strenuously maintained and extended the authority of the Roman see both in Gaul and in the East. He died at a great age in the year 422.

BONIFACE II., a Roman by birth, but of Gothic parentage, succeeded Felix III. in 529. An antipope was set up in the person of Dioscorus, who, however, died at the end of a month; in spite of which, Boniface anathematized his memory. St. Benedict, the patriarch of the western monks, founded at this time the great monastery of Monte Cassino. By an illegal stretch of power, Boniface named his own successor, Vigilius a deacon; but the act having been condemned by a council, he appears to have seen his error, and to have cancelled the nomination, which certainly was not acted upon. He died in December, 531.

BONIFACE III., a Roman, was elected in February, 606, and occupied the papal chair only nine months. Having been sent as nuncio to Constantinople, he ingratiated himself while there with the Emperor Phocas, from whom, after his election, he obtained a formal acknowledgment of the primacy of the Roman see, in opposition to the pretensions of the patriarch of Constantinople. He assembled a council in St. Peter's, by which it was enacted—that in the lifetime of the pope, or any other bishop, it should not be lawful even to speak of a successor. He died in November, 606.

BONIFACE IV. was elected in September, 607, after the see had been vacant for ten months. He was a native of Valeria, in the country of the Marsi. Having obtained permission from the Emperor Phocas to convert the Pantheon into a christian church, he dedicated it in honour of the Blessed Virgin and

all the martyrs, the title it still bears. This dedication gave rise to the festival of All-saints on the first of November. In 610 Mellitus, archbishop of Canterbury, came to Rome, and assisted at a council held by the pope, the decrees of which he took back with him to England, together with letters from Boniface to the clergy, and to King Ethelbert. The pope turned his house into a monastery, which he richly endowed. He died in May, 614, and was canonized after his death.

BONIFACE V., a Neapolitan, succeeded Deusdedit in December, 617. Hearing of the inclination of Edwin, king of Northumbria, to embrace christianity, he wrote earnestly exhorting him to embrace the true religion, and pointing out for his imitation the example of all the other princes. He wrote also to Edwin's queen, Ethelburga, who was already a christian, urging her to pray and labour for the conversion of her husband. He died in October, 625.

BONIFACE VI., a Roman, was elected after the death of Formosus, in April, 896, but died fifteen days afterwards.

BONIFACE VII. Benedict VI. having been imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, Franconi, a Roman, deacon of the Roman church, was elected in his place in 974, and took the name of Boniface VII. Shortly afterwards, Benedict having in the meantime been put to death in prison, Franconi was expelled from Rome, and fled to Constantinople. He died in 985.

BONIFACE VIII. (Cardinal Benedict Gaetani), a native of Anagni, was elected in December, 1294, on the resignation of Celestine V. He was well versed in the civil and canon law, and had been employed many years in conducting the political and diplomatic affairs of the holy see. Fearing that the party which did not recognize the legality of the abdication of his predecessor, might, if they got him into their hands, use him as an instrument for creating a disturbance, he caused Celestine to be confined in the fortress of Fumona, where, being ill treated by his guards, he died in 1296. Boniface possessed the qualities rather of a temporal sovereign than of a prince of the church. His pride and ambition led him to aim at the extension of the papal power in temporal matters, to a point far beyond what even Gregory VII. or Innocent III. had attempted; and, when he met with opposition, he recklessly employed against his adversaries the whole armory of ecclesiastical censures, in such a manner as to bring both himself and them into contempt. He is made the subject of a withering invective in the nineteenth canto of Dante's *Inferno*, although there seems reason to believe, that the particular crime, simony, there ascribed to him, cannot justly be laid to his charge. He attempted, but vainly, to weaken the hold of the house of Aragon upon Sicily. In 1297 a rupture occurred between him and the powerful family of the Colonnas. He excommunicated the whole family, including two cardinals, and having taken Palestrina, one of their strongholds, he caused the town to be demolished, and another to be built in its stead on a different site. But his pontificate is rendered chiefly remarkable by the long struggle between him and Philip the Fair, king of France. There were grave faults on both sides. Philip, by his unjust exactions and illegal exercises of power in the affairs of the French church, had furnished the pope, to whom many of the French clergy appealed, with a reasonable ground for interference. By the bull, *Clericis laicos*, published in 1296, Boniface attempted to put a stop to these exactions, and again by the bull, *Ausculta fili*, published in 1298. But as Philip refused or delayed to make reparation, the pope summoned all the heads of the French clergy to a council, to be held in Italy, to consult on the affairs of the French church. Philip forbade any of his subjects to leave the kingdom without his permission. The council was, nevertheless, opened in 1302, and well attended by the French prelates, and one result of its deliberations, was the celebrated bull, *Unam sanctam*, in which the absolute superiority of the spiritual over the temporal power is asserted in the strongest terms. Boniface, however, in the course of the quarrel, put forward pretensions which were evidently extravagant. He interfered in the civil administration of France to such a degree, that nearly the whole nation turned against him. At an assembly of prelates and barons held at Paris in 1303, Boniface was declared to be guilty of heresy and simony, and an appeal was made from his judgment to that of a future general council. The pope, in return, prepared to fulminate an excommunication against Philip and his adherents, and to lay France under an interdict. But before these bulls could be expedited, Boniface was seized at Anagni by a party of

Ghibellines, headed by William of Nogaret, an agent of the king of France, and Sciarra Colonna. The aged pope behaved with great intrepidity, and was subjected to gross indignities during three days by his captors, especially Colonna. At length the people of Anagni rose in a body and rescued him. Boniface went up to Rome, but his proud spirit could not recover the shock which the outrages and insults heaped upon him had occasioned, and he died at Rome soon afterwards in October, 1303.

BONIFACE IX. (Cardinal Pietro Tomacelli of Naples), was elected during the schism by the cardinals of the Roman obedience on the death of Urban VI. in 1389. He openly testified the exultation which he felt at his election. He was the youngest on the list of cardinals, and though a fluent speaker, could neither write nor chant, and was wholly ignorant of the mode of conducting ecclesiastical affairs. During the whole term of his pontificate, which extended over fifteen years, his efforts were unceasingly directed to the task of extending, by fair means or foul, the Roman obedience, and reducing the power of the French antipopes, his rivals, to the narrowest limits. In the first year of his pontificate, he resorted to the most terrible ecclesiastical censures against the antipope; but Clement retaliated with equal vigour, and the combatants thenceforward seem to have laid aside these ineffectual weapons. Boniface in vain endeavoured to induce the king of France to withdraw his support from the antipope, and transfer it to himself. In 1392, and again in 1394, he sent envoys to Charles VI. for this purpose, but without success. In the last-named year, Benoit XIII. was elected in succession to Clement by the cardinals at Avignon. Disgusted by his duplicity, the French prelates and doctors, at a council held at Paris in 1398, solemnly renounced his obedience, but without recognizing the claims of Boniface. Castile also, in the same year, withdrew its obedience from Benoit. It seems probable, that had the conduct of Boniface been different, the schism might now have been terminated. But his open practice of simony, in its most gross and shameless forms, must have indisposed those princes who had not previously acknowledged him, to admit his claims now for the first time. He is said to have sold the same benefice to several persons on the same day, offering it to each as vacant. This may perhaps explain why the king of France in 1403 restored his obedience to Benoit. England, however, steadily adhered to Boniface, whose claims were ably vindicated in 1399 by the university of Oxford. Germany, also, after the deposition of the Emperor Wenceslaus, and the election of Robert of Bavaria, remained in the Roman obedience. Naples, under King Ladislaus, did the same. Boniface first instituted, in 1399, the annates, or first fruits, by which the first year's revenue of every benefice to which a new incumbent had been appointed, was reserved to the Roman see. In 1404 Benoit sent envoys to Boniface to propose a compromise. The pope gave them a hearing, but insisted that he was the true pope, and his rival an antipope. The envoys retorted that Benoit was at least not simoniacal. The excitement produced by this interview aggravated a dangerous malady from which the pope was suffering, and he took to his bed and died shortly after, in October, 1404.—T. A.

BONIFACIO, BALDASSARE, nephew of Giovanni, was born at Crema about the year 1584. He studied at Pavia, and obtained the degree of doctor of laws in his 19th year. Soon after he went to Germany as secretary to the papal nuncio, John Porzio, and was intrusted with many diplomatic negotiations. Having returned to Italy, he went to Rome, where he entered the church, and was raised to the dignity of archpriest at Rovigo. The university of Padua offered him the professorship of belles-lettres, which he refused, preferring to devote the whole of his time to the cultivation of his own mind. On the following year, however, he yielded to the intreaties of the senate of Venice, which had elected him professor of civil law in the college of the nobles. Pope Urban VIII. had appointed him bishop in the island of Candia, which dignity he did not fill, on account of his unsurmountable aversion to sea voyages, and therefore he preferred the archdeaconry of Treviso, in which city he was the vicar-general under four successive bishops. In 1637 he was called upon by the senate to take the supreme direction of a new college founded at Padua, of which he was the first rector; and finally in 1653 he was created bishop of Capo d'Istria, which see he administered for six years. His works are numerous, but of little interest, except in a historical point of view, being good specimens of the wretched style which prevailed in his time. He published a

tragedy, "Amata," which Crescimbeni considers the best of that age; and has left many other historical, juridical, and poetical productions, the most part in Latin, enumerated at length by David Clement in his *Bibliothèque Curieuse*. Died in 1659.—A. C. M.

BONIFACIO, GIOVANNI, born of a noble family at Rovigo on the 6th of September, 1547. Having completed his university career at Padua, he studied law for five years, at the end of which period he obtained the degree of LL.D. He continued, however, to cultivate belles-lettres, and particularly poetry. Having married a lady from Treviso, he fixed his residence in that city, and wrote its history. He was appointed to the dignity of assessor in many cities in the Venetian territory; and finally, in 1624, his health requiring some rest, he gave up all his occupations, and retired to his native place. He has left many works, both in Latin and Italian, some very good fables, lectures, orations, and a treatise on jurisdiction, entitled "De Furtis." His most remarkable production is the "History of Treviso," in twelve books. He died on the 23rd of June, 1635.—A. C. M.

BONIFACIO, surnamed **IL VENEZIANO**, was born at Venice in 1491, and was a pupil of the elder Palma, and perhaps a student of Titian. His style partook of both manners. His colour is "suave," says Pilkington, using one of his rarest subtleties of phrase, and his compositions abundant and ingenious. "Christ driving the Cheating Tradesmen out of the Temple," was one of his best works; but most of the Venetian churches and sea-girt palaces were adorned by his grand pencil. His "Baptism of Christ," "Sacrifice of Abraham," and "Michael driving out the Evil Spirit," were his choicest marvels. He died in 1553.—W. T.

BONINGTON, RICHARD PARKES, a landscape painter, son of a drawingmaster, and born at Arnold, near Nottingham, in 1801. Born thus under canvass, he precociously began to sketch almost before he could speak; while still a child he even began to design, which is to drawing what writing is to learning spelling. At seven he drew and sketched with accuracy and taste, guided by his delighted father, who turned him into the fields, as other children are turned into a school-room. Of what is usually called education, and which is often no more fitting to genius than train oil to a canary bird, Bonington had his reasonable modicum. In his thirteenth year a strange Danish thirst for the sea came on the boy, and the green trees of Nottingham grew as hateful to him as London's grey pavements would be to an Arab. He painted the sea before he knew it; he longed to paint it with the fresh salt spray blowing in his face. At home he had no thwarting, no extra stiles put up to make life's road rougher than it need be. At fifteen his father took him son to Paris, and at the Louvre he astonished the quick Gauls by his landscape copies from Poussin and Berghem. At sixteen his works were the admiration of the school, but he would not obey rules. He left the academy as soon as he could draw the living model. The rapid sale of his works kept him too long in Paris. He became a student of the Institute, and drew sometimes in Gros' atelier, poor, wind-bag manufactory that it was. Bonington loved river banks and bold sea-shores, where land and sky, cloud and water met. The motion of ships moved him. He portrays fish-markets, and fish with white bellies and green backs quivering on brown and yellow sand. He liked to see the net drawn, and the fish laid in lines on the pebbly water-mark. His second drawing of a marine subject obtained for the clever, unsettled, striving boy a gold medal, at the same time that Sir Thomas got his red ribbon, and Constable and Fielding their golden honours. Then he rose and went to Italy, setting up his easel at Venice, taking short-hand sketches of a city, which he said naively, "seems just going off to sea." His "Ducal Palace" was exhibited at the British gallery, and surprised everybody. "It is," said a connoisseur, "a grand Canaletto-sort of thing, and is as beautiful as sunshine, and as real as Whitehall." Allan Cunningham thought it too much like a surveyor's literalism; but the "Ducal Palace" picture, he says, was true, yet more poetical than Canaletto. Bonington's great fault was imitation, and borrowing other people's spectacles. Like Gainsborough, he was fond of figures, and judicious in their use. In his gardens he had ladies playing on the lute, or listening to night winds, pleasanter than the song of all the birds of day. He had fishermen in barges, and pinnaces full of Fiammettas; but imitate or not, rough English shore or shaven Italian garden, true to his nation, his colouring was always beautiful and poetical. His great ideal was an eclectic one—to combine Dutch fidelity, Roman

science, English sense, and Venetian vigour. Much to Fuseli's horror, he had even selected a series of mediæval subjects, on which to make the experiment. He tried the manner of every school, but his "Henry the Third of France" the academy hung out of sight, much to the disgust of all but a clique. This picture was correct, skilful, and harmonious; but to be young and successful is always a sin in the eyes of our privileged body of worn-out old men. His mind teemed with projects; his conception was rapid, his execution rapid; but death took the brush out of his hand, and pointed to the inevitable grave. Every one saw he was branded for death; but still he rose early and studied late, and fame went on increasing like the school-boy's snow globe. The French watched his progress with pride, for he was their adopted son, and they are quick and generous of feeling. Gros, who for some unknown reason had shut his studio against him, now declared it a proud honour to have such a pupil. In 1827 he went to Paris, having, with his usual shyness, refused an introduction to Lawrence till he was better known. The almost numberless orders he received excited an overwrought brain; he fell away, and a quick and overmastering consumption swept him into the grave. He had just strength to reach London, where he died in his twenty-seventh year. Lawrence was at his funeral—a sad introduction. The artist was tall and well-made. "His face," says a French writer, "was truly English, and we loved him for his melancholy air, which became him more than smiles." Carpenter engraved twenty-six of his paintings, which are now scarce. His works are distinguished by great picturesque beauty, good colour, and a singular grace of execution. His handling was delicate and true; his tone of colour, clear and harmonious. "He wants," says Cunningham, "vigour and breadth; his copies are sometimes too bold and literal; his poetic scenes, too slight and flimsy. He had not the strength of Gainsborough, but much of his grace and art." It was his dream to have gained a competency by painting commissions, and then to have dedicated his time to an epical series of historical compositions. Who can say whether this wonderful boy might not have grown up a worn-out reproducer of dead shadows, a conventional Master Betty of art, a phenomenon run to seed, a colt run too early, and broken-kneed before its full strength had come? Taking him to France while still a suckling, to be overpowered by the visions of past greatness, was a cruel mistake; but then poor Bonington never had stamina enough for an original genius; he was a precocious, consumptive lad. Had God willed him to have improved English art, he would have lived.—W. T.

BONINI, GIROLAMO, a native of Ancona, lived about 1600, pupil of the weak but graceful Albano, whom he assisted in the Sala Farnese, and in many of the Bolognese palaces.—W. T.

BONISOLI, AGOSTINO, a historical painter of Cremona, and pupil of Tortioli. Diligent study of Veronese's works made him a reasonable painter. Died in 1700.—W. T.

BONITO, GIUSEPPE, a Neapolitan portrait and historical painter, born in 1705, and died in 1789. He was a pupil of Solimena, and became painter to the king of Naples.—W. T.

BONJOUR, CASIMIR, born in 1795 at Clermont. Some thirty years have elapsed since the amiable librarian of the Bibliothèque St. Genevieve, gave the last of that agreeable series of comedies which will insure for his name a respectable place in the brilliant list of French dramatic writers. His works possess the distinguishing merit of high moral aims, treated with easy and pleasant familiarity.—J. F. C.

BONNAIRE, LOUIS DE, a voluminous French theological writer, a priest of the congregation of the Oratory, born at Ramerup-sur-Aube about 1680; died at Paris in 1752. He wrote "Parallele de la morale des jesuites et de celle des païens," 1726; "L'esprit des lois quinquiescencé," 1751; "Religion Chretienne meditée dans le veritable esprit de ses maximes," 1745-1763; and "Les Leçons de la sagesse," 1737-1744.

BONNAL, FRANÇOIS DE, a French prelate, born at the manor-house of Bonnal, near Agen, in 1734. In 1758 he was raised to the see of Clermont, and in that year was present at the general assembly of the clergy of France. In 1789 he was deputed to the states-general, and protested against the limitations of the power of the clergy proposed by the popular leaders. In 1791 he refused to sign the *constitution civile*, and exerted himself so zealously to increase the number of recusants that he was denounced to the assembly, and obliged to retire to Holland. He died in 1800.—J. S., G.

BONNAR, WILLIAM, R.S.A., a portrait and historical painter of moderate calibre, born at Edinburgh; died in 1853. He was the son of a house-painter, and was, when young, apprenticed to the rose-garland decorative branch of art. His picture of "the Tinkers," exhibited in Waterloo Place in 1824, established his fame; and on the formation of the Royal Scottish Academy he was elected an academican. Many of his pictures have been engraved.—W. T.

BONNARD, BERNARD DE, a poet, born at Semar in 1744; died in 1784. He first went to the bar, which he subsequently renounced for the profession of arms. In 1770 he was appointed tutor to the son of the duke of Orleans, in which office he was succeeded by madame de Genlis. His poems, with a biographical notice, have been published at Paris, 1791, 8vo.—J. G.

BONNARD, JEAN LOUIS, a French missionary and martyr, born at Saint-Christophe in Jarret in 1824; executed in Cochinchina in 1852. He arrived in that country in 1850, set himself to acquire the Annamite language, and had made some progress in his missionary labours, when he was denounced to one of the mandarins, and condemned to death.—J. S., G.

BONNARD, ROBERT ALEXANDRE DE, a French geologist, the son of the poet, Bernard de Bonnard, was born in Paris on the 8th October, 1781, and became inspector of mines. He has devoted himself especially to the investigation of the geognostic questions connected with mining, as is shown by the titles of his principal writings—namely, "Aperçu des terrains houilliers du nord de la France," and "Essai Géognostiques sur l'Erzgebirge." He has also written several memoirs on mining and metallurgical processes.—W. S. D.

BONNATERRE, JOSEPH P., a French abbé and naturalist, born at Saint-Seniez in 1747 or 1752, was one of the authors of the zoological portion of the great Encyclopédie Méthodique. The portions written by Bonnaterre include the "Natural History of Fishes and Cetacea," and the *Tableau Encyclopédique et Méthodique* of the "Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, and Cetacea." His other writings consist of a "Flora d'Aveyron," a notice of a wild boy found in that district, and a "Recueil de Médecine Vétérinaire," published at Toulouse in 1805. At the outbreak of the French revolution the abbé Bonnaterre retired to his native district; he died at Rhodéz on the 26th September, 1804.—W. S. D.

BONNAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French jesuit, grand vicar of Lyons, born in America in 1740. He published during the ten years preceding the Revolution, several works on politico-ecclesiastical questions, which brought him into celebrity as a vigorous writer and zealous churchman. His last publication, however,—"A Defence of the Rights of the Church against the Spoliatory Measures of the National Assembly"—attracted to him the undesirable notice of the revolutionary party, by whom he was shut up in one of the Carmelite convents of Paris, and in September, 1792, massacred along with other prisoners.—J. S., G.

* BONNECHOSE, FRANÇOIS PAUL EMILE, born at Leyerdorp in Holland in 1801, of French parents. He first entered the army, which he quitted in 1830 for the sake of devoting himself to literary pursuits. Having written a tragedy, "Rosemonde," which succeeded, and a poem which was crowned by the French Academy, he turned his attention to history, and has given to the world a history of France, a sacred history, and a history of "The Four Conquests of England," in which he fairly and impartially renders justice to the great characteristic qualities of the British people.—J. F. C.

BONNECORSE, BALTHAZAR DE, born at Marseilles, and died in 1706. Wrote poems, the name of one of which, "La Montre d'Amour," was found jingling in a passage of Boileau's *Lutrin*. Balthazar's wrath was roused, and he wrote the "Lutrigot," a parody of the *Lutrin*, in ten cantos. Bonnecourse also published Latin verses.—J. A., D.

BONNEFONS, AMABLE, a French jesuit, born at Riom in Auvergne in 1600; died at Paris in 1653. He devoted himself to charitable instruction, and left a number of devotional treatises, particularly "Les Douze Portes de la bienheureuse éternité, et les clefs qui les ouvrent," 1644.

BONNEFONS or BONEFONS, JEAN, an amatory poet, born at Clermont in Auvergne in 1554; died in 1614. He studied law, and followed the profession of an advocate at Paris. Opposite judgments have been passed on his poetry. Some have compared him to Catullus. Others have alleged that he imitated rather modern Italian poets than those of the

Augustine age, and point out grave errors in grammar and prosody. His poems were published at Paris, 1587, 8vo, under the title of "Pancharis," the name of an imaginary mistress. They are also to be found with the *Juvenilia* of Th. de Beze in the *Amenitates Poeticæ*, Paris, 1754, 12mo.—J. G.

BONNEFOY, FRANÇOIS LAMBERT, a French theologian, born in 1749 in the diocese of Vaison; died in 1830. He refused to take the oath exacted of the clergy by the constituent assembly, and in consequence was obliged to emigrate. On his return to France, he engaged in the composition of a history of the Revolution, devoting all his time to the work, and had prepared it for the press, when he died suddenly of apoplexy.

BONNER, EDMUND, bishop of London, was born of poor but respectable parentage at Stanley in Worcestershire, and was educated by an ancestor of Nicholas Lechmere, a baron of the exchequer in the reign of King William. He was entered a student of Broadgate hall (now Pembroke college), Oxford, in 1512, became bachelor of the canon, and took orders in 1519, and in 1525 received the degree of doctor of canon law. Except as a canonist his learning was not remarkable, but his dexterity in the management of affairs was sufficient to gain him preferment. He became commissary for the faculties to Cardinal Wolsey, and was in attendance on that prelate when he was arrested at Cawood. After the death of his patron he insinuated himself into the favour of Henry VIII., who made him one of his chaplains. This promotion converted him into a Lutheran, and a zealous advocate of the king's divorce. Cromwell recognizing his talents for diplomacy, also took him under his particular patronage. In 1532, after having been envoy at several courts, he was sent along with Sir Edward Carne to excuse at Rome Henry's refusal to answer the pope's citation. Next year he was despatched to Clement VII. at Marseilles, charged to deliver Henry's appeal from the papal court to a general council. The message was not conciliatory, and the messenger was a furious priest. Clement proposed to toss him into a caldron of melted lead. In 1538 Bonner was nominated to the bishopric of Hereford, but before consecration was translated to London. At the time of the king's death in 1547, he was ambassador at the court of the Emperor Charles V. A few months after that event he began to have scruples about his conduct under the late reign—he would no longer renounce and deny the bishop of Rome, nor would he swear obedience to the king while a minor. He even protested against the royal injunction and homilies. This refractory behaviour cost him an imprisonment in the Fleet, whereupon he recalled his protest, submitted to the king's grace, and promised to help on to the utmost of his power the work of the Reformation. But although after this he conformed outwardly to recent changes in ecclesiastical rule, his convictions were with the party who had suffered from them, and hence he continued to be an object of suspicion to the ministry. In August, 1549, he was summoned before the privy council, and after being subjected to a reproof for negligence in the discharge of his duties, enjoined to preach a sermon at St. Paul's cross, deprecating rebellion, Romish ceremonialism, and enforcing the right of a king, even while a minor, to make laws. On September 1st the prescribed sermon was delivered. It turned altogether upon rebellion and ceremonies, and ignored the question of obedience to sovereigns under age. Bonner was again brought before the council, and this time deprived of his bishopric. He was in prison when Mary entered London, August, 1553. A month afterwards, the sentence deposing him from his see was reversed by a commission called, it may be said, for that purpose. In 1554 he was made vicegerent and president of the convocation in room of Cranmer, who was committed to the tower. Armed with unlimited authority, he proceeded to reform the church after its reformation; to revive the ceremony of the mass, and burn all who professed abhorrence of it; to turn out the reformed bishops and supply their places with his own minions; to vindicate Romanism by fire and fagot till every heart should quail at the mention of dissent; and to indulge the brutal cruelty of his disposition by whipping prisoners with his own hand. In 1555 and the three following years, two hundred innocent persons were burned at the stake by order of this mitred Nero. The brutality of his conduct when executing the commission to degrade Cranmer reminds us of Judge Jefferies, and of him alone. On Elizabeth's accession, Bonner and other prelates repaired to Highgate to congratulate the new sovereign. He read his fate in the reception they met with. Each was allowed to kiss her

hand, except Bonner. In May, 1559, he was called before the privy council, and asked to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy. He refused, was deposed from his see, and committed to the Marshalsea, where he died in 1569.—J. S., G.

BONNET, ANTOINE, a French jesuit, born at Limoges in 1634; died at Lunel in 1700. He left a Latin panegyric on Louis XIV., and a work entitled "Pax Lud. XIV. et Mariæ Theresiæ Austriacæ conjugio sancita," 1660.

* BONNET, AUGUSTE, a French surgeon, who has devoted much attention to the management of prisons. His earliest work is a "Treatise on Diseases of the Liver," published at Paris in 1828. In 1844 he produced three works—"On the Modifications to be introduced into the Prisons of France;" "On the Penitential Systems;" and "On Solitary Confinement."

BONNET, CHARLES, a naturalist and philosopher, was born at Geneva on 18th March, 1720, and died in the same town of water in the chest, on 17th June, 1793. His family were originally French, and were expatriated in 1572, after the dreadful slaughter of St. Bartholomew's day. He devoted much attention to natural history, and in 1745 published a treatise on insects, in which he gives interesting views of the structure and reproduction of these animals. He took his degree of doctor of laws in 1743, and afterwards was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1752 he was made a member of the grand council in the republic of Geneva. To vegetable physiology he has also devoted his attention, and in 1754 published a valuable work on the use of the leaves of plants, in which he detailed numerous experiments in vegetable absorption and respiration. He subsequently published essays on psychology, and on the mental powers, as well as a work on the origin and reproduction of organized bodies. In 1764-65 his work on the contemplation of nature appeared; and in 1773 his philosophical researches into the truth of christianity. In 1783 he was elected honorary member of the Academies of Sciences of Paris and of Berlin. A genus of plants was called by Wahl, *Bonnetia*, in honour of Bonnet.—J. H. B.

BONNET or BONET, B. DE LATTES, rabbi, a native of Lattes, near Montpellier, was a profound mathematician, astronomer, and physician. When obliged to leave his country through his adherence to his faith, he found a protector in Pope Leo X., to whom he dedicated an astronomical work, in which the rabbi explains the use of a curious astronomical instrument invented by him, and by means of which the hour could be ascertained at any time of the day or of the night. Bonnet came to Rome in 1498.—(E. Carnoly, *Histoire des Médecins Juifs*).—T. T.

BONNET or BONET, JEAN, a Swiss physician, born at Geneva in the year 1615, took his degree at the early age of nineteen, and soon acquired such a reputation that patients came to consult him from foreign countries. He visited France in 1668, and stayed for some time in Paris, where his attainments appear to have aroused some little envy. Jean Bonnet died at Geneva on the 25th December, 1688. The only work ascribed to his pen is a "Traité de la Circulation des Esprits Animaux," published at Paris in 1682; but this is said to have been written by another person.—W. S. D.

BONNET, SIMON, a French Benedictine, prior of St. Germer de Flée, born in 1653. In 1696 he began a work, "*Biblia maxima Patrum*," a collection of patriotic commentaries, on which he laboured till his death in 1705.

BONNET or BONET, THEOPHILUS, a Swiss physician, was born at Geneva on the 5th March, 1620, took his degree as doctor of medicine in 1643, and afterwards practised with great reputation in his native city, where he died on the 29th March, 1689. He was the author of numerous treatises on medicine and surgery, but he is most celebrated as having, to a certain extent, originated the science of pathological anatomy. The most important of his works were written during the last ten years of his life, when, being afflicted with deafness, he was compelled to relinquish his practice. His chief work, entitled "*Sepulchretum Anatomicum, seu Anatome Practica*," &c., was published in 1679, and a new edition, with corrections and additions by Maugé, appeared in 1700.—W. S. D.

* BONNETTY, AUGUSTIN, a distinguished French theological writer, born at Entrevaux in 1798. He has conducted since 1830 the monthly journal, *Annales de Philosophie Chrétienne*, and since 1836, *l'Université Catholique*, both periodicals of extensive popularity. In 1845 Pope Gregory XVI. conferred on him the order of St. Gregory the Great.

BONNEVAL, an ancient illustrious house in the Limousin, founded by Giraud de Bonneval, who lived in 1055. Not a few heads of this house held important offices at the French court. One of them, Antoine, was councillor and chamberlain to three kings, Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Louis XII. Another, Germain, was killed at the battle of Pavia. A third, Césaire-Phœbus, acquired great distinction in the wars of Louis XIV. The best known member of the family was:—

CLAUDIUS ALEXANDER, third son of the marquis de Bonneval, a military adventurer, born in 1675. He entered the navy in 1686, but quitted it in 1698, in consequence of a duel with the count de Beaumont. He then entered the army, and served with distinction in the Italian wars under Catenat, Villeroi, and Vendôme. His fiery temper, however, led him into several duels, and involved him in a quarrel with the minister of war, which ultimately caused him to quit the French service and to accept a commission in the Austrian army. He served under Prince Eugene against his native country, and afterwards against the Turks, and gained great distinction at the battles of Peterwarden and Belgrade, at the first of which he was severely wounded. As a reward for his services an important command in Sardinia and Sicily was bestowed upon him in 1719. His quarrelsome disposition, however, once more brought him into disgrace, and he was stripped of all his honours and expelled from the country. He then took refuge in Turkey in 1780 and embraced the Mussulman faith. He was appointed to a high office in the army under the name of Achmet Pacha, and instructed the Turkish troops in European tactics and the management of artillery. His military reforms, however, excited the enmity of the janissaries, and his political projects were regarded with dislike by the divan, and he was expelled into Asia in 1738–39. His last years were passed in intrigues and vain regrets. The pope offered him an asylum in Rome, and the king of the Two Sicilies a pension, but he died at the moment he was about to return to Christendom. A memoir of Bonneval was published by the prince de Ligny, 1 vol., 8vo, Paris, 1817. A work, purporting to be the autobiography of this remarkable adventurer was published in 1755, but its genuineness is doubtful.—J. T.

BONNEVILLE, NICHOLAS DE, born at Evreux in 1760, is looked upon as one of the founders of the French school of communists. It seems not unlikely that his doctrines may have originated in those sufferings to which he, like many other ardent aspirants for literary fame and fortune, became exposed in that brilliant capital to which all youths of real or imaginary genius repair from the provinces. He has left on record, in a preface to a volume of early poems, a description of the miseries he underwent, and which worked upon his ardent imagination and susceptible temper, so as to excite anger against society at large. Yet he was, although a dreamer, a hard student, and mastered the German, English, and Italian languages and literature. He aided Le Tourner in his translation of Shakspeare, and wrote imitations of German stories with a success which procured him the patronage of Marie Antoinette. When the Revolution broke out, the excitable feelings of Bonneville caught the general enthusiasm, and he promulgated plans for insuring the permanent good of mankind, more benevolent in intention than practical or wise. Yet was he openly denounced by Marat as an aristocrat, for articles in his journal, the *Bouche de Fer*, denouncing all cruelties and excesses. Thrown into prison, he narrowly escaped the guillotine by the timely fate of Robespierre. When Bonaparte had risen to the imperial throne, Bonneville had the simplicity to write an article in his new journal, the *Bien Informé*, comparing the emperor with Cromwell, and was again thrown into prison, and when let out, subjected to close surveillance as long as the empire lasted. In his latter days he opened a bookshop in the Quartier Latin, which became the resort of the students and professors, who loved to hear Bonneville's animated and learned conversation. He was simple, credulous, enthusiastic, and imaginative, and withal remarkably well read. His death took place 9th November, 1828.—J. F. C.

BONNIVARD, FRANCIS DE, celebrated in the annals of Geneva for his labours and sufferings in the cause of liberty, was born in 1496 of an influential Savoyard family. In 1510 his uncle resigned to him the priory of St. Victor, near Geneva, which had been previously held by several of his ancestors. A dispute was at that time raging between the Genevese and Bishop John, who attempted to cede his territory to the duke of Savoy. Bonnivard incurred the enmity both of the bishop

and the duke, by his interference in behalf of a citizen whom the former had imprisoned and tortured, and in 1519 was betrayed into the hands of the duke, who imprisoned him for two years in the castle of Grôle. On his liberation he took a deep interest in the cause of the Reformation, which was now making progress, and showed himself a decided, yet prudent friend of protestant principles. He in consequence became peculiarly obnoxious to the enemies of liberty, and in 1530 he was taken prisoner and plundered by a band of robbers, who again delivered him up to the duke of Savoy. He was confined for six years in the castle of Chillon, and during the greater part of that time he occupied a dungeon hewn out of the rock below the surface of the neighbouring lake. He was liberated by the Genevese when they conquered the Waatland in 1536, and returned to Geneva, where he died in 1570. He was held in high honour by the citizens of that republic, and had a house assigned him and a liberal pension. He wrote a history of Geneva down to 1530, in compliance with a wish of the magistrates, as well as several other historical works, which are still preserved in manuscript in the library of that city. His own books, many of which were rare and valuable, he presented to the city in 1551. He was a man of great intellect and learning, combined with true nobility of character and singleness of purpose. The captivity of this upright patriot is the subject of Byron's celebrated poem, the *Prisoner of Chillon*.—J. T.

BONNYCASTLE, JOHN, a very meritorious mathematician, the author of valuable elementary mathematical works. He died at Woolwich, where he was professor, in 1821. His most useful works are, the "Algebra," in two volumes, and his larger treatise on "Trigonometry." The progress of science has rendered these books somewhat antiquated; but it would be fortunate if all modern treatises were equally luminous.—J. P. N.

BONO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA AGOSTINO, an Italian canonist, professor in the university of Turin, and afterwards a noted partisan of the French directory, born at Verzuolo in 1788; died in 1799. He retired from his chair in 1792, after endeavouring to draw over his colleagues to the side of the French who had just occupied Savoy and the county of Nice. In 1798 he became, by the nomination of the French general, Joubert, president of the provisional government of Piedmont. In that capacity he urged strenuously on the directory the propriety of annexing Piedmont to the empire, but did not live to see his views carried out. His works treat of the line of separation between the civil and the ecclesiastical power.—J. S., G.

BONOMI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, born of a patrician family at Cremona on the 6th of October, 1536. He studied at the university of his native place, and applied himself to the law in the universities of Bologna and Pavia, where he took his degree of LL.D. He was particularly befriended by the celebrated Saint Carlo Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, and was employed by him in many important negotiations. As a reward for his services, he was raised to the dignity of abbot of Nonantula; and having resigned his abbey, he was created bishop of Vercelli in 1572, and consecrated by his illustrious patron in the cathedral of Milan in 1573. Such was the esteem in which Bonomi was held by Carlo Borromeo, that at his death he bequeathed all his manuscripts to him. The popes, Gregory XIII. and Sixtus V., sent him as nuncio to Switzerland and Germany, and having been successful in all his missions, he was sent as an *alter ego* to Liege in Flanders, where he died on the 26th of February, 1587, leaving all his property to the poor of that city. This zealous prelate was well versed in history and Latin poetry. Besides many Latin works and pastorals connected with his sacred functions, he has left a life of Saint Carlo Borromeo, and an epic poem in four books, entitled "Borromaeidos," published at Milan in 1589.—A. C. M.

BONONCINI or BUONONCINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a celebrated musician, the son of Giovanni Maria, and brother to Marc Antonio, two eminent composers of the same name, was born at Modena about 1672, and educated under his father. After his musical studies were finished, he went to Vienna, where, being an excellent performer on the violoncello, he was admitted into the band of the Emperor Leopold. Alessandro Scarlatti had gained great reputation by his operas, and Bononcini, desirous to emulate him, though at that time but eighteen years of age, composed one entitled "Camilla," which was performed at Vienna with greater applause than had before been given to any work of the kind. Nicolo Hayn, one of the early conductors of

the Italian opera in England, adapted it to English words, and produced it at the theatre in the Haymarket, London, in the year 1706. So deep was the impression which the music made on the minds of the English public, that, for three or four years afterwards, the managers were under the necessity of introducing into every opera they exhibited some of the melodies of the same composer. One of the airs in "Camilla" has lately been revived, and attributed, upon the authority of Mr. Hogarth's *Memoirs of the Opera*, to Marc Antonio Bononcini—an injustice which we hope to see corrected. In 1694 Bononcini visited Rome and produced his operas of "Tullio Ostilio" and "Xerse." From this period down to 1716 he composed a number of operas, which were performed with success at Rome, Berlin, and Vienna. In the latter year, upon the foundation of the Royal Academy of Music in London, Bononcini (then at Rome) was sent for to assist in composing for it; and in consequence of his engagement with the directors, he wrote, during a period of about seven years, the operas of "Astartus," "Crispus," "Griselda," "Pharmaces," "Erminia," "Calphurnia," and "Astyanax." A great degree of rivalry soon took place betwixt Bononcini and Handel (the latter was at the head of the academy), and two parties were formed amongst the nobility, each professing to patronize their favourite. Handel was honoured with the immediate notice and protection of the electoral family, and Bononcini by that of the duke of Marlborough. So strange and capricious are sometimes the motives of party opposition, that the former was patronized by the Tories, and the latter by the Whigs. The contest betwixt the friends of the two composers was brought to a crisis by the performance of the opera of "Muzio Scevola," of which Handel, Bononcini, and Attilio Ariosti, each contributed an act. The judgment of the public was given in favour of Handel, which put an end to the competition, and left the giant without a rival. On the death of the duke of Marlborough, Bononcini was employed to compose the anthem performed at his interment in Westminster abbey, which was afterwards printed in score. The countess of Godolphin (who, on the decease of her father, by a peculiar limitation of the title, became duchess of Marlborough) took Bononcini into her family, and settled upon him a pension of £500 per annum. She had concerts twice a week at her house, which chiefly consisted of the music of this her favourite master. But, being a man of haughty and imperious disposition, he at length rendered himself unworthy of the patronage which he had so long enjoyed. He was convicted of the paltry dishonesty of pretending to be the composer of an Italian madrigal, which had been written many years before by Lotti, organist of St. Mark's at Venice, who proved his claim. The surges of party feeling, which had been powerfully excited, continued to heave and murmur, and Bononcini was compelled to leave the kingdom. He did not quit it alone, but became a sharer in the fortunes of a man who, under the assumed name of Count Ughi, was a common swindler, and a pretender to the secret of making gold. Their connection, however, did not last long, and Bononcini was again compelled to have recourse to his profession in order to procure a subsistence. He visited Paris, and composed for the royal chapel there a motet with an obligato accompaniment for the violoncello, which he himself performed before the king. This composition was afterwards printed at Paris. At the conclusion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he was sent for to Vienna by the emperor of Germany, in order to compose the music for that celebration, and was rewarded with a present of eight hundred ducats. He next visited Venice, in company with Monticelli (a singer who had appeared at the opera in London), the one as composer, the other as principal singer. In this city he is supposed to have died about 1750. The merits of Bononcini were very great, and it can scarcely be considered any diminution from his talents as an operatic composer, to say that he had no superior but Handel. His melodies are peculiarly tender and pathetic, and his harmonies are original and at the same time natural. A list of his works will be found in Fétis' *Biographie Universelle des Musiciens*.—E. F. R.

BONONE, CARLO, born at Ferrara in 1569. He studied till twenty under Bastaruoli, and became the stripling rival of Scarsellino, falling below him in tenderness of tint and beauty of expression, but excelling him in the opposite pole of bold design and vigorous colouring. But Bonone was born not to circumnavigate unknown seas, but to hug the well-known shore, and ply the ferry between the narrow eclectic wastes. He first went

to Bologna and studied the Caracci; then Rome, and fed on the antique; then back to Bologna; then to Paul Veronese's great tapestries at Venice; then to the skirts of heaven, that roof, Correggio's dome, at Parma, always borrowing, always imitating. In his smaller works he was called the Caracci of Ferrara. In his machinal pageantries he looks more like Veronese grown doting. Ferrara is full of his works, and his academy peopled the city with painters. His best spectacle works are the "Feast of Ahasuerus," the "Feast of Herod," and the "Miracle at Cana." He ceased to imitate in 1632. His nephew, LIONELLO, promised excellency, but fell away.—W. T.

BONPLAND, AIME, a celebrated traveller and naturalist, was born on 22d August, 1773, at Rochelle, where his father practised medicine. His medical studies were interrupted by political disturbances in France, and for a time he entered the naval service as an assistant-surgeon. After the revolutionary period had passed, he went to Paris, for the purpose of continuing his studies, and there he was introduced to many medical men of eminence. Among others he became acquainted with Corvisart, whose pupil he became. At his house he met Alexander von Humboldt, who was then studying in Paris. These two young naturalists became intimate friends, and carried on their scientific studies together with zeal and enthusiasm. Bonpland turned his attention in a special manner to botany and anatomy. Soon afterwards Humboldt began to make preparations for his great scientific journey, and he requested Bonpland to accompany him. The two travellers visited the equinoctial regions of America, and made varied and extensive observations in all departments of science. Bonpland was intrusted chiefly with the botanical part of the expedition, and he collected and dried more than 6000 hitherto unknown species of plants. On his return to France, after five years' travel, Bonpland handed over his extensive collection to the Museum of Natural History at Paris. He became director of the gardens at Malmaison, and he devoted himself assiduously to the publication of his travels. He became the friend of Gay Lussac, Arago, Thenard, and other celebrated men of that day. After Napoleon's reverses he resolved to return to America, and at the end of 1816 he sailed from Havre for Buenos Ayres, carrying with him a large collection of useful European plants and fruit-trees. He was elected there professor of natural history, but he held this office only for a short period. His desire of enterprise led him to take a journey across the Pampas, the provinces of Santa-Fé, Great Chaco and Bolivia, to the foot of the Andes, which he wished to explore a second time. He located himself at Parana. The wars which prevailed in the Argentine confederation under Dr. Francis, rendered his residence here unsafe, and in December, 1821, he was seized by the soldiers of Francis, and was sent to Santa Maria, where for two years he supported himself by his medical and pharmaceutical practice, and did much good by his attention to the poor. He was liberated in 1858, and he then proceeded to Brazil, and took up his residence in the little village of San Borgia. There he continued to devote his attention to botany and horticulture, and died in 1858, at the advanced age of more than eighty, retaining to the last his vigour of mind and body. He published various works, among which may be noticed, "*Plantes Equinoxiales*, collected in Mexico, the island of Cuba, the provinces of Caracas, Cumana, the Andes of Quito, and the banks of the Orinoco and the Amazon;" a "*Monograph of Melastomaceæ*;" and a "*Description of the Rare Plants of Navarre and of Malmaison*." He was associated with Humboldt in the publication of his "*Voyages aux Régions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent*," and in his "*Vues des Cordillères*;" and along with Humboldt and Kunth he published "*Mimosées et autres plantes Legumineuses du Nouveau Continent*," and "*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum*." All these works are standard books of reference.—J. H. B.

BONSENIOR, RABBI IBN YACHIA, lived in Provence. He composed in Hebrew an elegantly written poem on the game of chess, which T. Hyde published in a Latin translation, with a preface on the history of that game, at Oxford in 1694, under the title "*De Ludo Scacchico*." The Hebrew poem had been previously printed at Mantua in 1557. Several editions of it have appeared since.—T. T.

BONSTETTIN, CHARLES VICTOR DE, born in 1745 at Berne; died in 1832. A moralist and philosopher of the Leibnizian school, and an ardent admirer of the writings of Bonnet. His studies were prosecuted successively at Berne, Iverdun, and

Geneva (where he made the acquaintance of Bonnet and Voltaire), Leyden, Cambridge, and Paris; he also travelled over great part of Italy. On returning to Switzerland he was made a member of the sovereign council at Berne, and received other political appointments. At this time he became very intimate with Matthiſon the poet, and Muller the historian. The troubles of his country obliging him to flee, he repaired first to Italy, then to Copenhagen, and finally to Geneva, where he remained till his death. Those of Bonstettin's works which are devoted to social science, display extensive knowledge of mankind, a keen insight into human nature, and considerable originality of view; but his psychological writings are very deficient in analytical power, and are neither accurate nor profound. The titles of his principal works are—"Researches into the Nature and Laws of Imagination;" "Studies of Man, or researches into the faculties of feeling and thought;" "On National Education;" "Thoughts on various objects of Public Good;" and "The Man of the South and the Man of the North."—J. D. E.

BONTEKOE, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch surgeon, born at Alkmaer in 1647. His principal works are a "Short Treatise on Human Life," published at the Hague in 1684, of which a German translation passed through four editions; and a "Treatise on that most excellent herb, Tea," also published at the Hague in 1672. A complete edition of his writings appeared at Amsterdam in 1689, in two volumes quarto.—W. S. D.

BONTEMPI, GIOVANNI ANDREA ANGELINI, a musician, was born at Perugia about 1630, and educated under Mazzochi, the eminent chapelmaster of St. Peter's at Rome. After filling various offices as choirmaster at Rome and Venice, he passed into the service of the margrave of Brandenburg, whom he left for the post of director of the music at the court of the elector of Saxony. He wrote several operas, but is chiefly known by his two treatises—"Nova Quatuor Vocibus Componendi Methodus," Dresden, 1660, 4to, and "Istoria Musica nella quale si la piena cognizione della teoria e della Pratica Antica della Musica Armonica," Perugia, 1695, folio.—E. F. R.

BONTIUS, JACQUES, a distinguished Dutch physician and naturalist of the seventeenth century, was born at Leyden about the year 1590. In 1627 he quitted his native country for the East Indies, and resided for many years in the island of Java, where he held the appointment of first physician to the governor of Batavia and to the Dutch East India Company. The period of his death is not known, but it must have occurred before 1658. During his residence in the East, he laboured with much assiduity in investigating the diseases prevailing there, and the qualities of the native plants; upon which subjects he published a remarkable and valuable work, entitled "De Medicina Indorum libri IV.," which originally appeared at Leyden in 1642, and afterwards passed through numerous editions, and was translated into French and English. His "Historia naturalis et medica Indiarum Orientalis," an improved edition of the preceding work, was published at Amsterdam in 1658, in folio, with Piso's treatise on the plants of Brazil. The writings of Bontius contain the earliest information accessible to Europeans on the natural history of Java.—W. S. D.

BONVICINO, ALESSANDRO, called IL MORETTO DI BRESCIA, born in 1514, and studied under Titian, being indeed the best pupil that great old man produced, painting at the stripling age of sixteen a painting of St. Nicholas, in the church of the Madonna de Miracoli. But the accidental sight of some of Raphael's angelic designs set Bonvicino on the road to Rome in full cry after quite a new ideal. He began to learn how to unite colour and design, gave a graceful turn to his heads, devotion and inward burning fervour to his religion, something of Titian's purity and depth of colour, and somewhat of Raphael's elevation of design. This Dutch Venetio-Roman excelled also in portraits, and finished his draperies to the utmost refinement of texture. His colour is colder than his master's, his frescos inferior to his oils. Lanzi, eulogizing this not-sufficiently known master, praises his simple dignity, tranquil grace, purity of motive, noble sentiment, and quiet, self-resigned, contemplative religion. His altarpieces are his best works, as we might expect from such a Fra Angelico as Moretto, who, when painting a picture of the Holy Virgin, is said to have always prepared himself by prayer and fasting. His choicest and pictures are a "St. Lucia and Catherine" at Brescia; a "Virgin and Infant with Saints;" a "Conversion of St. Paul;" an "Adoration of the Shepherds" at Berlin; a "St. Justina;" a "Coronation of the

Virgin;" and an "Assumption." The celebrated portrait painter Moroni was Moretto's pupil.—W. T.

BONZI, PAOLO, called indifferently IL GOBBO CORTONA or IL GOBBO CARACCI, born in 1580. He painted a few histories and landscapes, but was best known for his baskets of fruit and festoons of flowers. Died in 1640.—W. T.

BOOKER, JOHN, a haberdasher of London, who figured as an astrologer in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was for some time writing-master at Hadley, Middlesex, and afterwards licenser of mathematical books (under which title were ranked all publications relating to the celestial sciences). "He had a curious fancy of judging of thefts," says Lilly, "and was as successful in resolving love questions." A work of his, "Bloody Irish Almanac," contains some interesting matter. Died in 1667.—J. S. G.

* BOOLE, GEORGE, LL.D., professor of mathematics at Queen's college, Cork. Professor Boole is one of the most accomplished mathematicians of our time, and he has found for himself a novel and remarkable course. His peculiar inclinations first appeared in a comparatively short treatise, entitled "Mathematical Analysis of Logic;" but his conception was not adequately developed until the publication of a very elaborate volume, entitled "An Investigation of the Laws of Thought, on which are founded the Mathematical Theories of Logic and Probabilities." The design of that treatise is—to use the author's own words—"to investigate the fundamental laws of those operations of the mind by which reasoning is performed; to give expression to them in the *symbolical language of a calculus*, and upon this foundation to establish the science of logic and construct its method; to make that method itself the basis of a general method for the application of the mathematical doctrine of probabilities; and, finally, to collect from the various elements of truth, brought to view in the course of such inquiries, some probable intimations concerning the nature and constitution of the human mind." Mr. Boole establishes, in the first place, that the *fundamental principles* of logic are as indubitable and absolute as the fundamental truths of geometry, and that its *processes* are fixed and determinate. Hence the applicability of symbols to express the relations of these principles, and of symbolic processes to carry out their development and detect their issues. The laws of such processes must be deduced of course from the nature of the subject itself; but they are found to be almost identical with the laws of the general symbols of algebra. If, indeed, we can conceive an algebra in which the symbols x, y, z , &c., admit indifferently of the values of 0 and 1, and of these values alone, the laws, the axioms, and the processes of such an algebra, are identical with the laws, the axioms, and the processes of an algebra of logic. It will be discerned on a moment's reflection, how powerful and fertile is such a principle; nor indeed do we know any modern work, on this class of subjects, so suggestive and full of promise as Professor Boole's. In every separate portion of it, inquiries that were deemed exhausted and familiar, come up under new and enlarged forms, and the knot of difficulties that never before was loosed, simply and almost without parting word, disappears. No recent volume has thrown on the puzzling philosophy of probabilities, in its widest relations, a tithe of the light that is here brought to bear on it. The author is understood to abide by his subject, and to have in preparation a still more important essay.—Professor Boole is distinguished otherwise. He has recently communicated to the Royal Society a profound and highly interesting memoir on the comparison of transcendents, with certain applications to the theory of definite integrals. Fortunately for science, he has not yet reached the meridian of life.—J. P. N.

BOON, DANIEL, a buffoon Dutch painter, who established himself in England in Charles II.'s reign, when everything, good and bad, was turned into joke. He painted drunken, sickening revels (nor always without a certain gross humour, large or small), grimacing deformed boors, and street characters. This Boon died in 1698.—W. T.

BOONE, DANIEL, a celebrated American explorer and backwoodsman, was born of English parents in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1735. While he was still very young, the family removed to Berks county, Pennsylvania, near Reading. This was then a frontier settlement, the country abounding in game, and the settlers constantly liable to attacks from the Indians. And here began the training as a hunter and backwoodsman, which made Boone so celebrated in after life. In

1753 the family again changed their place of residence, and settled upon the river Yadkin in North Carolina. Here Boone was married, and employed himself in farming for several years. About this time explorations began to be made into the wild country to the westward of Virginia, and glowing accounts were given of the abundance of the game, and the fertility of the soil. Boone's desire for the life of a hunter and explorer could no longer be resisted, and in 1767 he set out for Kentucky, in company with six others. For two years his life was one of constant excitement, privation, and danger. The party divided; and Boone, with a single companion, first a man named Stewart, and afterwards his younger brother, Squire Boone, devoted himself to a hunter's life. They were constantly engaged in hostilities with the Indians, by whom Stewart was shot and scalped; and for the two years of their absence, Boone never tasted bread or salt. Finally convinced of the fertility of the soil, and the practicability of a settlement in the country, Boone returned to the Yadkin for his family. After two years spent in preparation, he set out with five other families; but being attacked by the Indians, and several of the party killed, they returned to the settlement on Clinch river. During the next year a company was formed in North Carolina for the purchase of lands from the Cherokees. After considerable difficulty, their claim to a certain tract of land was established, and Boone was sent out at the head of a small party to begin a settlement. They built a fort upon the Kentucky river, and called it Boonesborough; and to this place Boone removed his family.

The revolutionary war had now begun, and the attacks of the Indians threatened destruction to Boonesborough and the other new settlements which had been formed. The title of captain had been conferred upon Boone some years before, and under his command the little garrison at Boonesborough maintained a successful defence. Finally, however, in 1778, while he was engaged with about thirty others in making salt at the Blue Licks, he was surprised by the Indians, and compelled to surrender with all his men. They promised to treat him with kindness, however, and this promise was literally fulfilled. He was taken to Detroit, and then to an Indian town in Ohio, where he was formally adopted as a son of the tribe, and where he remained several months. But his fears for the garrison left behind were soon aroused by the discovery, that a large number of warriors were preparing to march against Boonesborough. With great difficulty, and only by the aid of his unparalleled sagacity and skill, he contrived to make his escape, and reach home in time to give the alarm, and prepare the garrison for defence. The Indians, together with a number of Canadians commanded by Captain Duquesne, soon made their appearance before the fort. They proposed a capitulation on the most liberal terms, and requested a number of the garrison to meet the besiegers without the fort, where an ancient custom should be revived, and, as a sign of amity, two Indians should shake hands with each white man. Boone perceived the treachery concealed under this proposal, and a number of men with loaded rifles were placed in a position to command the place of meeting. The Indians endeavoured to secure their antagonists, but they were knocked down or tripped up, and the Kentuckians fled to the fort, under cover of their friends' fire. A violent attack was then made, but it was successfully repulsed, and the siege was soon afterwards raised. Some blame had attached to Boone in consequence of the surrender of his men at the Blue Licks, and his friendly conduct to the Indians while a prisoner. He was summoned before a court-martial, but was honourably acquitted, and soon afterwards promoted to the rank of major. During his captivity, his family had returned to North Carolina, whither Boone now went, and again removed them to Boonesborough. In this journey he was robbed of a large sum of money, partly belonging to himself, partly to a number of friends. Some suspicions, if not of dishonesty, at least of carelessness, seem to have rested on him in consequence of this transaction; but his nearest friends never doubted his truth and honour.

While the Indian hostilities continued, numerous attacks were made on the various settlements, which generally resulted in the defeat of the Indians. In the summer of 1778 an unsuccessful attack was made on Bryan's Station, near Boonesborough. The Indian force, which was large, having retreated, a number of the militia were called out to pursue them, and Boone commanded the party from Boonesborough. Colonel Logan, with a large detachment, did not reach the rendezvous in time, and Boone,

with several others, strongly advised the party to await his arrival. But they were overruled by the impetuosity of the other officers, and the little army proceeded to the banks of the Licking, where deep ravines and thick woods formed a covert for the enemy. Boone again advised a halt, but in vain. They crossed the river, and after advancing a short distance, found themselves in the midst of the Indians, who were lying in ambush. A complete rout followed. Many were killed, and among them Boone's eldest son. After this defeat, several successful expeditions in which Boone joined, generally as a volunteer, were fitted out, and finally, in 1783, the peace with Great Britain put an end to hostilities. The settlement of Kentucky now proceeded with great rapidity. Towns sprang up in the wilderness, and agriculture and trade flourished. Boone had applied himself to farming; but, ignorant of the law, he had not taken proper measures for securing his title to the land which he had cleared and defended. In his old age, he found himself without an acre of land, and indignant at the treatment which he had received, he resolved to leave Kentucky. One of his sons had emigrated to Upper Louisiana, now Missouri, and thither Boone resolved to follow him. Accordingly, in 1795, he removed to the Femme Osage settlement, forty-five miles west of St. Louis. Louisiana then belonged to Spain, and Boone's life and misfortunes being known to the Spanish governor, he conferred upon him the office of syndic or commandant, together with a large tract of land. Here Boone spent the rest of his life, residing with his son and a son-in-law by turns. His duties occupied but a small portion of his time, and his leisure hours were passed in hunting. In 1803, Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and when the claims for land were brought before the government, Boone's was not confirmed. Under these circumstances he sent in a petition to the general assembly of Kentucky. This was successful. Application was then made to congress, and the land in the Femme Osage district, where he first settled, was confirmed to him. He passed the rest of his life among his descendants, universally loved and respected, and died in 1820, in the 86th year of his age.—F. B.

BOONEN, ARNOLD, a portrait painter, born at Dort in 1669. He studied under Verbis and Schalken. At the end of six years the blunt candle-light painter drove him out into nature, saying he could teach him nothing more (how much better had he sent him to nature sooner), as he was already thought a great painter of a small age. He was quick, faithful, sweet in colour, neat in touch, and, above all, he drew well, and caught the likeness flying as it shot across the face. As for his candle-light pieces, "delicate and natural," he had more applications for them than he could supply. He painted all the triflers and lions of the day—Peter the Great (the tamed savage), the elector of Mentz, the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, Frederick of Prussia, the duke of Marlborough, the prince and princess of Orange, besides large pictures for the halls of companies at Dort and Amsterdam. He died in 1729, killed partly by overwork. His son, Gaspard, became a portrait painter, and A. Pilkington mentions also Arnold's brother.—W. T.

BOORHAN, NIZAM SHAH I., king of Ahmednugger in the Deccan, at the beginning of the sixteenth century. His reign of forty-five years was full of contests with the neighbouring princes, in the course of which he was tributary for five or six years to Bahadur, shah of Guzerat. In his later years he embraced the heresy of the Sheahs, which embittered the hostilities between him and the other rulers of the Deccan. He died of cholera in 1553.—W. B.

BOORHAN, NIZAM SHAH II., grandson of the former, was for many years a refugee at Delhi, and had reached an advanced age before he obtained, in 1589, the throne of Ahmednugger, to which his son Ishmael had been raised by the nobility. His reign contained no events of importance, but was followed by civil wars, which prepared the way for the conquest of the kingdom by the emperors of Delhi.—W. B.

BOOT, ARNOLD VAN, a Flemish physician who practised for some time in London, and afterwards in Dublin, where he was attached to the court of the earl of Leicester, was born at Gorcum in 1606. He was a scholar of considerable mark, and besides a number of professional treatises, published some works on subjects of philology, criticism, and history. His brother, Gerard Boot or Boate, is the author of a work on the natural history of Ireland, in which he was assisted by Arnold. Died in 1650.—J. S., G.

BOOTH, ABRAHAM, a well-known baptist author, was born at Blackwell, Derbyshire, in May, 1734, and died on the 27th of January, 1806. He was the eldest son of a large family, and received the scantiest education. By indomitable perseverance he perfected himself in arithmetic and writing, and, when still quite young, became a preacher among the General Baptists. For some years he laboured in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, with much success. His doctrinal sentiments on the points of difference between General and Particular Baptists undergoing a change, he published his "Reign of Grace," being the substance of discourses preached at Sutton Ashfield. In 1768 he was called to the pastoral office of the church in Prescott Street, Goodmans Fields, London. He now studied intensely, and soon became eminent as a theologian and a scholar. In 1770 he published a tract on "The Death of Legal Hope," and in 1778 "An Apology for the Baptists." In 1784, in consequence of a posthumous publication from the pen of Matthew Henry, Mr. Booth gave to the world his "Pædobaptism Examined, or the Principles, Concessions, and Reasonings of the most learned Pædobaptists." This work elicited a reply from Dr. E. Williams of Rotherham, and this again a reply from Mr. Booth, under the title of "A Defence of Pædobaptism Examined," 1792. Both works display great learning and research. Among Mr. Booth's minor productions may be mentioned his "Essay on the Kingdom of Christ," his "Pastoral Cautions," and his "Amen to Social Prayer." His "Glad Tidings to Perishing Sinners, or the genuine Gospel a complete warrant for the ungodly to believe in Jesus Christ," 1796; and his last publication, "Divine Justice essential to the Divine Character," are both happy illustrations of an enlightened mind, and of powerful reasoning. Mr. Booth was a man of unbending integrity, great holiness, and exhibited to all a pattern of the christian minister. In 1758 he married Miss E. Barnam, by whom he had a large family.—See Jones' *Christian Biography*.—J. A., L.

BOOTH, SIR FELIX, an English merchant, born in 1775; died in 1850. This gentleman, who, until he had passed middle life, was only known as a successful and opulent London merchant, has achieved an undying reputation by his extraordinary liberality in fitting out, at his own expense, and without any hope or desire of pecuniary remuneration, the second expedition under Sir John Ross for the discovery of the North-West Passage. Many similar expeditions have from time to time been fitted out at a vast expense by the English government; and at first with such hopes of success, that a statutory grant of £20,000 was procured from parliament to be bestowed on the fortunate discoverer. In consequence, however, of the uniform failure of all attempts made to accomplish this object, both the government and the nation at length ceased to take much interest in the subject; and in 1827, when Captain Ross proposed to the duke of Wellington, then prime minister, to engage a second time in this perilous enterprise, his offer was coldly declined. Sir John then applied to Mr. Booth, with whose zeal in the cause of geographical discovery he was previously well acquainted, expecting that that gentleman would be inclined to aid him in fitting out an expedition, in the hope of being more than reimbursed by the promised grant of £20,000, in the event of its proving successful. Mr. Booth, however, refused to advance anything towards it as a mercantile speculation, and the project seemed on the eve of being finally abandoned. In the course of the same year the parliamentary grant was revoked; but this circumstance, which the enterprising navigator at first considered as the death-blow of his long-cherished hopes, was, in fact, the removal of the only obstacle to their fulfilment. Mr. Booth now entered warmly into the project, and, with rare munificence, expended nearly £18,000 in equipping the expedition. He gave unlimited powers to Captain Ross to furnish at his expense whatever he might judge necessary, imposing on him only one condition, that his name should not be mentioned in connection with the expedition. The results of Captain Ross's voyage have been long before the world. He failed in the primary object of his search; but the discoveries he made have been valuable contributions to science, and he had the happiness to immortalize his friend by inscribing his name, in the designation of *Boothia Felix*, on a portion of the American continent. After Captain Ross's return to England the king conferred on Mr. Booth the title of baronet.—G. M.

BOOTH, GEORGE, Baron Delamere, son of William Booth, Esq., and grandson of Sir George Booth, remarkable as the

leader of a royalist insurrection in Cheshire about a year after the death of Oliver Cromwell. Having received a commission from Charles II., constituting him commander-in-chief of all forces to be raised for his majesty's service in Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales, he assembled about four thousand men, and declaring that his object was to deliver his country from a tyrannous soldiery and a usurping government, took possession of Chester, where he was joined by various leaders of the presbyterian party, particularly the earl of Derby, Sir Thomas Middleton, and Major Brook. Although he had carefully abstained from intimating the ulterior aim of the rising, so far from its being a secret, rumour gave out that Charles II. had actually been proclaimed by the insurgents at Wrexham and other places, near Chester. The parliamentary forces under Lambert were soon on the spot, and having defeated Sir George in a smart engagement, August, 1659, compelled him to evacuate Chester, and seek safety in flight. On his way to London, in the disguise of a female, he was arrested August 22. The house of commons immediately committed him prisoner to the Tower; but in February following, on the intercession of some powerful friends, and on his giving bail for £5000, voted his release. He was afterwards member of parliament for Chester, and was the first of twelve members sent to Charles by the house of commons in May, 1660, with a tender of the crown. In July following, the house, in consideration of his eminent public services, awarded him a sum of £10,000; and the king, in whose interests he had sacrificed his fortune, raised him to the peerage. The remainder of his life was passed in privacy. He died in 1684.—J. S., G.

BOOTH, HENRY, earl of Warrington and Baron Delamere, son of George Booth, born in 1651. He succeeded his father in 1673 in the office of custos rotulorum of Cheshire, and shortly afterwards entered parliament. His politics, from the commencement of his public life, were obnoxious to the court. As a zealous protestant and an unflinching advocate of constitutional government, he warmly supported the bill for excluding the duke of York from the throne; inveighed against the tyranny of the royal favourites, and the corruption of his fellow-senators and the judges, and allowed no opportunity to escape of damaging popery. In 1684, after the death of his father, on some pretence of his having been concerned in treasonable practices, he was committed to the tower of London. He recovered his liberty at the end of a few months, but was again incarcerated on the accession of James II. This time he underwent a trial before a select number of the peers—Jefferies presiding as lord high steward. The chancellor had an ancient grudge against Lord Delamere, which he did not forget to show on this occasion; but the only witness against the prisoner was a notorious scoundrel who, in the course of the trial, was convicted of perjury, and the charge thus failing for want of evidence, Jefferies and the papists missed their revenge; a unanimous verdict of acquittal being returned by the twenty-seven peers who constituted the judicial bench. After his release, Lord Delamere retired to his seat at Dunham-Massey, and was lost to public life till the commencement of the Revolution. After the landing of the prince of Orange he assembled a body of men in Cheshire and Lancashire, with whom he joined William at London. He was one of the three commissioners sent to Whitehall, December 17, to desire James instantly to evacuate the palace. In the execution of this commission he conducted himself with so much urbanity, that James afterwards declared himself to have been far better used by that one of the three to whom he had behaved ill, than by the other two who had received kindnesses from him. With the settlement of the new government he began to reap the honours of his patriotic career. He was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in 1689, and the following year created earl of Warrington, and decreed a pension of £2000. He was too little of a courtier, however, to remain long in office. His connection with the government lasted only a year. He died in London in 1694. A vindication of his friend, William, Lord Russell, and a volume of parliamentary speeches, &c., 1694, are from the pen of the first earl of Warrington.—J. S., G.

BOOTH, JAMES, an eminent English property lawyer of the last century. Mr. Booth was a Roman catholic, and persons of that communion, who took the law for their profession, directed their views to the conveyancing branch, for the practice of which the test of the oath of supremacy and declaration against transubstantiation (imposed by St. 7 and 8, W. III., and

modified in the oath of abjuration a century after, by St. 31, G. III., c. 32, s. 6) was not required. Booth was admitted of the inner temple in 1721, and at first practised in the country. But, from the circumstance that the Roman catholic nobility and gentry themselves owned a considerable portion of the landed estates of the country, and always patronized their coreligionists, the metropolis was the proper field for a practitioner looking to their resort. At the time Booth thought of pursuing business in London, N. Pigot was there in possession of the conveyancing goodwill of the Roman catholic connection. His probable want of success under these circumstances at first disheartened Booth. But he enjoyed the friendship of the solicitor-general, Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, who, in a letter given in most memoirs of his life, encouraged Booth in a way which does credit to the writer's discernment of character, and proffered personal and material assistance with the warmth and delicacy of generous friendship. Mr. Booth became a member of Lincoln's Inn in the year 1740, with Robert Harley and W. Murray for his manuepators or sureties, and he continued in great practice for thirty years. Booth possessed a profound knowledge of the law of uses, powers, and trusts—the most important agents in effecting modern property arrangements. His style of drafting instruments was prolix and verbose. Indeed, Booth and his contemporary, Ralph Bradley, established, if not founded, that school of conveyancers which flourished in the latter half of the eighteenth, and first quarter of the nineteenth centuries, and cumbered property dealings with the heavy forms devised for the disposal of great estates.—S. H. G.

* BOOTT, FRANCIS, M.D., an eminent English botanist and medical man, has gained distinction by his researches on the natural order Cyperaceæ. He has paid much attention to the genus *Carex*, and has published a standard illustrated monograph of that genus. Papers by him on the species of this genus have appeared in the Transactions of the Linnean Society.—J.H.B.

* BOPP, FRANZ, an eminent Sanscrit scholar, was born at Mentz, September 14, 1791, where his father held an office in the electoral court. He followed his parents to Aschaffenburg; and at an early age became imbued with a bias towards the study of Eastern languages, to which he devoted himself at the universities of Paris, London, and Göttingen with unremitting assiduity. In 1821 he was called to the Oriental chair at Berlin, and since that time has been an ornament to that metropolis of learning and literature. By his "Comparative Grammar of the Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, &c., Languages," Berlin, 1833–49, he has added comparative philology to the domain of learning. His other works are—"Über das Conjugations-System der Sanskrit-Sprache," 1816; "Ausführliches Lehrgebäude der Sanskrit-Sprache," 1827; "Grammatica critica linguæ Sanscritæ;" "Kritische Grammatik der Sanskrit-Sprache;" "Glossarium Sanscritum," 2nd ed. 1840–47; "Nalus, Mahabharati episodum," London, 1819; "Die Celtischen Sprachen in ihrem Verhalten zum Sanskrit, Zend," &c.—K. E.

BOR, PETER CHRISTIAN, a Dutch historian, born at Utrecht in 1559; died in 1635. Author of a history of the Low Countries, to which the most learned men of Holland have accorded the praise of exactitude and impartiality.—J. G.

BORA, KATHARINA VON, the wife of Luther, was born of noble parentage at Lüben, near Schweinitz, Saxony, January 29, 1499. She was entered of the Cistercian convent of Nimptschen, near Grimma, and here became acquainted with the doctrine of Luther. Having in vain intreated her family to take her home, she asked Luther for his assistance. Luther directed a respectable citizen of Torgau, Leonhard Koppe, to set her free, along with eight other nuns, in the night from Maundy Thursday to Good Friday, 1523, and bring her to Wittenberg, where she was received into the family of the mayor, Mr. Reichenbach. She declined to become the wife of Dr. Kaspar Glaz, but declared her willingness to be married either to Nicolaus von Amsdorf or Luther himself. Luther accepted this offer, June 13, 1525, and had three sons and three daughters by her. After her husband's death she fled to Magdeburg and Brunswick, and died at Torgau, December 20, 1552. Her life has been written by Walch, Halle, 1752–54, 2 vols.; by Beste, 1843; and Weidinger, Greiz, 1854.—K. E.

BORADILLA, GERONIMO DE, a Spanish painter, born near Seville in 1620. He was a pupil of Zúbarán, whom he imitated. He painted small historical pictures and perspective views, and died in 1680.—W. T.

BORASTUS, GREGORY LAWRENCE, a Swedish publicist and poet, born at Norköping about 1584. He left his country and became secretary to the king of Poland. He is not to be confounded with another Swede, Stephen Borastus, who was cardinal, and played an important part at the court of Rome.

BORCH. See BORRICH.

BORCH, M. J. COUNT VON, a Polish naturalist, born of illustrious parentage in the province of Witepsk; died in 1810. His principal works relate to the natural history of Sicily, where he resided a number of years. They are still read with interest. He was governor of his native province. Among his works was one on the mineralogy of Sicily.—J. S., G.

BORCHT, HENRY VAN DER, a painter and engraver. This double-handed man was a pupil of Giles Valkenburgh, and studied in Italy. He painted fruit and flowers, especially for Charles I., in a pleasant enough way; but on that narrow-minded Stuart losing his reason, and subsequently losing his head, he returned to Antwerp, and died there in 1660—the year of that worst of all revolutions, a Restoration. Borcht was also a well-known virtuoso, and was employed as a collecting agent by that judicious amasser to whom we all owe so much—the earl of Arundel. The prince of Wales also employed him in the same capacity. The few etchings of this artist are after Parmegiano and the Caraccis, and are religious subjects. There was a JAMES BORCHT who flourished at Antwerp in 1628, and executed fleets for Thibault's Académie de l'Espée. BORCHT, PETER VAN DER, was a Flemish painter and engraver (for in these robust ages such double-barrelled men were not rare), born at Brussels in 1540. His works as a painter are poor; his etchings are rough, careless, and show a prodigal invention, though indifferent in drawing and composition. They include 178 illustrations of Ovid.—W. T.

BORDA, JEAN CHARLES, born at Dax in 1733; died in 1799. A very eminent mathematician and civil and naval engineer of France. The services he rendered to the department of practical science which engrossed him, were invaluable. We owe to Borda the introduction of the reflecting circle, as the chief instrument for stellar observations at sea; the description and analysis he has left of it—"Description et Usage du Cercle de Reflexion"—is still as good as any extant. He invented the repeating circle, so long a favourite in conducting geodetic surveys, although for good reasons it is now much more rarely employed. He found the length of the seconds pendulum (proposed as the invariable basis of the new system of measures) by methods so well chosen and exact, that his name has been coupled with Coulomb's as one of the fathers of precise experiment in France. He contributed greatly to the improvement of ship chronometers; and laid before the Academy of Sciences numerous memoirs on hydrostatics, ship-building, and navigation. And he obtained, at his own expense, the calculating and printing of that extensive table of logarithmic sines, &c., still bearing his name, adapted to the decimal division of the circumference of the circle. Services like these have worthily secured the gratitude of his country, or rather of European practical science.—Borda undertook several voyages with a view to important results. He visited and surveyed the Canary islands; he served as a naval officer under D'Estaing in 1777 and 1778; and he afterwards joined the squadron of De Grasse as commander of the frigate *Solitaire*. It is suspected that Borda was not quite so accurate when narrating naval exploits, as while measuring the pendulum. He avers, that having separated by accident from his squadron, he found himself, on a mist clearing away, in the very heart of the English fleet. The *Solitaire* must have been a favourite with her commander, for his narrative of her obsequies bears, that she singly stood a combined attack for three hours, and then surrendered only because she was a complete wreck. The despatch of the English admiral does not quite coincide with Borda's. It seems the French ship was surprised, and that, on endeavouring to escape, she was pursued by the *Ruby* of 60 guns. The *Ruby* being the best sailer, an engagement ensued, and after a fight of forty-one minutes the *Solitaire* felt it necessary to surrender, on account of her disabled state. The Admiral claims no honour, the force of the *Ruby* being the superior; nor does he more than allude to the incident. Alas! for the uncertainties of history! But, in this instance, the laws of probability pronounce strongly, and with small courtesy, against our excellent Borda!—J. P. N.

BORDA, SIRO, an Italian physician, and professor of materia

medica at Pavia; born in that town in 1761; died in 1824. His reputation as a practitioner brought him crowds of patients even from Lombardy and Piedmont. He maintained the doctrine of Rasori with respect to the division of medicines into stimulant and depressing; but shortly before his death ordered his dissertations on that subject to be burned, as inconclusive if not erroneous.—J. S., G.

BORDAZAR DE ARTARU, ANTONIO, a learned Spanish printer, born at Valencia in 1671; died in 1744. Author of works on Spanish orthography, &c.—J. G.

BORDE, ANDREW, a native of Pevensey, Sussex, was educated at Oxford, and became a Carthusian monk in the convent of that order in London, but quitted the monastic life, and adopted the study of medicine. To gratify his "rambling head and inconstant mind," says Anthony A'Wood, he travelled through Christendom, and even penetrated into Africa, an arduous undertaking in the sixteenth century. In 1532 we find him settled at the university of Montpellier in France, where he took the degree of doctor of physic. Returning to England, he settled first at Pevensey, and afterwards at Winchester, where he practised with such success as to be appointed one of the court physicians. He also enjoyed the favour of the king's vicar-general, Cromwell. His "inconstant" mind, however, involved him in pecuniary difficulties, and he died a prisoner in the Fleet in 1549. To a considerable share of learning, professional and general, Dr. Borden added the austerities of a monk, and the wit and humour of a buffoon. He was a voluminous author, considering the age in which he lived. Amongst his works of a medical character, may be named his "Breviary of Helthe," "Compendyouse Regimete, or Dietary of Helthe," and a treatise on "Urines;" whilst those of a non-professional kind include "The Principles of Astronomical Prognostications," "The Boke of the introduction of Knowledge," "The Mylner of Abingdon"—probably based upon one of Chaucer's tales—and "The Merrye Tales of the wise men of Gotham." The "Boke of Knowledge" has been reprinted in modern times as a literary curiosity. It is in black letter, adorned with rude but spirited cuts. It is dedicated to the Princess (afterwards Queen) Mary, and professes "to teache a man to speake parte of all maner of languages, and to knowe the usage and fashion of all maner of countreys, and to knowe for the most parte all maner of coynes of money," &c. By perambulating the country, and attending at the fairs and popular revels, he gained the soubriquet of "merry-andrew"—a name which has since become a "household word" in the English language. The "Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham" are said to have been written to ridicule the proceedings of Lord Dacre, the abbot of Lewes, and another ecclesiastic, at a meeting held at Gotham, one of that nobleman's manor-houses near Pevensey. The "Tales" have been appropriated, in recent times, to the village of Gotham in Nottinghamshire; and no less an authority than Mr. J. O. Halliwell has given countenance to that supposition, which is proved to be erroneous by the internal evidence of the stories—which point to a maritime, and not an inland village, as their birthplace—and also by the local traditions of Pevensey.—E. W.

BORDE, CHARLES, a French poet and litterateur, born at Lyons in 1711; died in 1781. On coming to Paris he became intimate with Rousseau, whose paradoxes he afterwards ridiculed. It is no doubt to his connection with Voltaire that we are to attribute the infidel productions that he subsequently regretted having written.

BORDE, JEAN BENJAMIN, sometimes written **DE LA BORDE**, a musical essayist and composer, was born at Paris in 1734, where he was guillotined, July 22, 1794. He was a pupil of Rameau for composition, and of Dauvergne for the violin. He was born of a rich family, to which circumstance, and to his boundless self-confidence, he owed opportunities and preferments that he would never have gained by his talent. He was appointed first valet to Louis XV., which office he lost on the death of the king. He was a great speculator, and almost as great a loser; but it was his boast, that whatever embarrassments threatened him at night, his wit would help him to means to meet them before morning. On the breaking out of the Revolution he retired to Normandy; but, imprudently returning to Paris, he was seized as a royalist and suffered accordingly. He produced several comic operas, more remarkable for their success than for their merit, the first of which, "Gilles Garçon Peintre," was written in 1758. He is still better known by his "Essai sur la Musique

ancienne et moderne," and some other didactic works, cited by Burney, which are, however, little to be commended.—G. A. M.

BORDENAVE, TOUSSAINT, a French surgeon, born at Paris in 1728. In 1746 he passed through a campaign in Flanders; and on his return became professor of physiology in the college of surgery, and member of several learned societies; he was also appointed director of the Royal Academy of Surgery, and sheriff of the city of Paris. He died in 1782. Of his writings, the principal is his "Essai sur la Physiologie," Paris, 1756, of which new editions appeared in 1764 and 1787. Bordenave also published a translation of Haller's Elements of Physiology, and communicated numerous memoirs to the Royal Academy of Surgery, among which those relating to the diseases of the maxillary sinus are especially deserving of notice.—W. S. D.

BORDER. See **PETITOT**.

BORDESSOULE, ETIENNE TARDIF, comte de, a French general, born at Luzeret (Indre) 4th April, 1771; died 4th October, 1837. He commenced a military career of extraordinary brilliancy at the age of eighteen in the second regiment of *chasseurs à cheval*, served under the most renowned French generals, and took part in innumerable battles and sieges, in all of which he distinguished himself by his energy, courage, and conduct. After the restoration he became as devoted to the new regime as he had been to that of Napoleon. He attained gradually to the highest military rank, and was elevated to the peerage, 9th October, 1823. He died of diseases occasioned by the numerous wounds he had received on various occasions on the field of battle.—G. M.

BORDEU, THÉOPHILE DE, a distinguished French physician of the eighteenth century, the eldest son of Antoine de Borden, who also practised medicine with some reputation, was born at Iseste in Béarn, on the 22d February, 1722. He studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his degree as doctor in 1743. In 1744 he became demonstrator of anatomy at Pau, but returned to Montpellier within a year, and there taught anatomy and midwifery. In 1746 he visited Paris, where he attended the lectures of the most celebrated men of his day, and studied the practice of medicine in the hospitals. During his stay in Paris he published some letters, which obtained him the title of intendant of the mineral waters of Aquitaine, and in this capacity he left Paris for Pau in 1749. In 1752 we find him again in Paris, where he published his "Recherches Anatomiques sur les différentes positions des glandes et sur leur action," in this year. In this remarkable work Borden first showed his power; and as he not only attacked the principles held by the faculty of Paris, but displayed a great command of raillery it is not astonishing that he made both friends and enemies by its publication. In 1754 Borden was appointed physician to the Hôpital de la Charité, and advanced rapidly towards the high position due to his assiduity and talents. In 1786 he published his "Recherches sur le Pouls," a work which placed him in the first rank of French physicians, but at the same time gave a great impetus to the intrigues which were set on foot for his injury. These were of a most scandalous nature, consisting of attacks upon his private character, wholly unsupported by any reliable evidence, and continued with disgraceful malignity, especially by Bouvart, for three or four years. The question was then put an end to by a decree of the parliament, acquitting him of all charges, and suppressing all the memoirs written against him. A second decree of the 6th August, 1764, reinstated him in his rights and prerogatives, of which the faculty of Paris had deprived him. During all this period, notwithstanding the war of words that was incessantly raging round him, and the disgraceful means adopted to bring about his ruin, Borden was constantly engaged in study, and even published some valuable memoirs in the *Journal de Médecine*. In 1767, he published his "Recherches sur le tissu muqueux et l'organe cellulaire," which is said to have given Bichat the idea of his *Anatomie Générale*; and in 1775 he brought out the first volume of his "Recherches sur les maladies Chroniques," a fine and valuable work, of which the second volume was published, with a life of the author, by Roussel, in the year 1801 (vii.), Borden having died in 1776. The services rendered by Borden to the progress of medical science were very great. Shaking off the trammels of the systems at that time almost universally adopted by medical men, most of which were of an absurd nature, he gives us in his various works the results of numerous observations, collected with rare assiduity, during a constant attendance alike upon

the rich and the poor. His physiological views were also far in advance of his age, and his writings upon the structure and functions of the glands contain ideas which have since been developed by other authors for the advantage of their own reputation.—W. S. D.

BORDING, ANDERS, a Danish poet, son of Christian Bording, physician to Prince Christian V., was born at Ribe, 21st January, 1619. He took his degree at the academy of Sorø in 1653, and in 1664 became lector theologiæ at Ribe. Resigning this post in 1666 he removed to Copenhagen, where, under the royal command, he published the *Danish Mercury*, a monthly newspaper, which he continued till his death in 1677. His poems contained in the *Mercury*, together with his other poetical works, were collected and published by Rostgaard, with an introduction by Gram, at Copenhagen in 1733.—M. H.

* **BORDOGNI, MARCO**, a teacher of singing, was born at Bergamo, about 1788, and now resides at Paris. He was a pupil of S. Mayer and appeared as a tenor singer at Milan in 1813. In 1819 he was engaged at the Italian opera in Paris, where his admirable vocalization compensated for his weak voice and want of dramatic energy. In 1820 he was appointed professor of singing in the conservatoire, which office he still holds, though in 1823 he retired from it for a short time, in consequence of the fatigues of the theatre. He quitted the stage shortly after this, since when he has exclusively applied himself to tuition. His celebrated solfeggios are some of the best vocal exercises extant.—G. A. M.

BORDONE, PARIS, an eminent Venetian painter, born at Treviso in 1513. He was of a noble family, and at eight years of age was led to Venice to be carefully educated in the art for which he showed strong predilections. While still quite a boy he was placed in the school of Titian, under whom he did not long continue, as he found that his master was jealous of his pupils, and kept his secrets even from them. However, in spite of these checks, the young noble of Treviso grew so fast, that, at eighteen, he painted a grand wall picture in the church of St. Nicholas; and, before he was twenty, a "Meleager" and "Holy Family" for the Tietta palace. He imitated the grand simplicity of Giorgione, his fellow-pupil, and adopted a certain rosy colour, which he carried sometimes to effeminacy and affectation. His portraits, too, are excellent, and not inferior to Titian's. His female portraits (we have seen a delicious one of Mary Stuart) are sweet, peachy, and graceful, but not very intellectual. His "Venus" was the lower and earth Venus, as might be expected from a court painter at the Louvre of that long-nosed satyr, Francis I., who lost his honour at Paris and his freedom at Pavia. Bordone's most ambitious work was the dome of the church of St. Vicenza at Treviso. He also adorned Venice, Milan, Genoa, and Florence with his wonders, laying indeed, as we may say, his talents at Christ's altar by the consecration of his art and genius. But the crowning glory of his life was a successful competition with his old master. A gallery at Vicenza had been frescoed by Titian, who chose the judgment of Solomon for his subject, but the work had fallen into decay. Bordone being called in, chose for his display the "History of Noah and his Sons." Kugler, always curt and judicious, thus sums up the merits of Bordone—"Like Pordenone he is unimportant in large compositions; his altarpieces, chiefly madonnas with saints, have something of the spirited excitement of Correggio, only without his naïveté; his heads are excellent." Two pictures of this description are in the Berlin museum. His most celebrated picture is in the academy of Venice, and alludes to the Tempest by Giorgione. Here the fisherman, who was present when the saint stilled the tempest, presents a ring to the doge which he had received from St. Mark as a pledge of the patron saint's gracious disposition towards Venice. The picture is rich in figures, simple, but of no great power. The splendid execution, however, gives it the aid of truth, to which the view of the grand Venetian buildings much contributes. The most magnificent picture of Bordone is perhaps his "Sibyl." An altar is still burning on which Augustus offered up his fruitless sacrifices, while the sibyl, a female of the most beautiful Titian type, stands before him and his followers, pointing in the distance to the new-born Saviour. In colouring also, this picture is one of the master's chief-d'œuvres. His celebrated "Paradise," also in the academy, formerly in the church of Ognissanti at Treviso, is very feeble. His small pictures in the Manfrini palace, and a "Riposo" during the flight into Egypt, in the Pitti palace, are

more pleasing. Another representation of this subject is in the Bridgewater gallery. Bordone died at Venice in 1588.—(Kugler's *Handbook of Painting*, vol. ii., p. 459.)—W. T.

* **BOREAU, VICTOR**, contemporary French author. He began his literary career by the publication of a volume of poems in 1829, since which time he seems to have devoted his attention to works of history, having given to the world histories of France and England, and of ancient and modern times, testifying to no ordinary industry.—J. F. C.

* **BOREL, PIERRE**, a French journalist and litterateur, born at Lyons in 1809. An ardent admirer of the romantic school, his writings are characterized by a mixture of the happiest inspiration and extravagant bizarrerie.

BORELLI, GIOVANNI ALFONSO, an eminent physician, anatomist, and mathematician, and founder of the theory of the mechanical action of the limbs, was born at Naples on the 28th of January, 1608. He occupied at one period of his life a professorship of mathematics at Pisa, and afterwards one of medicine at Florence. About 1670 he lived for a short time at Messina. In his old age he retired to a religious house at Rome, where he died on the 31st December, 1679. Borelli published many and voluminous works on anatomy, physiology, medicine, astronomy, mathematics, and mechanics. Those which have most contributed to his reputation in the present age are two—"Theorice Medicearum Planetarum," Florence, 1661, an essay on the movements of Jupiter's satellites, which contains some foreshadowings of the law of gravitation. This is a characteristic of the works of many of Newton's predecessors and contemporaries, above whom Newton distinguished himself by discovering the exact law, of which they had only vague anticipation. "De Motu Animalium," a posthumous work, first published at Rome in 1680 and 1681, and afterwards republished at different times, and in many places. The first part of this treatise is deservedly celebrated as the earliest work in which the true principles of the mechanical action of the limbs of animals—now familiar to every student of mechanics—were demonstrated and applied. The second part, in which the author attempts to establish a mechanical theory of the actions of internal organs, is hypothetical, and destitute of useful results.—W. J. M. R.

BORELLI, JEAN-ALEXIS, a French litterateur, born at Salernes in 1738; died in 1810 at Berlin. After having studied in his native country he went to Prussia, where he was patronized by Frederick II., and became intimate with the learned men at his court. Author of several works on legislation, the fine arts, philology, &c., and editor of two works by Frederick II.

BORGANI, FRANCESCO, a Mantuan painter, taught by Domenico Feti, whose style he abandoned for that of Parmegiano. His clever works adorn the churches of his native city.—W. T.

BORGHESE, GIOVANNI VENTURA, a painter, born at Citta da Castello, and disciple and assistant of Pietro da Cortona, some of whose works at Rome he afterwards put the postscripts to and finished. Some fine altarpieces wrought by him, single-handed, exist in the eternal city.—W. T.

* **BORGHESI, BARTOLOMEO**, a contemporary Italian antiquarian of great celebrity, to whose learning in numismatics and inscriptions the literary world is indebted for many an important discovery concerning Roman archaeology and history. He was born in the year 1781 at Savignano, a small town in the Romagna, near Ravenna; and was early led to the study of antiquity by the example and care of his father, who also enjoyed a well-deserved reputation as a man of learning, and was in possession of a rich collection of ancient coins. Through the impulse which had been given in those days to the illustration of mediæval antiquity by men like Muratori, Fumagalli, Fantuzzi, &c., the young Borghesi felt himself called at first to follow in their track. Having finished his studies in the Collegio dei Nobili at Bologna, he returned home, and commenced his antiquarian investigations about mediæval monuments and records in the archives of Romagna; but owing to the weakness of his eyes, he was obliged to desist from the task of deciphering mediæval manuscripts, and in 1802 he went to Rome, and turned all his attention to ancient archaeology, under the guidance of the illustrious Marini. He soon became possessed of an extensive knowledge of Greek and Latin literature, and was enabled both by his learning and by his natural acuteness and sound criticism, to explain with admirable success the most obscure and difficult points in ancient coins and inscriptions. His "Osservazioni Numismatiche,"

which were published at first in a series of articles in the *Giornale Arcadico*, and afterwards in a separate volume at Rome in 1821, are full of accurate remarks on the private and public history of the Roman families. To the same class of writings belongs a very learned dissertation bearing the title—"Della Gente Arria Romana e di un nuovo denaro di Marco Arrio Secondo," edited at Milan in 1817 by his friend, the distinguished antiquarian Giovanni Labus. But the monumental work by which the name of Borghesi is chiefly recommended, is the illustration of the "Fasti Consolari Capitolini," to which, ever since the discovery of the new fragments of the consular tables in the Foro Romano in 1816-17, he has constantly devoted his attention, and all the resources of his learning. He himself narrates in the introduction to the "Fasti Consolari," how, as soon as the first news of the discovery reached him in his native place, he felt himself irresistibly attracted again to Rome; how he assisted there with feverish expectation at the progress of the excavations; how he welcomed with enthusiasm every new fragment of marble, every broken name or inscription dugged out of the ground.—(V. Nuovi fram. dei Fasti Cons. Capit., Milano, 1818: Parte Prima.)

Borghesi has proved throughout his life as good a citizen as he has shown himself a superior man in science. In the intervals of his residence in his native province, he unceasingly promoted public instruction and education. He founded the *Accademia Savignanesa*, and the small town which gave him birth became for a time a noble centre of literature. Monti, Perticari, and other like men, used to meet there with Borghesi, and to adorn the place with all the graces of intellectual and domestic refinement. After the revolution of 1821, and the fall of Italian hopes in those days, Borghesi sought for a tranquil abode in the republic of San Marino, and has ever since resided there, daily enriching with his liberal contributions the patrimony of antiquarian knowledge. Though famous throughout Europe, and often invited to fill chairs and other posts of distinction in Italy and abroad, he never allowed himself to be removed from his modest station in the small republic; and he has served it as a magistrate with the same devotion which he bestowed on the pursuits of learning. Many of his writings are to be found, besides the above-quoted publications, in the records of the scientific Academy of Turin, in the annals of the Institut Archæologique, in those of the Roman Academy of Archæology, and in the Neapolitan *Bulletin*. The military, religious, municipal, and political institutions of the Romans, were, through these labours, cleared from many obscurities, and the science of archæology brought to bear on the improvement of historical truth. In his conversation, as well as in his writings, he often excited the greatest admiration by his display of accurate and vivid knowledge concerning every detail of ancient life. A man of exquisite virtue and modesty, faithful in his friendships, generous towards all, and born to be a great citizen, had heaven granted him the blessing of a free country, still, in spite of his private and humble condition, a living testimony of what genius and goodness, happily combined together, may do even in adverse times for the improvement of the noblest gifts of mankind.—A. S., O.

BORGHESI, DIOMEDE, born of a patrician family at Siena, towards the middle of the fifteenth century. His buoyant spirits and restless disposition drew on him the animadversion of powerful enemies, who succeeded in having him expelled from his native place. For more than twenty years, as appears from his familiar letters, he wandered about from place to place through Lombardy. Whilst he was in Mantua he studied philosophy under Scipione, afterwards Cardinal Gonzaga. Many of his works have been published at Padua, in which city he lived for many years. It seems, however, that in 1573, through the intercession of Elena Boccali, a lady with whom he corresponded on literary and scientific matters, he obtained leave to return to Siena, where he was inscribed on the rolls of the academy of *Gl'Intronati* under the name of "Lo Svegliato." Soon after he left Siena, and revisited many cities of Lombardy and Rome. The grand duke of Tuscany appointed him to a newly-erected professorship of Italian language and literature in the city of Siena, where he published the third part of his "Lettere Discorsive," in which he gives sound instructions on style and language, showing a consummate knowledge of philology, and displaying a wonderful classic erudition. He published also five volumes of rhymes, many orations, and a treatise

on the Tuscan language. He was considered a very elegant orator, and, according to Girolamo Gigli, he contributed many articles to the first edition of the celebrated dictionary of La Crusca, published many years after Borghesi's death, which happened at Siena in 1598.—A. C. M.

BORGHESI, IPPOLITO, a Neapolitan painter, and scholar of Francesco Curia. His most considerable work was an "Assumption of the Virgin" for an altarpiece at Perugia.—W. T.

BORGHINI, RAFFAELLO, a dramatic author who flourished towards the middle of the sixteenth century. Having resolved to abandon the muses, he was dissuaded from that determination by Baccio Valois, a literary man of great merit, and he therefore continued his literary pursuits, applying himself particularly to the dramatic art. He is the author of many sonnets and canzones, and of plays, both in verse and prose; amongst which "La Diana Pietosa," a pastoral play in verse, is highly appreciated. The date of his death is not recorded by any of his numerous biographers.—A. C. M.

BORGHINI, VINCENTO, was born of a noble family at Florence in 1515. He entered the Benedictine convent of Santa Maria in the year 1531, and was instructed in philosophy by the celebrated Francesco Varini the elder. He also applied himself to the study of Greek and Latin, and in 1538 was appointed professor of grammar. In a very short time he reached the highest dignities of his order, and was honoured with many distinctions by the duke of Tuscany, Cosimo de Medici, who elected him prior of the hospital of Santa Maria degl' Innocenti in Florence. Unwilling to abandon the care of the poor, whom he daily visited and relieved in the hospital, he refused the archbishoprics of Florence and Pisa, offered him by Cosimo and Alexander de Medici. His reputation for learning was so universally admitted, that by order of Alexander de Medici his likeness was painted in one of the galleries of the ducal palace, amongst the most conspicuous men of Florence. He has left two volumes of dissertations on the ancient history of Tuscany and its antiquities, so much esteemed that Tiraboschi says, that "Florence got more information about its antiquities and history from Borghini than from any other of its numerous historiographers." A skilful architect and draughtsman, he was appointed by Cosimo director of the Florentine drawing academy, and furnished many designs, still preserved in the ducal library. He refused the highest dignities of the church, and devoted most of his time to works of charity. He died on the 15th of August, 1580.—A. C. M.

BORGIA, CÆSAR, an Italian prelate and warrior, died 12th March, 1507. He was the second of five children, whom Cardinal Rodrigo, afterwards Pope Alexander VI., had by his mistress Vanozza. He was at first destined for the church, and, while yet a child, was nominated archbishop of Pampluna. He was then sent to Pisa to pursue those studies which were thought necessary to qualify him for his future career. He laboured diligently for a time, and manifested great energy in the pursuit of knowledge, and a rare ability and taste in the composition of the theological theses which were assigned to him. His father having soon after been called to the papal chair under the title of Alexander VI., Cæsar was made archbishop of Valencia, and subsequently, in 1493, was advanced to the rank of cardinal. The ambition of Cæsar, however, lay in another direction, and was not to be satisfied with ecclesiastical preferments and dignified inactivity. He envied the secular honours bestowed on his elder brother, the duke of Gandia, whom he now resolved to put to death, in order to open up to himself the much-coveted succession. Another motive for this horrible crime has been attributed to him by historians. It is said that the duke was his rival in an incestuous amour with their sister Lucrezia; and one evening, on retiring together from her house, the duke was assassinated, and his dead body thrown into the Tiber, where it was found next morning. Public opinion, which persistently attributed this murder to Cæsar, was corroborated by the suspicious interference of the pope to prevent investigation. Cæsar now hastened to divest himself of the purple; and his father entering into his views, agreed to his being secularized, and conferred on him the duchies of Candia and Benevento, and the counties of Terracina and Pontecorvo. His ambitious views continuing to expand, he contemplated the erection of these territories into a kingdom, and for this purpose sought the hand of one of the daughters of the king of Naples. Her father, however, refused to sanction this

alliance, the object of which he had the sagacity to discover; and Alexander and his son thus baffled, sought to promote their designs through the influence of Louis XII., king of France. An opportunity soon occurred. Louis, desirous of espousing Anne of Brittany, applied to the pope for a deed of dispensation, authorizing him to separate from his wife Jeanne de France, sister of Charles VIII., and to marry the object of his new attachment. This was readily obtained, and Cæsar was artfully chosen as the bearer of the pontifical dispensation. In return for this gratification Louis created him duke of Valentinois, conferred on him a large pension, married him to the daughter of Jean d'Albret, king of Navarre, and promised him effectual assistance in his contemplated invasion of Italy. The pope, who entered warmly into the ambitious projects of his son, now formed the design of founding a principality for him in Romagna, and in consequence Cæsar, in 1499, entered Italy at the head of 8000 men, and laid siege to Imola and Forlì, which surrendered. He subsequently subjugated Pesaro, Rimini, and Faenza; and in 1501 was created duke of Romagna. From that period he commenced a career of conquest and usurpation, attended by deeds of treachery and cruelty, that have stamped his name with undying infamy. At length a confederacy was formed against him among the Italian states, but he had the address to bring about its dissolution. Contriving under pretext of holding a conference to allure three of the leaders to Senigaglia, he caused them to be strangled, and Cardinal Ursini, another of the confederates, even after he had signed an order for delivering up to Cæsar all the places held by his family, was treacherously poisoned. But the hour of retribution, both for him and his father, who co-operated with him in all these atrocities, was now at hand. They had formed the design of poisoning Cardinal Corneto at a banquet, but through some mistake had themselves swallowed the poison that had been prepared for their intended victim. Alexander was immediately taken ill and died, and Cæsar narrowly escaped sharing the same well-merited fate. Quitting the French party he now joined himself to that of Spain, by whom he was less powerfully supported. The Venetians recovered many of the towns of Romagna, and Cæsar was imprisoned by Julius II. to compel him to give up the remainder. He, however, escaped to Naples, whence he was, by order of King Ferdinand, sent to Spain, where he was condemned to imprisonment for life. He contrived a second time to make his escape, but soon after accompanying his brother-in-law Jean d'Albret, king of Navarre, in an expedition against some of his revolted subjects, the stroke of a lance under the walls of Pampeluna did good service to the world by ridding it of a monster who had long been a disgrace to human nature.—G. M.

BORGIA, GERONIMO, an Italian poet of Spanish extraction, died about 1549. He went to Rome in the time of Alexander VI.; became bishop of Massa, and was patronized by Lucrezia Borgia for his poetic talent. He wrote a history of his times, in 20 volumes.

BORGIA, LUCREZIA, daughter of Pope Alexander VI., and sister of Cæsar Borgia, infamous as the paramour of both. She was married in 1493 to Giovanni Sforza, lord of Pesaro, but was divorced from him in 1497, and next year united to a natural son of Charles II. of Naples, Alfonso, duke of Besaglia, who, becoming obnoxious to Cæsar Borgia, was shortly afterwards assassinated. She was next received into the noble family of Este, being espoused in 1501 by Alfonso, son of Hercules, duke of Ferrara. Her conduct subsequently was such as to justify the suspicions with which, on other grounds, Roscoe and other historians are disposed to treat the hideous imputation on her memory; that imputation which, in spite of the honour and respect that her patronage of letters, her talents, and her beauty received among such contemporaries as Bembo, has rendered her name a symbol of infamy hardly less black and fearful than that of Cæsar Borgia.—J. S., G.

BORGIA, STEFANO, cardinal, born at Veletri in 1731. At an early age he exhibited a singular enthusiasm for antiquarian studies, and before leaving the residence of his uncle, in whose family he was educated, had collected a number of rare medals, manuscripts, and other curiosities, with the design—which in the midst of various distractions, and with serious detriment to his fortunes, was afterwards realized—of forming an extensive museum. After filling with remarkable credit the post of governor of Benevento, and that of secretary to the congregation De Propaganda, he was created a cardinal by Pius VI.; and Rome

being threatened in 1797 by the French army, along with two other cardinals he was appointed by the pontiff to manage the defence of the city. On the proclamation of the republic in the following year he was arrested, but recovered his liberty after the lapse of a month, and repaired to Valencia to organize in presence of the exiled pope a new Propaganda. In 1800 Pius VII. called him to the head of his council, and the following year appointed him rector of the college of Rome. His death occurred in 1804 at Lyons, whither he had followed the pontiff journeying to Paris to crown Napoleon.—J. S., G.

BORGIA or BORJA, FRANCISCO, a Spanish poet, died in 1658. He was great-grandson of the famous Pope Alexander VI., descended by his mother's side from Ferdinand, prince of Squillace. He was formerly considered the prince of Spanish poets; but posterity has not endorsed this judgment. He wrote, however, with elegance, taste, and facility.

BORGIANNI, ORAZIO, a painter and engraver, born at Rome in 1580. He was taught by his brother, surnamed Scalzo. The invitation of a nobleman, and the patronage bestowed on the arts by Philip II., led him to Spain, where he worked in the Escorial, and painted many pictures for the principal grandees, his works being held in great estimation. On the death of his wife, having no longer a tie to the parched land of the cork-tree and the orange, he returned to Rome, and painted some colossal historical subjects with indifferent success, the figures being splay, ill-drawn, and all abroad. The Spanish ambassador, however, employed him, and he clambered about altar scaffolds in various churches and convents, acquiring honour and living in affluence. He died at last in 1630 of vain vexation at the malice of a rival much his inferior, one Cello. Borgianni etched some prints, and fifty-two Bible histories, called Raphael's Bible, in a bold, free, and, for an amateur, finished way.—W. T.

BORGO or BORGUS, PIETRO BATTISTA, an Italian historian, lived at Genoa in the first half of the seventeenth century. He entered the service of Sweden, and distinguished himself by his valour in the Thirty Years' war, of which he has written a history entitled, "Commentarii de Bello Suecico."

BORGOGNONE. See CORTESE.

BÖRJESON, JOHAN, a Swedish poet and clergyman, born in 1790, author of "Skapelsen i Sanger," published at Upsala in 1820.—M. H.

BORKHAUSEN, MORITZ BALTHASAR, a German naturalist, was born at Giessen in 1760, and died at Darmstadt in 1806. He was employed as director of forests and waters, was a ducal counsellor, and in his domain of Arheilgen devoted himself to the study of zoology and botany. He wrote several works in both these departments of science. Among others, a "History of the Butterflies of Europe;" "Zoological Terminology;" "Description of Forest Trees;" "An Arrangement of German Plants;" "A Botanical Dictionary;" and a "German Fauna."—J. H. B.

BORLASE, EDMOND, a physician who practised with great reputation at Chester, son of Sir John Borlase; died in 1682. He left the following works—"The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England, with the Governors since the Conquest by Henry II. in 1172, and some passages in their government;" "A Brief Account of the Rebellion of 1641;" "The Origin of the University of Dublin and the College of Physicians," London, 1675; and "The History of the Execrable Irish Rebellion, traced from many preceding acts to the grand eruption, October 23rd, 1641, and thence pursued to the Act of Settlement in 1661," London, 1680.—J. S., G.

BORLASE or BORLACE, WILLIAM, a distinguished English antiquary and naturalist, was born at Penden in Cornwall in 1696, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degree as master of arts in 1719, and took orders in the same year. In 1722 he obtained the living of Ludgvan in Cornwall, and in 1732 the chancellor presented him to the living of Saint Just, his native parish. While residing at Ludgvan he commenced the study of the natural history of his native county, by collecting specimens of the minerals and fossils brought to light by the neighbouring copper works, belonging to the earl of Godolphin. From these he advanced to other kindred subjects, until at last, he engaged zealously in the investigation of the natural history and antiquities of Cornwall. The first results of his labours (with the exception of one or two essays, read before the Royal Society) appeared in 1754, under the title of "The History and Antiquities of Cornwall." In 1758 appeared the well-known

"Natural History of Cornwall," a valuable and still interesting work; and in 1766, having presented his collections to the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, Borlase received the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He died in 1772. Besides the works above referred to, Borlase published several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and also prepared paraphrases of Job and the books of Solomon, but rather for his own amusement than with a view to publication. He also maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the scientific and literary men of his time, including the poet Pope, whom he furnished with the greater part of the materials for his celebrated grotto at Twickenham.—W. S. D.

BORN, BERTRAN or BERTRAND DE, born at the chateau of Hautefort in Perigord. The precise date of his birth is not known; but he appears as an important actor in the political history of France and England towards the close of the twelfth century. In 1185, when Henry, the youngest son of Henry II. of England, was contending with Richard Cœur de Lion for the duchy of Aquitaine, Bertran supported the claims of Henry, and a spirited *servente* of his remains, in which he seeks to animate to action Henry's supporters. Richard is victorious in the contest, and Bertran is the last to yield. Hautefort is besieged and taken, but the same power of song which led

"The great Emathian conqueror to spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
Went to the ground,"

now saved the troubadour, and requited Richard. A *servente* records his generosity. Prince Henry dies, and we have another and a very beautiful poem from Bertran. Immediately after his son's funeral, King Henry II. visited with his vengeance the people of Aquitaine. He besieged Hautefort, Bertran's chateau, which he took, and thought to have razed to the ground. The father remembered Bertran's love for his son, and relented. The crusades were now the subject of every man's thoughts, and such excitement as Bertran's strains could supply was not wanting, but in a tone which seems slightly satirical. The poet says he cannot think of going to the wars himself, as he sees that counts, dukes, and kings, have always something to interfere with their going. The poet, too, has his excuses for delay, one of the best of which is a lady, "belle et blonde," whom he cannot leave. The wars in France between Philip Auguste and Cœur de Lion were a source of delight to Bertran, who loved war, and especially war when kings were the parties engaged. Till Richard's death he had this enjoyment, and his *serventes* were regarded as among the things which rendered peace impossible. On Richard's death, and the accession of John to the throne of England, we lose sight of Bertran. He is said to have become a Cistercian monk. When or where he died is not recorded; but there is a record of his son having performed homage for his castle of Hautefort to the king of France in the year 1212. This has been regarded, perhaps too hastily, as a proof of the father's natural death before the time of such ceremony. If the fate of Bertran de Born on earth be doubtful, we have the indisputable authority of a poet for his fortunes in the other world. Dante, we are told in the twenty-eighth canto of the *Inferno*, passing into the gulf where the authors of heresies and the sowers of discord are punished, sees a headless trunk pacing sadly onward—one of a group, of which Mahomet was the chief. The trunk held in his hand his severed head, which served as a lantern to light his steps as he came towards Dante. He thrust the head near enough for the poet to be told by it, that this was his (Bertran's) punishment for seeking to disunite the children of Henry II. from their father. It was just retribution, the poet tells us, that head and trunk should, in his own person, be dissevered.—J. A., D.

BORN, FERDINAND GOTTLÖB, born in 1785 at Leipzig, where he afterwards became professor of philosophy, author of several philosophical treatises, but best known by his Latin translation of Kant's works, 3 vols. 8vo; Leipzig, 1796-98.

BORN, IGNAZ VON, one of the greatest mineralogists of any age, a contemporary of Werner, was born at Karlsburg in Siebenbürgen, on the 26th December, 1742, and received his early education in Hermannstadt and Vienna. For sixteen months he was attached to the jesuits; but the spirit of the order soon becoming obnoxious to him, he quitted the society and studied law in Prague. He then travelled through Germany, Holland, the Netherlands, and France, and on his return to his native country devoted the whole powers of his

mind to the study of mineralogy, natural history, and the science of mining. In June 1770 having become an assessor in the mining council at Prague, he undertook a mineralogical journey through Hungary and Siebenbürgen, in which he was nearly becoming a sacrifice to his desire of knowledge. By remaining too long in the lead mines of Banijo he contracted a chronic complaint which troubled him for the rest of his life. The results of this journey were given in a letter to the celebrated mineralogist, J. J. Ferber, and published by him in 1774. Soon after his return he received the post of mining councillor; but this his illness compelled him to relinquish, and he passed the next four years of his life in pain on his hereditary estate of Alt Jedlitsch. Even during this period, however, the activity of his mind was by no means impaired. His works prepared at this time placed him in the first rank of European mineralogists. We may mention especially his "Lithophylacium Bornianum, seu index fossilium, quæ collegit, in classes et ordines digessit Ign. de Born," Prague, 1772-75, in two volumes, containing a description of his mineralogical cabinet, with many new species, arranged in accordance with Cronstedt's method. On the publication of this work von Born was elected a member of several foreign academies. On his return to Prague, after his partial recovery, he became one of the founders of the society for the advancement of mathematics, and national and natural history, and in 1776 was called to Vienna by the command of the Empress Maria Theresa to arrange the imperial cabinets of natural history. The result of his labours in the imperial museum was his great work, entitled "Index rerum naturalium Musei Cæs. Vindobonæ," P. I. published at Vienna in 1778, and reprinted in 1780, under the title of "Testacea Musei Cæs. Vindob., quæ jussu Mariæ Theresiæ disposuit et descripsit Ign. a Born." This fine work obtained for its author the appointment of councillor of state in Vienna; and as he had now his permanent residence in that city, he was soon surrounded by a society of men of the highest qualifications. His hereditary property gradually melted away in the expenses of scientific investigations, or in assisting others in their endeavours, and at his death on the 24th July, 1791, his family were left with nothing. Of the improvements introduced by Born in mining operations, the most important was his new method of amalgamation, which was immediately introduced into all the Austrian states, by the command of the Emperor Joseph II. Of his scientific writings, we may mention, besides those already referred to, a treatise, "Ueber das anquellen der gold und silberhaltigen Erze," &c., published at Vienna in 1786; his "Bergbaukunde," Leipzig, 1789, edited in conjunction with von Trebra; and "Catalogue méthodique et raisonné de la collection de Fossiles de Mademoiselle Eleonore de Raab," published at Vienna in 1790. Ignaz von Born was also celebrated for his wit, and some of his humorous writings have enjoyed a great reputation. Amongst these is a satirical tale, called the "Staats-Perücke," published at Vienna in 1772 without his name or sanction; and he was also one of the authors of the celebrated "Monachologia, or natural history of monks," originally published at Vienna in Latin in 1783, and subsequently translated into many languages.—W. S. D.

BOROWSKI, LUDWIG ERNST VON, a German divine, was born at Königsberg, June 17, 1740, and died November 10, 1831. He attained to the highest honours that were ever conferred upon a German protestant divine. In 1816 he was nominated evangelical bishop, and in 1829 archbishop of Prussia Proper. He even received the highest Prussian order, that of the black eagle. His writings were few, and of slight importance.—K. E.

* BORRER, WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.L.S., of Henfield, Sussex, a celebrated English botanist, has devoted much attention to lichens and other cryptogamic plants. Along with Dawson Turner, he printed a work on British lichens, and he has contributed many botanical papers to the Linnean Society.—J. H. B.

BORRI, in Latin BURRUS, GIUSEPPE FRANCESCO, an Italian chemist, quack, and heretic, born at Milan in 1627. He was educated at Rome in a seminary of the jesuits, and while holding some office in the Vatican was a diligent student of medicine and chemistry; but his debaucheries having brought him into trouble with the authorities of the city, he was obliged to retire into an ecclesiastical establishment, where he exchanged his profligate habits, and began to disseminate new views touching the mystery of the Trinity, &c., for those of a devotee. Not-

withstanding that one of his tenets was that the time was at hand when there should be but one sheepfold on the earth, whereof the pope should be the only shepherd, his general doctrine was considered so dangerous by the inquisition at Rome, that proceedings were taken against him, which obliged him to retreat to Milan. Here he organized a formidable confederacy, which might have even served his purpose of usurping the government of the city, if its existence had not been prematurely betrayed to the authorities. On the failure of this audacious scheme, of which the Roman inquisition exhibited its detestation by burning him in effigy, Borri declaring, it is said, that he never felt so cold as on the occasion of his being burnt, fled to Strasburg, afterwards to Amsterdam, and then to Hamburg. His subsequent career was partly that of a vulgar thief, and partly that of an alchemist of the Cagliostro school. He was at length delivered to the Austrian emperor, who made a gift of him to the pope. He was sentenced to perpetual confinement. His death occurred in the castle of St. Angelo in 1695. Some letters and medical tracts are attributed to his pen.

BORRICH or **BORCH**, **OLAF**, more generally known under the Latin name of **OLAUS BORRICHUS**, the founder of the college of medicine in Copenhagen which bears his name, was born at Borch, in Jutland, 7th April, 1626. He was professor of chemistry and botany at Copenhagen, where he also acquired for himself great celebrity as a physician. From 1661 to 1667 he spent in travelling through Italy, France, Holland, and England, and thus became acquainted with the most distinguished men, to whom his great learning made him welcome. In 1681 he was elected royal physician and librarian of the university, besides which, other public offices of trust and honour were held by him. He died in 1696. According to the custom of the age, he also occupied himself with alchemy, and as he became, from a poor student, a very rich man, many believed he had solved the mystery of the philosopher's stone. According to another story, he cured a princess of the house of Medici, whilst in Italy, of a dangerous sickness, and hence obtained wealth; nay, even, it was said that the princess would have married him, could he have been induced to join the catholic church. He left his great wealth for the founding of the college which bears his name. His works are very numerous, but antiquated.—M. H.

BORRAMEO, **ANTONIO MARIA**.—This nobleman was born at Padua in 1724. Having studied under the direction of the most eminent men of the time, such as Lazzarini, Somaschi, Colza, and Volpi, he began early to appreciate the classic writers of Italy, and successfully imitated them. He was considered both a good poet and an excellent prose writer, although, perhaps, his language to an impartial critic might appear at once redundant and too fastidious Tuscan. He is the author of many novels still unedited, except some which he published with notes in his "Novellieri." This publication met with such general approbation, that eleven years after⁷ he republished it, with a large addition of novels and biographical notices, under the title of "Catalogo de' Novellieri." After a life spent in continual literary pursuits, this veteran writer died on the 23d of January, 1813.—A. C. M.

BORRAMEO, **CARLO**, saint and cardinal, one of the most illustrious names in the history of the Romish church. The father of this distinguished ecclesiastic, Count Gilbert Borromeo, possessed the castle of Arona in the Milanese. Thre Carlo was born in 1538. His mother was a sister of Pope Pius IV., who, on his accession to the pontificate in 1559, called his nephew to Rome, and invested him with the dignities of cardinal, archbishop of Milan, grand penitentiary, legate of Bologna, Romagna, and the March of Ancona, and protector of three crowns and several religious orders. In return for these honours, Carlo supplied the vigour which the distracted circumstances of the church demanded from the papal throne, and which its occupant was too old to exhibit. To his hands were committed the most important affairs, both ecclesiastical and civil. At the age of twenty-two he was virtually pope. His zeal for the interests of the church, his discretion in the management of affairs, his generosity, piety, and learning, were the qualities of a good pope, and he was esteemed accordingly. As at Milan and Pavia, where he passed the period of his studies, he exhibited in the Vatican a magnificence in his tastes which, in the eye of the Romans, contrasted admirably with the humility and courtesy of his demeanour. His dress was costly, and his retinue that of a prince. But a general council was demanded, to settle the affairs of the church; the council of

Trent, after vexatious delays, met, and pronounced the rich dresses of the dignitaries of the church a reproach and a scandal. On this point Carlo was the first to defer to the authority of the council; he discarded his habiliments of silk, and with these his retinue. By talent and scholarly renown, no less than by birth and station, he was a patron of letters. He assembled frequently at the Vatican the learned men of Rome, laymen as well as ecclesiastics. Their intercourse he directed to profitable ends, by engaging them in literary discussion. In 1565, after the death of his uncle, he retired to Milan. The affairs of this diocese, in consequence of the neglect of his predecessors and of his own absence, had fallen into the utmost confusion. His clergy, for the most part, were ignorant and dissolute. The diocese boasted but few schools—teachers and catechists had been degraded or starved out. Discipline was a thing unknown in the churches. Carlo began the laborious work of reformation by providing for the education of the clergy, and the enforcement of discipline. He converted his palace into a seminary for bishops. In every district he founded a school and an hospital; he remodelled the monasteries; and, by the operation of provincial councils, everywhere restored decency and order. During the ravages of the plague he dispensed his charities with his own hand in the houses of the sick. Like his predecessor, Ambrose, he preached constantly to the people, and visited every corner of his diocese. Worn out by labours and austerities, he died at the age of forty-seven, in 1584. Pope Paul V. canonized him in 1610. His works were printed at Milan in 1747, in 5 vols., folio.—J. S., G.

BORRON, **BOIRON**, **BOURON**, **BERON**, **BOSRON**, or **BURONS**, **ROBERT** and **HELS**, two English writers of the twelfth century, probably brothers, who were employed by Henry II. to execute prose versions of several of the romances known as the Collection of the Round Table. Their works no longer exist, except in a modernized shape; hardly a word of the Saint Graal, the Lancelot, and the Histoire de Merlin, as they appear in the editions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, being in use in the times of these two writers.—J. S., G.

BORRONI, **GIOVANNI ANGELO**, a painter, born at Cremona in 1684. He was a pupil of Massarotti and Le Longe, and then became painter to the Crivelli family, painting occasionally in the Milan and Cremona churches. The duke of Milan knighted him. He died in 1772. His best picture is that of "St. Benedict interceding for Milan."—W. T.

* **BORROW**, **GEORGE**, whose works and adventures are unique in the British literature and biography of the nineteenth century, was born about 1804 at East Dereham in Norfolk, the burial-town of the poet Cowper. His father, a cadet of a Cornish family, was a militia officer, of note enough to attract the attention of the duke of York; his mother was a Norwich lady of French protestant extraction. The young Borrow's earlier years, like many of his later, were years of constant migration. Captain Borrow's circumstances did not admit of two establishments, so his wife and their two sons, of whom George was the younger, accompanied him as he marched with his regiment from town to town. The perpetual change of residence was not favourable to a solid education, and the only systematic teaching which the young Borrow received was during his parents' stay in or near Edinburgh, where he became for a brief period an alumnus of its celebrated High School. But the very change of scene contributed to the variety of his information: thus, when quite a child, and when his father was stationed at Clonmel, he acquired, at the school to which he was sent, a colloquial knowledge of Irish, the first-fruits of his native turn for philology. He has described himself as a shy boy, of rather tardy intellectual development, first roused by the perusal of Robinson Crusoe, and delighting in lonely rambles. Shyness among equals is very frequently accompanied by forwardness with inferiors; and his parents did not suspect that, during his frequent absences from home, their bashful little recluse of a son was consorting familiarly with gipsies, and other social nomads, picking up the jargon, and curiously eyeing the ways of the singular vagrants, of whom he was afterwards to be the interpreter to the civilized world. These tendencies were fostered when, at the peace, his father settled down in Norwich, where the elder Borrow is still remembered as a man of cultivated mind and social habits. The neighbourhood of Norwich abounded in gipsies, and Borrow was their frequent and familiar visitor. He did not neglect, however, more useful, or at least more intellectual pursuits. Articled to the leading attorney of Norwich, the remarkably tall young man was

noted, not only for his pedestrian feats and athletic strength, but for his extensive knowledge of languages. On his desk, Ab Gwyllyon lay among his lawbooks; his early knowledge of spoken Irish had developed into an accurate acquaintance with the rarely-studied Celtic languages. In 1821 William Taylor wrote to his friend Southey: "A Norwich young man is construing with me Schiller's William Tell, with the view of translating it for the press. His name is George Henry Borrow, and he has learned German with extraordinary rapidity. Indeed, he has the gift of tongues, and though not yet eighteen understands twelve languages—English, Welsh, Erse, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, Danish, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. He would like to get into the office for foreign affairs, but does not know how;" for in those days the "competitive system" had not come into force. William Taylor liked to be surrounded by young men, and to instil into them his own peculiar opinions. No doubt he endeavoured to teach his young protégé other things than German. It is not difficult to discern the traces of his influence in Mr. Borrow's earliest book, published anonymously, and not included by himself in any list of his acknowledged works—"Faustus, his Life, Death, and Descent into Hell," London, 1828, and professing to be translated from the German. Admirers of Mr. Borrow's writings will not linger over this wild crude work, which was succeeded in the following year by another much more creditable to its author—"Romantic Ballads, translated from the Danish," &c., Norwich, 1826. These have been highly praised by competent critics for their veracity as translations, not sacrificing the rude strength and harmony of the Norse originals to the modern demand for polish of expression and smoothness of rhythm.

The death of Captain Borrow seems to have occurred about this period, when his son's term of indenture, too, was on the point of expiring. With a knowledge of languages for his chief capital, Mr. Borrow, bidding adieu to Norwich and the law, repaired to the great metropolis to become an author by profession. He took with him an introduction from William Taylor to the once celebrated, but now almost forgotten, Sir Richard Philips, undoubtedly the original of the vegetarian publisher, sketched at the opening of the second volume of "Lavengro." Of Mr. Borrow's literary trials, sufferings, and achievements, of his desertion of London and literature, of his subsequent wanderings in England as tinker, gipsy, postillion, ostler, a half-authentic, half-fanciful account will be found in "Lavengro," and its continuation, "Rommany Rye." After the series of events recorded in the latter, began Mr. Borrow's continental wanderings. Mostly on foot, he traversed some of the chief countries of the continent—France, Italy, Austria, Russia. He was in Paris during "the three days," watching in the streets the overturn of the Bourbon dynasty. Two or three years later he is at St. Petersburg, presiding over the translation of the bible into Mandschu-Tartar, and dating his departure from the Russian capital by the publication of a little-known work—"Targum, or metrical translations from thirty languages and dialects," St. Petersburg, 1835. Scarcely returned from Russia to England, he accepted from the Bible Society a mission to the Iberian peninsula, which occupied him for five years, and is admirably described in his well-known work. On his return to England once more, he withdrew into a rural solitude, which was fruitful to him of fame. There he prepared, and thence in 1841 he launched "The Zincali, or an account of the Gipsies of Spain, with an original collection of their songs and poetry, and a copious dictionary of their language," which was followed two years later by the publication of "The Bible in Spain." "The Zincali," by its unique information respecting the language, habits, and origin of a race, which is to other races what Japan is to other countries of the earth; "The Bible in Spain," by its graphic pictures of life, high, middle, and low, in the byways as well as the highways of the land of Gil Blas; and both books, by their exhibition of the original and adventurous character of their author,—took the reading world by storm. They passed rapidly through several editions, and the raciness of their style, added to the interest of their contents, at once placed Mr. Borrow in the foremost rank among the popular writers of the age. Public expectation, wound up to a high pitch by repeated announcements, was, however, rather disappointed on the publication, in 1851, of "Lavengro, an autobiography," written principally in 1843, and completed so early as 1846. In this work, and in its sequel, "Rommany Rye," London, 1857, Mr. Borrow has interwoven, with a small portion

of his own early biography, too large a mass of disquisition and dialogue for the popular taste. More adventure and autobiography were anticipated, and a certain disappointment has been the result. Mr. Borrow's published works give but an imperfect notion of his literary activity. Apart from autobiography, he has at least seventeen volumes in readiness for the press, including treatises on Celtic poetry, the people and language of Wales and Cornwall, the literature of the Isle of Man, translations from the Cambrian British, from the old Norse, from the popular tales of Russia, and the jest-books of Turkey. Mr. Borrow is married to a Norfolk lady, and lives in studious retirement at Great Yarmouth in his native county; his tall form, crowned for many years with hair prematurely white, being occasionally seen in the metropolitan thoroughfares, and specially in the library of the British Museum.—(Works *passim*; Robert's *Memoirs of William Taylor of Norwich*, London, 1843; *Original Information*).—F. E.

BORSUM, ADAM VAN, a Dutch painter, who painted animals with landscapes in the manner of Vanderneer and Paul Potter. "His colouring is natural," says Pilkington, "his touch firm and open." He lived about 1666.—W. T.

BORU, BRIAN, one of the most distinguished of the native monarchs of Ireland, was born in the year 926. He was a younger son of Kennedy, king of Munster, at whose death the sovereignty of that territory devolved upon Mahon, his eldest son. At this time Brian was thirty-four years of age; but he had long since attained a high reputation for valour and judgment, having signalized himself by his active and enterprising spirit, and by bold and adventurous exploits. He soon found himself at the head of the bravest youths of his native province, and with his little band of followers rendered many important services to his brother, especially against the hordes of plunderers that infested the forest retreats and mountain passes of Munster. The annals of the period do not always afford very clear or very reliable information; but some well-authenticated facts exist in proof of the valour and ability of Brian at this time. On one occasion, with his body of brave Dalcassians, he charged a strong detachment of Danes of Limerick with such rapid impetuosity that they were routed with the loss of half their number, a success which resulted in the total overthrow of the Danes, who lost 8000 men upon the field of battle, and fled to Limerick. Thither the victors followed them, and despoiled the city. Upon the death of Mahon, who was perfidiously decoyed and murdered by Maolmua, a neighbouring chief, Brian, who had been for some time chief of Thomond, ascended the throne of Munster. His first step was to revenge his brother; and, accordingly, collecting a large force, he followed Maolmua into the recesses of the mountain district, where he had withdrawn in the belief that his position was impregnable. But the caution, skill, and daring of Brian were superior to all obstacles. He first intercepted and defeated a strong body of Danes who were marching to the aid of his enemy, and then, rapidly turning his steps, he came unexpectedly on Maolmua, whom he surprised close to the spot where Mahon had been murdered; and there Morough, the son of Brian, avenged his uncle and won his first fame by slaying with his own hand the perfidious Maolmua. The enemy were totally routed with great slaughter. Brian's next achievement was against the Danes, who had taken possession of the island of Iniscathy in the Shannon. Landing with twelve hundred Dalcassians, he succeeded, after a fierce struggle, in clearing the island of the enemy, though assisted by a strong detachment of their countrymen from Limerick, and followed up his victory by expelling the Danes from their strongholds in the neighbouring islands. About the year 980 a strong confederacy was formed by the Danes of Decies, Cork, and Waterford, with the chief of Ossory, for the purpose of resisting a tribute which had been for some time levied by the kings of Munster. Brian, with his usual promptness and daring, anticipated their measures, and invaded Leinster with an overwhelming force; he utterly routed the combined armies, devastated their territories, and carried away a large amount of spoil, and compelled them to give hostages for their future submission. Brian now indulged in a higher ambition than that of being a mere toparch. He entertained views of becoming the supreme sovereign of the kingdom. The throne of Ireland was at the time occupied by Malachy, who in the year 978 had distinguished himself by the splendid victory of Tara. This prince had invaded the Dalcassian territory on more than one occasion.

Brian calmly waited his opportunity, which was afforded by Malachy, who in 988 led a large body of troops against the Danes of Dublin. Brian invaded Leinster, which he laid waste and plundered, returning to his palace of Kinkora laden with the spoils of two provinces. Invasions and reprisals followed each other on both sides, only interrupted when they joined their forces against their common foe, the Danes. In the wars with these latter, Brian obtained additional strength and increased reputation. It was now plain that these two great rivals were committed to a struggle, whose issue should be the total defeat of either. Again Malachy made a predatory excursion into Leinster, whose prince had yielded allegiance to the kings of Munster. To avenge this, Brian collected a numerous force, and marched upon the royal seat of Tara. Malachy submitted to his rival and gave hostages. But the next year, A.D. 1001, Brian again descended upon Tara at the head of a large army, and it was evident the long contest was at an end. Malachy struck not a blow to retrieve the honour of his house, and Brian, "then in the palace of Ireland's ancient monarchs, received the homage of their last legitimate successor, the descendant of a series of fifty Hy-Nial kings, and was by him acknowledged supreme sovereign of all Ireland." Malachy accompanied Brian in his regal progress through his new dominions, which with a wise policy he made for some years. In these the wisdom, prudence, and vigour of the new king was conspicuously displayed. He scrutinized everything with the eye of a politician. His firmness controlled disaffection, his moderation conciliated submission, his wisdom prescribed wholesome laws, his power enforced obedience to them. The result was that his reign was the most prosperous and peaceful for Ireland that her annals record. Wise in council, able in administration, the invincible warrior became the beneficent ruler. He controlled the dissensions of the petty chiefs by a policy alert, vigilant, and pervading. He restored the ecclesiastical buildings and endowed their institutions; he repaired the highways, strengthened the fortifications, built bridges, and carried on other works of public utility; so that after making all allowance for the exaggerated accounts of historians, enough remains of well-authenticated truth to establish for Brian Boru a high reputation. But with all his vigour and valour Brian was not able to subdue the power of the Danes in Ireland. Possessed of the strongest fortifications in the island, superior in their naval and commercial resources, prudent, active, and indefatigable, and constantly recruited from the mother country, the Danes, though often defeated, were ever ready to renew the contest, and from their stronghold in Dublin to devastate the country. Combining with the natives of Leinster, the Danes made an incursion into Meath in 1013. Emboldened by a partial success, they made preparation for a great effort. In this they were joined by Maelmorda, who had usurped the kingdom of Leinster by their aid. We shall not here consider the truth of the different stories that are extant to account for the disaffection of the people of Leinster, but come to the result that brought the contending forces upon the plain of Clontarf near Dublin in the year 1014.

It was Good Friday, the 23d of April. Brian addressed his troops in a speech, which is still preserved, of singular power, concluding it with these words: "May the Almighty God, through his great mercy, give you strength and courage this day to put an end for ever to the Lochlunian tyranny in Ireland, and to revenge upon them their many perfidies, and their profanation of the sacred edifices dedicated to his worship—this day on which Jesus Christ himself suffered death for your redemption." So saying he raised the crucifix in his left hand, and his golden-hilted sword in his right, declaring he was willing to lose his life in such a cause. Being about to lead on his troops, the chiefs with one voice entreated the aged king, now near ninety years old, to retire from the field and leave it to his brave son Moragh. At sunrise the signal for battle was given, and the fight raged without intermission till dusk. But the valour of the Irish at length prevailed, and the Danes were utterly routed. In the flight, the Danish admiral Bruadair, with some of his people reached the tent where Brian was then engaged in prayer. The aged king, though totally unarmed, sprang up, and seizing his sword, awaited the approach of the Danes, who were clothed in armour from head to foot. As Bruadair rushed upon the king, the latter smote him with his sword, and cut off his left leg from the knee and the right from the ankle, but Bruadair's axe met the head of Brian and fractured it.

Brian, however, with all the fury of a dying warrior, beheaded Bruadair and killed a second Dane, and then expired. It is right to observe, that the Niala Saga, as given in Johnstone's *Celto-Scandinavian Antiquities*, has a different account of this transaction, namely, that the Danish admiral escaped after killing Brian, but being recaptured, he was disembowelled with horribly ingenious cruelty. The loss of the Irish in this battle, which, as a modern historian remarks, may fairly be reckoned amongst the decisive battles of the world, was considerable. Moragh and his two brothers, and many other chiefs, fell. The enemy's loss is computed to have exceeded six thousand, of whom four thousand were Danes. The body of Brian was conveyed according to his will to the cathedral of Armagh. On its progress it was received in state successively at the monasteries of Swords, St. Kieran's, and Louth, where it was met by the primate with his suffragans and clergy. For twelve days and nights it was watched by the clergy with continual prayer, and then interred with great pomp on the northern side of the altar of the great church. Thus ended the reign of this remarkable man. "Tradition and romance," says a modern writer, "have vied with one another in describing the glories of this reign. . . . But the historic fact remains, that by his just and vigorous policy he kept down the whole tribe of petty kings and toparchs, at once tyrants and rebels, whose barbarous conflicts kept the blood of the people flowing incessantly, and trampled on law and religion. He also averted submission the Danish communities, who for several years made no attempt to disturb the general peace. For the first time in the history of Ireland there was a strong and upright central government."

On the whole, we are justified in placing this monarch, both as a general and a ruler, amongst those who are entitled to occupy the highest places in the world's history. Time, it is true, has thrown him far back in the annals of history, and the page that he fills is one which neither the classical reader of Greek and Roman story, nor the student of mediæval times desires to dwell upon, nay, scarcely cares to open. Yet the page is there notwithstanding, indelible, indestructible; and he who will peruse it, will see how great a warrior and how wise a statesman was Brian Boru. The old annalists represent Brian as "a man of fine figure, of large stature, of great strength of body, and of undaunted valour."—J. F. W.

BORY DE SAINT VINCENT, JEAN BAPTISTE GEORGE MARIE, a celebrated French naturalist, was born at Agen in 1780, and died on 23d September, 1846. At the early age of fifteen he attracted the attention of naturalists, by his memoir on the genera *Conferva* and *Byssus*. He exhibited a desire to travel in the cause of science. He visited the isle of France and the isle of Bourbon, and drew up a beautiful topographical map of the latter. He afterwards proceeded to St. Helena, and he prepared an excellent map of the island. In 1804 he published an account of his visit to the African islands. After this he was employed in the army, and followed the camp during the wars of Napoleon. He attained the rank of colonel. After the establishment of peace he resumed his literary and scientific studies. In 1823 he published an account of the cavern in the mountain near Maastricht, under the title of "*Voyage Souterrain*." After residing for some time in Belgium, he returned to France in 1820 and was charged in 1829 with the command of a scientific expedition to the Morea. He published numerous papers in French natural history periodicals, and in the *Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire Naturelle*. He also published a guide to the traveller in Spain, and an account of the physical geography of that country.—J. H. B.

BORZONE, LUCIANO, a Genoese painter, born in 1590, and a scholar of his uncle, Filippo Bertolotti. He painted history tolerably, and portraits well, and was not vain enough to be ashamed of doing the inferior thing, if it is inferior, best. His "*Baptism of Christ*" and "*Presentation in the Temple*" were lions that people, more curious than religious, visited Genoese churches to see. Borzone seems to have been a sociable, dilligente-sort of man, persons of taste, talent, and good-nature, gravitating to his house, which, like Rogers' and Dr. Johnson's, was the centre of a small solar system of wit, genius, and goodness. While he was rising, however, he felt—that is to say, from an ill-starred scaffolding in the church of Della Nunziata, in his own city. He left three painter sons,—Giovanni Battista, Francesco Maria, and Carlo. The last of these became a land-

scape imitator of Claude and Gaspar Poussin. Borzone etched some plates from his own pictures; i.e. a portrait of Giustiniani, St. Peter delivered from prison, Prometheus devoured by the vulture, children playing, and a set of devout subjects.—W. T.

BOS, CORNELIUS. See BUS.

BOS, GASPAR VAN DEN, a Dutch sea painter, born at Hoorn in 1634. His pictures of storms, and calms, and brown sails furling and set, are highly finished and of a pleasant colour. He died in his prime, or, as he was a sea-painter, shall we say—"went down?" in 1666.—W. T.

BOS, LAMBERT, a Dutch philologist, born in Friesland in 1670; died in 1717. He gave himself up exclusively to the study of the Greek language, in which he made rapid progress, and succeeded Nicolas Blancard in the chair of Greek literature at Franeker. He is known chiefly by his work on Greek ellipses.

BOS, LEWIS JANSSEN, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1450. He painted enamel-finished flowers and fruits alive with bees and flies; also some insect-sized portraits. His snowdrops were perfect. Died in 1507.—W. T.

BOS or BOSCHE, JEROME, an eccentric Dutch painter and engraver, born at Bois-le-Duc about 1470. Stunned by the sight of some of Raphael's pictures at the Escorial, and certain of never equalling them, Bos determined to throw the reins on the neck of his own crotchety and errant genius, and go whither it took him. Therefore, after painting the "Flight into Egypt," and "Christ bearing his Cross," for some Bois-le-Duc churches, he plunged into the jungle of his own odd fancy, followed by an army of glaring spectres, goblin devils, and conglomerate bird and beast monsters. He designed incantation scenes, witches' meetings, Judas attempting to escape with the ancient patriarchs liberated by Christ from hell, and hung by devils (from the beam out of his own eye) in the air. He loved to depict St. Anthony almost got the better of by devils, and St. Christopher fording through night rivers with the child Christ. His stiff gothic engravings are now scarce. He represents Christ girt by the eternal circles of light and glory. Seven of these are the capital sins, seven the sacraments. In one great allegorical picture, Bos is, indeed grotesquely sublime. He has mounted the carnal pleasures on a great chariot, which is dragged hellward by seven monsters, intended to represent the seven deadly sins; a lying blatant demon, disguised as Fame, precedes it with a herald's trumpet; a tumultuous rabble of monsters hurry after; and last of all comes Death, the mower of men, with his scythe wide as the world, shouting from a ghastly label the words of Isaiah—"Omnis caro fœnum." Sometimes Bos's morbid imagination revels in terrible visions of martyrs torn by lions, or men lying murdered in wildernesses—the howling crowd of purgatory's lowest den—suicides rejoicing in death and self-inflicted torture. Although ranked in Germany and Spain as a man of singular virtue, Bos may be called "the first morbid painter"—the king of the Hell Breughel and Fuseli school. Of his strained, sickly, and extravagant fancies Kugler writes, vol. i, p. 96, "They are complete dreams, to the colouring of which, however, he imparts a remarkable glow." There is a representation of hell by him in the Berlin museum, in which the poor souls are tormented by horrible serpent-like monsters. It is a true laboratory of hell. With all its frantic horrors, one cannot but feel astonished at the invention displayed by the artist in the creation of these fabulous creatures—of humour, indeed, there is scarcely a trace. Like many of his contemporaries, Bos appears to have spent the greatest part of his life in Spain, where his pictures were much sought and imitated. It is asserted from tradition, that some of his pictures of infernal horrors placed in Basle, in which Philip II. of Spain died, received the last looks of the tyrant. Kugler goes on to say, that a great many of Bos's works were or are in Spain.—W. T.

BOSC, CLAUDE DE, a French engraver, known in England about 1712. He quarrelled with Dorigny about Raphael's cartoons, and illustrated Picart's religious ceremonies and Marlborough's battles. His drawing was bad, and his manner coarse and lumpish.—W. T.

BOSC, LOUIS AUGUSTUS GUILLAUME, a celebrated French naturalist, was born at Paris on 29th January, 1759, and died 10th July, 1828. He prosecuted his classical studies at the college of Dijon, and devoted himself early to the study of botany under Durande. He subsequently went to Paris, and became connected with the administration of the post-office, and afterwards with that of the prisons. At the time of the French

revolution he had to flee from Paris, and was long in concealment, subjected to great hardships and privations. After the death of Robespierre he returned to Paris. Some time afterwards he went to America, and spent two years in making natural history collections. On his return he placed the collections of animals and plants at the disposal of various naturalists, and thus contributed much to the advancement of science. He became administrator of prisons and hospitals, but he does not appear to have been able to make a livelihood, for in 1799 he was in great destitution. He then commenced a series of literary works, which have procured for him a high reputation. He published a dictionary of natural history, and one of agriculture, besides a complete theoretical and practical course of agriculture. He was one of the editors of the *Annals of French Agriculture*, and he was one of the editors of the last volumes of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. He became connected with various societies which had for their object the advancement of agriculture and horticulture, and he contributed papers to their Transactions. He published works on the culture of the vine, on the oaks of France, on the culture of trees, and the management of fruits. He made various excursions to different parts of France, as well as to Italy, in the prosecution of his natural history studies.—J. H. B.

BOSC, PIERRE THOMINES DU, a French protestant divine, famous as a preacher, born at Bayeux in 1623; died at Rotterdam in 1692. On the subject of one of Louis XIV.'s edicts against the Calvinists, he had a long interview with the king, at the conclusion of which Louis is said to have exclaimed to his courtiers, "I have just been listening to the finest speaker in my kingdom."—J. S., G.

BOSC D'ANTIC, PAUL, a learned Frenchman, born at Pierre-Ségade in Languedoc, in 1726; died in 1784. Author of a memoir on the manufacture of glass, that was crowned in 1760 by the Academy of Sciences at Paris. His works, in 2 vols. 12mo, are full of curious details connected with mineralogy, glass, and fictile manufacture.

BOSCAN, JUAN, a patrician of Barcelona, born towards the latter end of the fourteenth century, and well known as a poet in the language of Castile. Having become acquainted in 1524 with Navagiero, the Venetian ambassador to Charles V., he was induced by him to imitate in Spanish the sonnets, and other forms of verse used by good Italian authors. Boscan set himself to work, and having submitted a specimen of his composition to Garcilaso, he was encouraged by that celebrated writer to persevere in the new path opened to the Castilian Parnassus, and thus he became the founder of a new school. He was, for a short time, intrusted with the education of the duke of Alva, but he preferred retirement and study to the courtly honours he might have obtained under so powerful a patron. His knowledge of Greek and Latin transpires all through his works, his style and language always appearing robed in classic attire. He is the author of several good translations, such as of Euripides' tragedies and the *Courtier* of Balthasar Castiglione. His tale on the basis of the *Hero and Leander* of Musæus, written in blank verse after the example of Bernardo Tasso, contains many gentle and sweet passages, which even now can be read with pleasure. Nothing certain is known about his birth and death; but his widow having published his works in 1543, he may have died in that year.—A. C. M.

BOSCAWEN, EDWARD, admiral, second son of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth, born in 1711. His first command was that of the *Shoreham*, 20 guns, with which in 1740 he highly distinguished himself under Admiral Vernon at the taking of Porto Bello. In the following year he took a prominent part in the siege of Carthage, and after the attack of Bochachica, in which Lord Aubrey Beauclerk was killed, succeeded that gallant officer as commander of the *Prince Frederic* of 70 guns. In 1744, while in command of the *Dreadnought* of 60 guns, he took the *Medea*, a French man-of-war of 26 guns, commanded by M. Hoquart, an officer whom, strange to say, Boscawen on two subsequent occasions encountered and made prisoner. In 1746, being then captain of the *Namur*, 74 guns, he chased into Admiral Anson's fleet a French ship-of-war, the *Mercury*, 58 guns. The following year he distinguished himself in an engagement with the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, and was wounded in the shoulder by a musket ball. Having been named rear-admiral of the blue, and appointed commander-in-chief of an expedition to the East Indies, he set sail from St. Helen's, November 4, with six ships of the line, five frigates, and two

thousand soldiers. After reconnoitering the Mauritius, and finding the landing-place impracticable for an attack, he proceeded to Fort St. David's. By order of a council of war held at this place he assumed the command of the army, and marched against the French at Pondicherry, the siege of which, after two months of suffering and privation rather than of action, was raised October 6. In 1749 he lost his own ship the *Namur* and two more, but was himself providentially cast on shore. On his return home in the following year, he found that his services in the east had been recognized by his being named rear-admiral of the white. In 1751 he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty. In 1755, having been appointed vice-admiral of the blue, he sailed from Spithead with a powerful fleet to intercept the French North American squadron. On his return he brought with him as prizes two ships of 64 guns each, and fifteen hundred prisoners. After some unimportant services as commander of the squadron in the Bay, he was named admiral of the blue, and appointed to head an expedition to Cape Breton. The important fortress of Louisburgh, the islands of Cape Breton and St. John, fell into his hands in July, 1758. On his return he received the thanks of the house of commons. In 1759 he was appointed to the command of a squadron, consisting of fourteen sail of the line and two frigates, ordered to cruise in the Mediterranean. With this force, surprising the French fleet commanded by De la Clue, who thought to elude the vigilance of the British admiral by departing from the port of Toulon while Boscawen was refitting his squadron at Gibraltar, he captured three sail of the line, and burned two in Lagos Bay. His prisoners amounted to two thousand. Later in the same year he was in command of the squadron in the Bay of Biscay. The "Brave Boscawen," as he was usually called, died at his seat at Hatchland, near Guildford, in 1761.—J. S., G.

BOSCH, BALTHASAR VAN DEN, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1675. He was taught by an unknown man named Thomas, whom he soon surpassed. The specialty of this Antwerpian was, like Poussin, the interior of saloons and rich renaissance saloons, filled with pictures, statues, and figures dressed in proper costume, but otherwise being mere doll furniture and characterless. Sometimes he would paint more for his own amusement a sculptor's or artist friend's studio, which were equally popular and in demand. His small portraits were so celebrated, that the duke of Marlborough (probably at somebody else's expense) sat to him on horseback—Peter Van Bloemen undertaking the horse, for Bosch would have made an ass of it. Bosch drew and coloured well, and his composition Bryan calls ingenious. Bosch died in 1715.—W. T.

BOSCH, BERNARD, born at Deventer in 1746, and died in 1803. He published political and patriotic tracts, in prose and verse, 3 vols. octavo.—J. A., D.

BOSCHAERT, NICHOLAS, a flower painter, whose reputation has faded like one of last year's roses. He was born at Antwerp in 1696. He was a scholar of Crepu's. He had a light airy touch, and shook his blossoms into a pretty enough confusion. He was frequently employed by his contemporaries.—W. T.

BOSCHI, FABRIZIO, a Florentine painter, born in 1576, and a disciple of Passignani. At the early age of nineteen, so soon he blossomed, he executed a fresco of the life of St. Bonaventure, which astonished and puzzled everybody. An "Assumption," and "Martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul," were good deeds of his. He died in 1642, after sixty years of painting, and having used canvass enough to serve a fleet.—W. T.

BOSCOLI, ANDREA, a Florentine painter, who flourished about 1580. He was a pupil of Santo de Titi, and acquired some reputation for history and portraits. He engraved nineteen plates, and then some unknown artist engraved the coffin-plate for Andrea Boscoli.—W. T.

BOSCOVICH, ROGER JOSEPH, mathematician, physicist, philosopher, and poet; born at Ragusa in 1711, died in 1787. Boscovich was a member of the Society of Jesus; his life was spent in study, in ease and honour; he appears to have received any office that he might covet; he was respected and pensioned; nor did he ever experience coldness or reverse except at the hands of D'Alembert and the encyclopedists, who were by no means disposed to hold a jesuit in unmerited or inordinate esteem. But his deserts were too great and too obvious to be affected by any slight; nor has posterity vindicated the singular hostility of Condorcet and D'Alembert. Boscovich had the good fortune to point out, first of all, the importance of the solar

spots as an index to the period of the sun's rotation; and amongst other services to science, he engaged with success in the earliest geodetical enterprise of merit, undertaken within the papal states. Not only was he a keen and intelligent supporter and expounder of the Newtonian doctrine of gravitation, but his enduring fame mainly rests on a daring extension of Newton's conception to the ultimate condition or constitution of Matter,—an extension which every subsequent and advancing step realized by physical speculation, has tended to elucidate and confirm. The theory alluded to, is laid down with greatest detail in the treatises, "*De Continuitatis Lege*," "*Dissertationes de viribus viris*," "*Theoria philosophiæ naturalis reducta ad unicum legem virium in natura existentium*." In the main it is this—the ultimate elements of matter are indivisible points without extension, which are surrounded by spheres of force, alternating according to the distance from these points, up to a certain degree of remoteness: for instance, the sphere nearest to a point is one of repulsion, the intensity of which increases infinitely as the point is approached; beyond that distance, repulsion slides into attraction, and there is a sphere within which this influence exists and energizes; a sphere of repulsion again follows, and so on, until perceptible distances are reached, within which, in so far as at present known, attraction, or Newton's gravitation, alone prevails. The repulsive force in the neighbourhood of the point increasing *ad infinitum*, the quality of impenetrability is easily explained. If a body is so constituted that all its elements exist towards each other in the relation of attraction, the body will be compact or *solid*; if, on the other hand, its points or atoms are repellent, it must be gaseous; while if the distance between them is such that they neither attract nor repel, the body will be liquid. All ordinary phenomena are equally susceptible of explanation, on the ground of the conception of Boscovich; but it has a still larger amplitude, one that cannot be unwelcome to modern chemistry:—it shows the *possibility of transformation, without change of composition*. If, as explained above, the atoms of a body exist towards each other in the relation of attraction, the body is solid; but there are or may be many different degrees of distance equally compatible with such a relation, inasmuch as various spheres of attraction as well as repulsion may be supposed to exist. Change one sphere of attraction for another, and although the body continue solid, it will, to all intents and purposes, appear a new and distinct body, although no alteration of what is commonly called its chemical constitution, has been impressed upon it. Judging *à priori*, it seems far from unlikely that the relations between what (chemically speaking) are really simple and indecomposable elements, may receive elucidation from this idea of the accomplished jesuit.—Should Italy ever attain to peace and regain prosperity and repose, we shall expect, as one of the least of her achievements, a uniform and perfect edition of the works of Boscovich.—J. P. N.

BOSE, ERNST GOTTLIEB, a German physician and naturalist, was born at Leipzig on 30th April, 1723, and died there on 22d September, 1788. He distinguished himself in botany, and wrote treatises on the nodes of plants, the origin and direction of their roots, their secretions, and their circulation, besides several medical and surgical works.—J. H. B.

BOSELLI, ANTONIO, a Bergamo painter (circa 1500). He was a sculptor as well.—W. T.

BOSIO or BOSIUS, GIACOMO, an Italian historian, born either at Milan or at Chivas in Piedmont, lived in the second half of the sixteenth century. He was secretary and agent to the Maltese order, in the pontificate of Gregory XIII.

BOSON, a monk of Normandy, abbot of the monastery of Bec, born at Montevilliers in 1065; died in 1136. Before being appointed to that abbacy he had been in England with Anselm, and had represented that prelate at the council of Clermont, 1095.

* BOSQUET, GENERAL, was born in 1810 at Pau, in the Pyrenees, and was educated at the college of that town. He entered the École Polytechnique in his nineteenth year, and in 1833 became a sub-lieutenant of artillery. In the following year his regiment was ordered to Algeria, where he distinguished himself by his activity and enterprise. The following anecdote will show his military skill:—In an expedition undertaken by a small column of infantry, to which he was attached, with three or four guns, the little force was suddenly surrounded by a swarm of Arabs. The situation was critical, and the plan of operations was not calculated to meet and overcome such an unexpected danger. On receiving instructions from his commander as to

the use to be made of his guns, he ventured respectfully to oppose the plan, and to suggest a manoeuvre by which the column could be extricated with very little loss. The plan was adopted, and the young lieutenant was charged with the movement. The result justified his calculations, and did honour to his military talent and judgment. The enemy was repulsed, and Bosquet thus laid the foundation of the high reputation which he now enjoys. Intended for the decoration of the legion of honour, his name was erased from the list proposed to the minister, and he did not receive the decoration. This flagrant act of injustice excited the generous indignation of his brother officers, who presented themselves in a body to the governor of Algeria, and demanded reparation. This energetic remonstrance succeeded, and Bosquet was decorated with the ribbon and star of the order by a special decision. Having attained the rank of a first lieutenant in 1836, and that of captain in 1839, he was appointed to the battalion of pontooners. Re-entering the artillery in 1841, he was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of chief of battalion of the native sharpshooters of Oran. In 1845 he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed to the 15th light infantry. After some further changes, in 1848 we find him in command of the 16th regiment of the line; and having given his adhesion to the republican government then inaugurated, he was named general of brigade, and placed at the disposal of the governor of Algeria. He was present in most of the engagements which took place in Algeria during the last twenty years of the French occupation of that country. He was wounded in the battle of Sidi-Zackhdar in 1841, and again on the 11th of April, 1851, in forcing the pass of Ménagel, at the head of his brigade. By this brilliant achievement he inaugurated the war against the Kabyles, in a manner which at once gave earnest of success. Of all the French generals, Bosquet is the best acquainted with Algeria, and the wild hordes which so long occupied the French arms. Intimately acquainted with Arabic, he has made the manners of the people and the physical constitution of the country the subjects of profound study. His aim was to insure the continued submission of the fierce spirits opposed to him by moderation and justice, when he had subdued them by his energy and courage in the field. When he left Algeria, one of the native tribes which had submitted to French domination presented him with a pair of richly-damascened spurs, made in the European style, as a mark of their friendship and esteem. No greater proof can be desired of his moderation and uprightness in power. He is scarcely less deserving of notice, in fact, for his courage and capacity as a military commander, than for the inflexible rectitude and elevated sentiment of his character. Algeria has been to France a vast military school for the practical training of the men who are to uphold her ancient and well-acquired renown, and to add new glories to the long roll on which fame has inscribed Lodi, Arcola, Wagram, Esling, Jena, Friedland, Austerlitz, Borodina, Smolensko, and Moscow. In 1853 he became a general of division, and was sent by Marshal St. Arnaud in the following year, in command of the second division of the expeditionary army on the banks of the Danube, in spite of his well-known republican sentiments; for he was one of those who most strongly opposed the establishment of the imperial regime in France. He shared with St. Arnaud, Canrobert, and Pelissier, the dangers and trials of the Crimean campaign of 1854-55. He was foremost in forcing the passage of the Alma, and was one of the two generals (the other being General Macmahon) whose successful assault on the Malakoff forced the Russians to evacuate Sebastopol.—E. W.

BOSQUILLON, EDOUARD FRANÇOIS MARIE, born at Montdidier in 1744, and died in 1816. Educated first by his father, and afterwards at a jesuit establishment in Paris, he took a degree in medicine. In 1774 he was appointed professor of Greek at the college of France. Bosquillon possessed one of the most valuable medical libraries in the world, the catalogue of which fills four hundred closely-printed octavo pages. His translations, chiefly from English medical and surgical books, are highly prized. His notes often exceed the text in extent, and are said to render his translations of more value to a student than the originals. Bosquillon's benevolence makes his name remembered among the poor.—J. A., D.

BOSSCHA, HERMAN, born in 1775; died in 1819; conducted a Latin school for several years; and in this capacity moved from time to time from one Dutch city to another, finally occupying a chair as professor at Amsterdam. He published

some occasional poems in Dutch and in Latin. He translated into Dutch Blair's Lectures, and Plutarch's Lives. He wrote a history of the revolution of Holland in 1813, which is still referred to occasionally.—J. A., D.

BOSSCHAERT, THOMAS WILLEBORTS, a Dutch painter, born at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1613. He studied at Rome, and under Segers. His style much resembles Vandyck. In 1646 he was made director of the Antwerp academy, and died in 1656.

BOSSE, ABRAHAM, a French engraver, born at Tours about 1610. He imitated Callot in his more careless and ragged manner, worked chiefly from his own designs, and published a work on engraving, afterwards republished with additions by M. Cochin. He executed portraits of Cardinal Richelieu and Callot, and a scene of the marriage of Louis XIV.—W. T.

BOSSECK, HEINRICH OTTO, a German physician, was born at Leipzig on 27th October, 1726, and died 30th January, 1776. He prosecuted his medical studies in his native town, and then travelled in France. Besides some medical works, he has written dissertations on the stems of plants, the nodes of plants, and the anthers.—J. H. B.

* **BOSSELET, HIPPOLYTE**, a political writer, born at Paris in 1824. Although esteemed for his talents, he has not written any work by which to be fairly judged.—J. F. C.

BOSSI, GIUSEPPE. This celebrated writer and artist was born at Busto Arsizio, near Milan, on the 11th of August, 1777. Having completed his classical education at the college of Monza, in which he highly distinguished himself, and unable to resist any longer his love for the fine arts, he went to the academy of Brera, and under the direction of Appiani and Traballei he studied drawing and painting. So rapid was the progress made in those arts, that his masters urged on him the necessity of going to Rome, and studying there the chef-d'œuvres of the old masters. It was in Rome he met Canova, who took the promising youth by the hand, directed him in his studies, and soon conceived for him the warmest friendship, which was never interrupted during Bossi's life, unfortunately but too short. Bossi, Canova, and two or three other artists, represented then with honour, and even with éclat, the Italian school in the fine arts. On Bossi returning to Milan he was appointed secretary of the Academy of Painting, and his talents both as a painter and a poet won the admiration of Napoleon I., who created him a knight of the iron crown, and president of the academies of Milan, Venice, and Bologna. His fame as a writer commenced in 1810, when he published his great work in four books, entitled "Il Cenacolo di Leonardo da Vinci." This work has been eulogized by Giuseppe Maffei, who considers Bossi one of the greatest prose writers of Italy; and Goëthe proclaimed it a masterpiece of erudition and taste. Bossi was also one of the collaborators to the biography of Leonardo da Vinci, to which more than sixty literary men from all parts of Italy contributed their share of information. When resting from his artistic occupations, Bossi devoted many leisure hours to poetry, and some hymns, canzones, and sonnets from his muse, fertile in lyric beauties, have been published in various collections. His poem, written in the Milanese dialect on the marriage of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, has enhanced Bossi's fame as a poet. A marble bust by Canova, and a magnificent sarcophagus, have been erected in Milan by the numerous pupils and admirers of this eminent artist and distinguished writer. He died on the 15th of December, 1815.—A. C. M.

BOSSI, GIUSEPPE CARLO AURELIO, baron de. This celebrated diplomatist was born at Turin on the 15th of November, 1758. Having finished his collegiate education, he devoted himself to the study of the law, and attended for five years the lectures on jurisprudence delivered in the university of Turin by the celebrated historian, Carlo Denina, who became afterwards his warmest friend. Bossi was scarcely fifteen years of age when he published two tragedies, "Rea Silvia" and "I Cirassi," both of which met with general approbation. When Joseph II., emperor of Austria, published in 1781 his famous edict of forgiveness, Bossi composed for the occasion an ode full of philosophical ideas and liberal suggestions, quite at variance with the spirit of the subalpine government. Its author was requested to leave Turin, and Bossi chose Genoa as his retreat during his undeserved ostracism. After a residence of six months in that city, the portfolio of the home secretary being vacant, Bossi was appointed first secretary of legation, and then minister *ad interim*. It was during his summer vacations he composed the greater

part of his lyric poetry, and an epic poem on the unfortunate death of the prince of Brunswick, who was drowned on the 27th of April, 1785, whilst endeavouring to save several labourers who were in imminent danger. This poem, entitled "Elliot e L'Olanda Pacificata," is a faithful account of all the historical facts and personages connected with Holland. When the French revolution broke out, Bossi was sent by his government to the camp of the king of Prussia, to consult with that sovereign on the perilous position of Piedmont, and to find out the conditions on which rested the Austro-Russian alliance. From thence he went to Russia as envoy extraordinary, and remained there for two years. The king of Sardinia having signed a treaty of alliance with France, Bossi was ordered by Paul I. to quit his dominions; and on his return to Turin he received as a reward for his ability and courage the embassy to Venice. That aristocratic republic having fallen in 1797, Bossi returned to Turin, whence he was deputed as an "alter ego" from the king of Sardinia to the general-in-chief of the French armies. From that moment Bossi always followed Napoleon, and rendered most important services to his king. After the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797, Bossi was sent as ambassador to Holland, where he became acquainted with General Joubert, whose friendship he enjoyed, and who gave him the most indisputable proofs of his unlimited confidence. Joubert having deprived King Emmanuel of his crown, requested Bossi to repair to Turin and assist him in laying the foundations for a new government more suitable to the wants of the time. Bossi had also the confidence of Talleyrand, who more than once profited by the consummate knowledge in politics that the Italian diplomatist had acquired in his travels, and during his long residence in Russia, Prussia, and Venice. It was in his daily intercourse with the French minister that Bossi discovered the real intentions of France towards Piedmont, and endeavoured by all means to avert from his country the impending catastrophe, by effecting a reconciliation between the two republics. The French army having been beaten by the Austrians and compelled to retreat, leaving Piedmont in the hands of the enemy, Bossi fled from Italy and came to Paris, where he devoted his time to literature. After the victory of Marengo and the dispersion of the Austro-Russian army, he returned to Italy, and was appointed by General Berthier minister plenipotentiary to the Ligurian republic. That appointment did not meet with the approbation of the first consul, who instituted a government commission, well known in Italy by the name of the government of the three Charleses, for its members were—Carlo Bossi, Carlo Giulio, and Carlo Botta. It was Bossi who advised Napoleon to join Piedmont to France, that territory being indispensable as a military station, of an immense strategical importance, and as a magazine for the French armies in Lombardy and Germany. Napoleon understood the purport of such a counsel and executed it, to the detriment of the nationality and independence of Italy. Bossi was accused of treason by his countrymen, and endeavoured to explain his conduct in a pamphlet, which was translated into French by the order of government, and circulated throughout the empire. From that time to 1805 Bossi lived in complete retirement from public affairs, and reappeared on the political stage at the request of Louis Napoleon, then king of Holland, who induced Bossi to accept the governorship of the department of Ain. In 1810 Bossi was created a baron of the empire, and sent with the same rank to the department of La Manche, where he remained till the year 1814. In 1815 he was made a knight of the legion of honour, and was presented with letters of naturalization by Louis XVIII., but soon after being suspected of leaning towards Napoleon, he was deprived of his governorship, although the most influential inhabitants memorialized the king in favour of their governor, and entreated that he should be left unmolested. This demonstration of affection and esteem determined Baron de Bossi to fix his residence in France; and it was only after thirty-five years of high diplomatic and political functions that he revisited his native country. Whilst he was governor of Ain he wrote a poem, entitled "Oromasia," the subject of which is the French revolution. His versification is noble and faultless, and under the assumed name of Albo Crisso, we can easily discover a scholar well acquainted with the prince of epic poets whom he successfully imitates. This extraordinary man, the principal events of whose life have been briefly registered here, died in Paris, regretted by a numerous circle of friends and admirers, on the 20th of January, 1823.—A. C. M.

BOSSO, MATTEO, born of a noble family at Verona in 1428. He was sent early by his parents to Milan, under the direction of Pietro Perleoni, an eminent rhetorician, whose school was then frequented by many foreigners. Having completed his studies, he obtained the direction of the chapter of canons at Fiesole—a dignity which introduced him to Lorenzo de Medici, through whose powerful recommendation he was elected a member of the Platonic Academy. Poliziano and Pico della Mirandola became his friends; and such was the esteem in which he was held by Lorenzo de Medici, that he was chosen as the fittest person to present the cardinal's hat and purple to his son Giovanni, afterwards Pope Leo X., an honour which is generally reserved for the most intimate friend of the family. Sixtus IV. many times wished to confer on him the episcopal dignity, which he always refused through christian humility. He was considered an accomplished orator and a sound philosopher, and has left many Latin works, which are considered by Poliziano of great literary merit. His collection of letters, under the title of "Epistolæ Familiares et Secundæ," are full of moral and philosophical doctrines, and his orations are cited by Rosini and Bayle as models of sacred oratory. His work in eight books, "De Vero Sapientiæ Cultu," was adopted by many Italian and foreign universities. His translation, with notes, of five of Cicero's orations, was interrupted by his death, which took place at Padua in 1502.—A. C. M.

BOSSUET, JACQUES BENIGNE, bishop of Meaux, the glory of the church of France in these later ages, was born at Dijon on the 27th September, 1627. His father, Benigne Bossuet, was descended from an ancient and honourable family in Burgundy, and was himself a councillor in the parliament of Metz. The duties of this function obliged him in 1633 to transfer his residence to Metz, leaving the young Bossuet under the care of his uncle Claude, a man in every respect worthy of the charge. The boy was designed from the first for the ecclesiastical state, and received the tonsure in his eighth year. At the age of thirteen he was nominated to a canonry in the cathedral of Metz. Soon after his father's removal to Metz, he was placed at the college of the jesuits at Dijon, where he remained about eight years. His punctual and faithful mode of working even then procured for him from his schoolfellows (punning on his name) the title of "bos suetus aratro." For a similar reason St. Thomas Aquinas, when studying at a college in Paris, was called by his companions "the great dumb ox," or "the Sicilian ox." The earliest trait recorded of him, which shows in a marked way the bent of his genius, is the impression made upon him at a very early age by reading some pages of a bible which he found one day on his father's desk, and obtained leave to take away with him. From that time he read and pondered on it incessantly, and with extraordinary devotion; and in his mortal illness, seventy years later, we shall find that the same book was still his darling resource, and his unfailing consolation. The jesuits, soon discovering the great abilities of their pupil, evinced a desire to attach him permanently to their society; but as this did not meet the wishes of the family, his uncle in 1642 sent him up to Paris, where he entered in the college of Navarre as a theological student. He remained at the college, with intervals, for ten years. On the day he entered Paris he saw Cardinal Richelieu, then sinking under a mortal disease, being carried in a litter into the city, and a few days after, he followed his body to the tomb. It was while at the college of Navarre that that extraordinary eloquence which afterwards spread his fame through Europe, found the first occasion to display itself. One evening at the hotel Rambouillet, the conversation turned on preaching, and M. de Feuquières, who had known Bossuet at Dijon, remarked to Mme. de Rambouillet (a member of the royal family), that he knew of a young student at the college of Navarre, who, if he was sent for at that moment, and if a text were given to him, and a few minutes allowed for preparation in a room by himself, would preach to them an eloquent discourse an hour long. This strange sort of wager was at once taken up; Bossuet was sent for, and after a short meditation, came forward and preached a sermon, the force and eloquence of which astonished all his hearers. The good bishop of Lisieux hearing this, and knowing already something of Bossuet, sent for him, and had the experiment repeated in the presence of himself and two other bishops. But when it was over, seeing all the danger to which such a talent in one so young (Bossuet was at the time only sixteen) exposed its possessor, M. de Lisieux, in a kind and paternal admonition, entreated the young prodigy

not to suffer himself to be withdrawn by the love of praise, or the persuasions of others, from that studious, humble, and retired life which was fitting for his age. Bossuet heard and heeded, and we hear of no more such displays of oratory.

In 1648 he took his bachelor's degree; after which he resided at Metz for two years, to be near his family, while studying for the theological license. In 1650 he commenced his license at the college of Navarre. During the Lent of 1652 he took priest's orders, having previously made a retreat at the college of St. Lazare, under the direction of St. Vincent de Paul. He conceived an earnest and affectionate admiration for his director, and nearly fifty years later, in 1700, took an active part in promoting his canonization at Rome. In May he obtained the license of doctor in theology, coming second on the list, the abbé de Rancé being the first. The founder of the austere order of La Trappe was at this time plunged in the vanities and dissipations of the world, and no tie of sympathy seemed possible between him and the serious studious Bossuet. But events were so strangely ruled, that the grave student came to be the trusted and familiar inmate of the most magnificent court of Europe, while the brilliant de Rancé, flying from his remorse to a frightful solitude, expiated for long years in penitential austerities the errors and follies of his youth. Under these altered circumstances, the two men met again, as we shall see.

At this period, when the formal preparation for life was completed, Bossuet had to decide what course to take. He was urged to stay in Paris; he had powerful friends and patrons at court; and such powers as his must insure a successful career. On the other hand, Cornet, the grand-master of the college of Navarre, wished to resign in his favour, and pressed Bossuet to consent to be nominated. But lastly, he was a canon, and now archdeacon, of the cathedral of Metz; and here a plain path of duty presented itself. Bossuet did not hesitate; he went to Metz, and resided there for six years. During this period he added largely to those stores of learning which he afterwards so ably employed. Among the fathers, St. Augustine was his great oracle; he read and re-read him, and completely penetrated himself with the modes of thought of the fervid African. But more than all he studied the New Testament, a copy of which he had always about him. He lived on friendly terms with the minister of the Calvinists at Metz, M. Paul Ferri, and it was with him that he commenced the long series of his controversial writings, by publishing, in 1654, a refutation of the catechism of Paul Ferri. The fame of his preaching gradually spread, and he was so often invited to preach in Paris, that at the end of 1658 he transferred his residence to the metropolis, taking up his abode at the deanery of St. Thomas du Louvre. For the next ten years he lived at Paris, preaching constantly, gaining the friendship of good men by his purity of life and uprightness of character, and causing the ascendancy of his genius to be daily more felt. In 1661 he preached for the first time before Louis XIV. In 1667 the great Turenne made to him his abjuration of protestantism, after reading the manuscript of his "Exposition de la foi Catholique." His recognized moderation and fairness of mind caused him to be employed by M. Péréfixe, archbishop of Paris, with much success as a mediator between Arnauld and the party of Port Royal, and their assailants. A great number of the sermons which he preached at this time are to be found in the collective editions of his works. In lucidity of arrangement and correctness he is said to yield to Bourdaloue, and in the musical flow of his periods to Massillon; the ruggedness as well as the fervour of St. Augustine hangs about his style; but for comprehensiveness of view, for grandeur of conception, for that enthusiastic eloquence which springs from deep personal conviction, Bossuet's sermons have perhaps never been equalled in modern times.

In September, 1669, he was nominated to the bishopric of Condom; and in the following year, the king, whose admiration and regard for him had gone on augmenting, appointed him preceptor to the dauphin. During the next ten years, therefore, Bossuet lived at court, for he resigned the bishopric of Condom a few months after receiving the above appointment. His labours during this period, whether in the field of controversy, or in that of biblical commentary, or of tutorial instruction, were unceasing. His famous conference with the minister Claude in 1678 we shall speak of presently. His commentaries on the Psalms were the result of a long series of conversational promenades in the Allée des Philosophes in the park at Versailles, where Bossuet

was of course the presiding genius, but which the greatest intellects of France—Fenelon, Fleury, Pelisson, La Bruyère, &c., delighted to attend, for theological, philosophical, and literary discussion. The MS. of the chief part of the commentaries produced at this time was never printed, and has unfortunately been lost. Those who were present at these meetings used always to dine with Bossuet, who gave, according to the abbé de Longueville, *fort mauvaise chère*. His pupil, the dauphin, was a youth of very ordinary abilities, and but little sympathy seems ever to have been established between him and Bossuet. It was for the instruction of this prince, nominally at least, that the celebrated delphin editions of the classics were composed, and that Bossuet wrote his "Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle," than which none of his works bears a clearer impress of his lofty mind. But we should do scanty justice to Bossuet's immense activity, did we suppose that his life at court was engrossed by literary pursuits, however varied. By him, in 1674, the weak purpose of Mme. de la Vallière, long struggling between her awakened conscience and her splendid temptations, was strengthened and sustained; and in the following year he preached one of his most celebrated sermons at her solemn profession in a Carmelite monastery. By him, in a great measure, in the same year, the guilty connection of Louis XIV. with madame de Montespan was for a time broken through. Turenne in 1675, and the duc de Rochefoucauld, author of the *Maximes*, in 1680, dying in his arms, received from him the last succours of religion. He wrote also at this period several letters to the king, while with the army in Flanders, in one of which he strongly urges him to exert himself to relieve the distress among the people. Bossuet's eagle eye detected the weak spot in the apparent greatness and magnificence of France; and had his advice been honestly followed, perhaps the revolutionary ruin of the succeeding century might have been averted. In 1680 the education of the dauphin being over, Bossuet was made first almoner to the dauphiness. For the space of a year he had no other definite employment, until in May, 1681, he was nominated by the king to the vacant see of Meaux. He was about to prepare himself for his new duties by a retreat at La Trappe, when his design was frustrated by the pressure of weighty business connected with the approaching assembly of the French clergy at Paris, to consider the question of the *régale*. Our limits will not permit us to attempt anything like a regular narrative of the proceedings of this celebrated assembly. Suffice it to say, that Bossuet was the life and soul of a body which contained all the most distinguished ornaments of the church of France—a church never at any time more richly adorned by the virtues and talents of her clergy than then. He was chosen to preach the opening sermon on the 9th November, 1681; and the line of conduct which he traced out in this discourse, was exactly that which by incredible labour and patience, and by the full exertion of all his matchless powers, he finally induced the entire assembly to pursue. After the affair of the *régale* was settled, the assembly proceeded to deliberate on the general questions of the relation of the spiritual to the temporal power, and of the papacy to the church. The result was the declaration of the Gallican church, dated March 19th, 1682, contained in four articles composed by Bossuet. The most important points of this declaration are, first, the assertion of the radical distinction between the spiritual and temporal powers, and of the independence of the latter on the former; secondly, the declaration, in conformity with the council of Constance, that the decision of a pope, even in questions of faith, is not irreformable, "*nisi ecclesie consensus accesserit*."

After the breaking up of the assembly in June, 1682, Bossuet immediately proceeded to Meaux, the see of which he administered for the remaining twenty-two years of his life; and at this point we shall collect together such notices as our space will permit us to record concerning his manner of life in his diocese, and in his own household. He now carried out his suspended project of visiting the monastery of La Trappe, the superior and founder of which, the abbot de Rancé, he cordially loved and admired. During this retreat, he edified the monks of that ascetic order by the strict fidelity with which he conformed to all the observances prescribed by the rule. He visited La Trappe eight different times in the course of his episcopate, and used to say that he was never happier than when there. Upon his return to Meaux, he zealously applied himself to the discharge of the duties of the episcopate, bringing to bear upon the guidance of the souls committed to him all the immense

energy and extraordinary powers of body and mind with which God had endowed him. With unremitting toil he thus devoted himself for more than twenty years to the pastoral charge, until, in the last year of his life, incessant pain and weakness disabled him from its continuance. He paid great attention to the proper regulation of the seminary in his diocese, especially urging upon the students who were in training for the priesthood, the importance of perfecting themselves in the art of speaking in public, so as to be able to preach constantly to their congregations. In conducting the controversy with protestants, he deemed this qualification to be one of paramount necessity. In all his relations with his clergy there was that blending of simplicity with dignity, and of frankness with firmness, which is distinctive of true moral greatness. In the clerical conferences which he held frequently in different parts of his diocese, it was his delight to discuss and resolve questions of practical difficulty bearing on the duties of pastors; and nothing was more remarkable than the way in which he knew how to adapt the level of his conversation, and even his manners, to that of the less refined and educated members of the priesthood whom he found in remote districts. He held a diocesan synod once a year; and these were the occasions which he always chose for delivering "canonical admonitions" to such of his clergy as might be liable to censure. This was a favourite plan with him, and succeeded admirably. He used to say, "A bishop should instruct, rather than institute proceedings. *Men do not appeal from the word of God.*" He preached regularly on Sundays and holidays in his cathedral, but after he came to Meaux he never wrote his sermons. Shortly before mass one Sunday, Fleury and the Abbé Ledieu, his secretary, entering his study unannounced, saw him on his knees, with head bare and the gospel in his hand, absorbed in meditation; such was usually his sole preparation for preaching. In another department of pastoral duty, his astonishing labours must not be wholly passed over. There are extant more than seven hundred letters of advice and direction on religious matters addressed by him to nuns, especially to the widow Cornuan. In giving advice on such subjects, he took St. Francis de Sales for his model. They fill the eleventh and twelfth volumes of the Benedictine edition of his works. As a proof of his firmness and ability as a ruler, we may quote the celebrated case of the exemption of Jonarre. This monastery, which under the terms of an ancient papal brief, claimed exemption from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese, had fallen into a state of great relaxation. The abbess, a princess of the house of Lorraine, resided for a few weeks in the year at Jonarre, and passed the rest of her time in the gay world of Paris. When all entreaty and admonition had failed, Bossuet, undeterred by the influence at court of the powerful relatives of the abbess, instituted a process in the grand chamber of the parliament of Paris, and obtained a decree annulling the exemption. But the inmates of the abbey still made a contumacious resistance to the actual exercise of the episcopal jurisdiction, and the narrative of the skill, patience, and firmness, with which Bossuet at last succeeded in overcoming this resistance, forms the best illustrative comment on his character.

Into the regulation of his domestic life Bossuet carried the same conscientiousness and resolution which distinguished him in his public career. The mass of work which he contrived to get through is something confounding to ordinary conceptions. "But," as his secretary, quoted by de Bausset, well observes, "a man accustomed to lose not a single moment, has time for all his duties; a man all whose pleasures, and even his very sleep, are a study, has years more extended, and a longer life than ordinary mortals." The one point on which he seems to have failed was household economy; he trusted his pecuniary affairs entirely to a steward, and they consequently became somewhat involved in the last years of his life. His country-house at Germigny, near Meaux, was the favourite resort of princes, nobles, and ecclesiastics—of all that was highest and best in France, and all the illustrious foreigners that visited Paris. The great Condé, Fleury the historian, the Abbé Renaudot, d'Herbelot the celebrated orientalist, and la Bruyère, author of the *Caractères*, were among his intimate friends. Boileau relates that he submitted to him in 1695 the MS. of his epistle *Sur l'amour de Dieu*, an attack upon the false casuists; and that Bossuet, after reading it twice or three times, honoured it with his hearty approbation. Similarly the *Athalie* of Racine was shown to and approved by him before publication. But to

give even a summary of the varied relations, all interesting and worthy of himself, in which this great man stood to the savans, the poets, and the general society of his age, would require a volume rather than an article. Before entering upon the closing scenes of Bossuet's life, it is necessary to say a few words, first, on his controversy with protestants; secondly, on his dispute with Fenelon; thirdly, on such of his works as will not have been mentioned in connection with the two previous heads. No notice of the life of Bossuet could be considered complete which did not give some historical account of the controversy which he waged for fifty years against protestantism; for a subject which took up so much of the time and thoughts of so great a man, and his writings on which created so great a sensation in Europe, could not fairly be left out of sight by an impartial biographer.

In 1654, when Bossuet published at Metz his first controversial work, the "*Refutation du Catechisme de M. Paul Ferri*," protestantism was still numerous and powerfully supported in France. At Metz, in particular, the Huguenots mustered very strong, and it was here that their annual synod of ministers was held. Thinking, as he became more deeply engaged in the controversy, that one principal cause of estrangement was the distorted view which many protestants had of the catholic doctrines, Bossuet conceived the idea of composing a short and clear exposition, showing both what these doctrines were and what they were not, to which he could refer an inquirer or an opponent. This was the origin of the "*Exposition de la foi Catholique*," the perusal of which is said to have converted Turenne. The work remained for many years in manuscript, and was published, at the urgent entreaty of Turenne himself, in 1671. In 1678, while Bossuet was at court, occurred his famous conference with Claude. It was brought about by Mlle. Duras, a niece of Turenne, who had been educated as a protestant, but was now leaning to catholicism. Each of the disputants published a version of the conference, but with many discrepancies. When Bossuet went to Meaux in 1682, he found the protestants very numerous in the diocese. He organized a regular system of missions for their conversion, which was attended with considerable success. Like St. Augustine, he set his face against the employment of any other means for the attainment of religious uniformity but those of instruction and persuasion. He never once called for the interference of the civil power against the protestants; but, on the contrary, in the case of M. Segnier and others, succeeded, by appealing to the court, in checking the persecuting exercise of authority sanctioned by the marquis de Louvois. It is an ascertained fact that he was not consulted, and had no concern whatever, in the fatal measure of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His fairness, kindness, and straightforwardness, were acknowledged by the protestants themselves, who never taxed one of his episcopal acts with injustice or severity. In 1688 appeared the famous work, announced many years before, known as the "*Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes*." Burnet, who was roughly handled in it, and Jurien, wrote replies, to which Bossuet responded in his "*Défence de l'Histoire*," &c., and his "*Avertissemens aux Protestans*," published in 1691 and 1689 respectively. From 1691 to 1701 an interesting correspondence was carried on between Bossuet and Leibnitz on the subject of a reunion between the catholic and Lutheran churches. Bossuet, who had the project much at heart, would have gone so far as to concede the cup to the lity of the Lutheran communion, if they desired it, and to relax the law of celibacy in favour of the existing Lutheran ministers, upon their becoming catholic priests. Leibnitz at first entered warmly into the scheme, but political considerations induced him after a time to moderate his zeal, and at last, in 1701, to break off the correspondence altogether. In that year, by the death of the duke of Gloucester, the princess Anne's only surviving child, the succession of the house of Hanover to the British throne became almost a certainty, and it would not do for a confidential servant of that house to continue a correspondence which might bring upon his patrons a suspicion of Rome-ward tendencies, and thus imperil their acceptability to protestant England. Writing to Fabricius in 1708, Leibnitz says—"All our rights over England are founded upon the exclusion and hatred of the Roman religion; therefore whatever acts might bring upon us the appearance of being lukewarm opponents of Rome, are deservedly to be avoided." It is possible, however, that this correspondence had a real effect upon the secret convictions of Leibnitz; for in his posthumous work, the *Systema*

Theologium, his leaning towards the entire catholic system is manifest.

The celebrated controversy between Bossuet and Fenelon, on the subject of quietism—the one only transaction in the life of Bossuet which his biographer approaches with regret—extended over a period of five years, from 1694 to 1699. Some years before, Molinos, a Spanish monk, had published a work on the nature of true spiritual perfection, so redolent of delusion and false mysticism, as to have incurred the formal condemnation of the Holy See. Madame Guyon, about the year 1694, revived, both in her writings and in the conferences at which she enlightened her disciples, the principles of Molinos, though in a somewhat modified form. Fenelon, who was at that time preceptor of the dauphin, but was nominated in 1695 archbishop of Cambrai, was inclined, from a similarity of mental structure, to view with favour the rhapsodies of Madame Guyon; but others, particularly the bishop of Chartres, strongly disapproved of her proceedings, and at length prevailed upon Bossuet to take notice of them. He invited Madame Guyon to visit Meaux, where she resided for six months in a convent. During this period Bossuet examined all her writings, which she freely confided to him, and in frequent conversations with her explained the nature of the errors into which she had fallen, and counselled her respecting her future conduct. She was apparently all docility and submission, and Bossuet, on her leaving Meaux, gave her a certificate stating his belief in the perfect rectitude of her intentions. In the meantime took place the conferences at Issy (February, 1695), at which some important articles on the disinterested love of God were drawn up, and signed by Fenelon himself, to which we shall presently have occasion to refer. Mme. Guyon upon leaving Meaux, instead of remaining quietly in the country as she had promised, went up to Paris, and there circulated among her followers copies of Bossuet's certificate, as if it amounted to a complete justification of her conduct. An order was thereupon issued from the court, which Bossuet seems to have approved or obtained, that she should be arrested and placed in confinement. This measure was the commencement of the estrangement between Bossuet and Fenelon, which was widened shortly after by Fenelon's refusal of his approbation to a work which Bossuet had got ready for the press, entitled "Instructions on States of Prayer." Fenelon meantime was preparing his *Maximes des Saints*, which appeared in January, 1697. In this work, although approved by several censors, and although Fenelon prefixed to it a declaration of his entire adherence to the articles of Issy, the traces of a false mysticism and a spurious spirituality are indubitably present. It contains this assertion, that "a habitual state of love to God is possible, which excludes both the fear of punishment, and the desire of reward;" and it admits an hypothetical case, in which, so long as it retained the love of God, "a soul could consent to the absolute sacrifice of its salvation." Both these propositions were clearly inconsistent with the articles of Issy. Bossuet's work on states of prayer appeared six weeks after that of Fenelon. The feeling at court (see St. Simon's memoirs) set at first strongly against the work of the archbishop of Cambrai. Bossuet immediately set to work to examine the *Maximes des Saints*, and soon extracted from it a number of propositions which he judged to be deserving of condemnation. After many conferences he prevailed on the archbishop of Paris, and the bishop of Chartres, to join with him in a declaration which appeared in August, 1697, condemnatory of these propositions. But Fenelon had already sent his book to Rome, and submitted it to the judgment of the pope. Rome proceeded in the matter with her usual deliberation; and during the eighteen months which elapsed before her decision was promulgated, an incessant war of pamphlets was carried on between the two disputants. Each put forth his utmost powers; and while the brilliancy and force of the one never appeared to greater advantage, the calm argumentative dignity of the other caused him to have certainly not the worst in the strife. But it is painful to see, as the dispute proceeds, a gradual increase of bitterness on both sides, but particularly on that of Bossuet, and at last a recourse even to personalities. It must have been only in a moment of extreme irritation that Bossuet could commit to paper the comparison of Fenelon and Mme. Guyon to Montanus and Priscilla. At last, in March, 1699, arrived the brief of Innocent XII., condemning the *Maximes des Saints*, with twenty-three propositions extracted from it. Fenelon's prompt and edifying submission is well

known. It is consoling to know that Bossuet took steps before his death to bring about a reconciliation with Fenelon, which were baffled by a series of unfortunate *contre-temps*.

We can only devote a very few words to Bossuet's remaining works. His funeral orations—a kind of composition which, greatly as he excelled in it, he disliked—are a mine of profound and consoling thoughts—of vivid images—of inspiring exhortations. Among his devotional works are the "*Méditations sur l'Evangile*," and the "*Elevations sur les Mystères*." The "*Paraphrase du Pseaume XXI.*" was written only two months before his death. But we cannot undertake to give even all the titles of his many works, but must refer the reader either to the Benedictine edition of them, or, for a general view of their contents, to the *Life by de Bausset*.

The time now drew near when this great man, who had been for fifty years the soul of France and the admiration of the catholic world, was to pay himself that last debt of nature which he had taught so many to contemplate with holy hope. In 1701 another assembly of the French clergy was held, in which, as in that of 1682, Bossuet's was still the master spirit, guiding all deliberations, and shaping all decisions. He obtained a formal censure by this assembly of a number of propositions involving a lax and pernicious casuistry, and especially of the monstrous doctrine of probabilism. In December of the same year he was visited by the first premonitory symptoms of the disease of which he died. The physicians upon examination declared it to be the stone. Lithotomy was at that time imperfectly understood, and as Bossuet himself shrank from the operation, the medical men confined themselves to administering such palliatives as their art could supply. He was at Meaux for three months in the spring of 1702, and preached for one hour in the cathedral with all his wonted fluency and power on the subject of frequent communion. The last words of this, his last sermon in that place, were as follows:—"I wish that you should remember that a certain bishop, your pastor, who professed to preach the truth and to uphold it without disguise, collected together in this one discourse the capital truths of your salvation." He returned to Paris to be near the physicians, but spent the end of the year 1702 at Meaux, leaving it for the last time early in 1703. The remainder of that year was spent in Paris or Versailles, the physicians not allowing him to return to Meaux. Prolonged and racking pains gradually attenuated and enfeebled his powerful frame; but except when at rare intervals physical agony caused a temporary suspension of the mental powers, his intellect retained its full strength, and his wonderful memory was as clear as ever. In the midst of his sufferings the slightest sign of impatience never escaped him; but he was often heard to murmur, "Lord, I am cast down, but not confounded; for I know on whom I have believed; Thy will be done." His chief consolation was in hearing the New Testament read to him, particularly the Gospel of St. John, which was thus read over to him more than sixty times during his illness. In March, 1704, he was constantly attended by his confessor, the abbé de St. André. Upon the abbé's expressing some surprise that Bossuet, so profound and experienced a theologian, should consult him so minutely upon questions of conscience, he replied—"Undeceive yourself; God only gives us light for the guidance of others; he often leaves us in darkness with respect to our own conduct." On the 8th April he received the last sacraments, making all the necessary responses with the humility and docility of a child. On the night of the 10th, when he was evidently sinking, the Abbé Leduc, his secretary, entreated that he would sometimes think on those whom he had left behind him, who had been ever so devoted to his person and to his glory. At these words the dying bishop half raising himself up, said with a holy indignation—"Cessez ces discours. Priez pour moi pardon à Dieu de mes péchés." After a day of great suffering, he quietly expired in the night between the 11th and 12th of April, without agony or convulsion. When the body came to be opened, a stone was found as large as an egg.

Bossuet was tall and of a commanding presence; there was something remarkably noble about the expression of his head and face, and the effect was heightened in his old age by his long white hair. By a fortunate mistake his tomb escaped the iconoclastic fury of the Jacobins during the French revolution, and his relics still rest in the cathedral of Meaux. The above sketch has been chiefly compiled from the admirable *Life by M. de Bausset* (Paris, 1814), formerly bishop of Alais.—T. A.

BOSSUT, CHARLES, Abbé, a distinguished French mathe-

matician and writer on hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, was born at Tartaras, near St. Etienne, on the 11th of August, 1730, and was educated in the jesuits' college at Lyons. On the completion of his education, he addressed himself for advice as to his future course in life to Fontenelle, by whom he was introduced to Clairant and d'Alembert; and those philosophers, appreciating his talent for mathematics, encouraged him to persevere in cultivating that science, and assisted in obtaining him advancement. In 1752 he was elected a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences, to which body he continued during life to contribute many important memoirs. In the same year, by the recommendation of the eminent architect, Le Camus de Mézières, he obtained a professorship at the school of engineering at Mézières. In 1768, on the retirement of Le Camus from the office of examiner of students of engineering, the Abbé Bossut succeeded him, and became remarkable for the strictness and impartiality with which he conducted his examinations. In the same year he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. The Revolution deprived him for a time of his places, with their emoluments, and reduced him to temporary poverty; but on the establishment of the institute, he was chosen one of its members, and afterwards was appointed one of the examiners of the polytechnic school. From this situation, age and infirmity obliged him to retire with a pension in 1808. He died on the 14th of January, 1814, in his eighty-fourth year, as highly respected for his moral character, as he was admired for his scientific abilities. The sciences to the advancement of which Bossut contributed most were those relating to the equilibrium and motion of liquids; and in particular, the theory of the stability of ships may be said to have been founded by him—a theory whose practical application has been attended with most beneficial results to the art of ship-building. These advantages naturally fell, in the first instance, to the lot of the French navy, the superior sailing qualities of which, at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, are a matter of history. Subsequent authors have added to our knowledge of the theory of the stability of ships, but the greater part of it is still due to Bossut. His memoirs on this and on other mathematical subjects, which gained prizes offered by the Academy of Sciences, were collected in one volume, and published in 1812. He was the author, besides, of several other works, amongst which the most important were, a course of mathematics, very valuable in its time as a book of instruction and reference, but now superseded by more recent works, and a "History of Mathematics," published in 1810, a popular rather than a profound work, but excellent of its kind.—W. J. M. R.

BOSSULUS, MATTHEW, an eminent rhetorician of Paris, who in 1583 gave lessons in the college of Boncour in that city. He was a great master of his art, which he taught for some time at Valencia in Spain, where his reputation stood so high, that he was chosen tutor to Don Carlos, the son of Philip II. On one occasion he delivered an oration on oratory and orators, which made so deep an impression on one of his hearers, that although the discourse lasted for an hour and a half, he remembered and could repeat every word of it.—T. J.

BOSTANAI or **BOSTANI**, was Resh Gelutha (Prince of the Captivity), i.e. temporal head of the Jewish colony in Babylonia, at the time of the conquest of Persia by the Moslems in 1641. He was in favour, it is said, with the Caliph Ali, from whose hands he received the daughter of the last native king of Persia, Jezdegerd III. She was converted to Judaism and became Bostanai's wife. His life, which fell in an eventful time, became the theme of a legendary story, published in Venice, 1585, and elsewhere.—T. T.

BOSTOCK, JOHN, an English physician, born at Liverpool in 1774, practised first in his native town, where he also lectured on physiology. In 1817 he removed to London, and was appointed in 1822 chemical lecturer in the medical school attached to Guy's hospital. This position he continued to hold for many years. He died in 1846. Dr. Bostock's most important work is his "Elementary System of Physiology," London, 1827; of this a second edition appeared in 1837. He was the author of several articles in Brewster's *Edinburgh Cyclopædia*, in Nicholson's *Journal*, the *Annals of Philosophy*, &c., and also of an essay on respiration, published in 1804.—W. S. D.

BOSTON, THE REV. THOMAS, a Scotch presbyterian divine of the established church, born at Dunse, Berwickshire, 17th March, 1676. His father, who belonged to the humbler ranks of life,

was a man of high respectability of character—a decided covenant, and a sufferer in the cause. While in prison, whither he had been sent because unable or unwilling to pay the fines imposed upon him, his son Thomas, the youngest of seven children, then only entering on boyhood, was his constant companion—a circumstance which continued to live in his recollection, and exert an influence upon his character. After receiving some initiatory training at home, he was sent in his ninth year to the grammar school of his native parish, where, during the four years of his attendance, he made rapid progress in learning. While yet a youth he was brought to serious reflection by incidentally hearing two discourses preached by the Rev. Henry Erskine, father of the Erskines, founders of the secession church, while on a ministerial visit to Dunse. It was his design on leaving school to study for the ministry, but the death of his father about that time prevented him then, and for two years after, from carrying his purpose into execution. In the interim he was occasionally employed in the office of a public notary in the town, where he doubtless benefited by the knowledge of business and character which he acquired, but without receiving any salary, on which account he considered himself unjustly used. He entered the university of Edinburgh in 1691, and soon injured his health by the eager diligence with which he applied himself to study. This however, gained him the exhibition in the gift of the presbytery of Dunse, a trifle in its way, but very acceptable to the needy student. Having entered upon the study of theology, he endeavoured to increase his finances, between sessions, by teaching a school at Glencairn, where he resided with the minister of the parish, in whose family he found himself very uncomfortable in consequence of frequent dissensions amongst its members. After leaving this situation he obtained that of tutor to Mr. Andrew Fletcher of Aberlady, whose mother had then married Lieutenant Bruce of Kennet as her second husband, and taken her son with her to her new residence. Here he remained till entering upon his trials for license as a preacher, which he obtained in 1697. Mr. Boston began his probationary career as a terrorist—a style of preaching which he subsequently modified to some extent, but without approaching to that which has been described as "prophesying smooth things." This circumstance, together with his conscientious objection to patronage, hindered his obtaining a settlement till three years after license. The one he then obtained was in Simprin, a small barren parish in the lower merse of Berwickshire, containing at that time only ninety adult inhabitants, and subsequently united, on account of its insignificance, with the adjoining parish of Swinton. Here he was ordained in 1699, and remained till 1707, when he was translated to Ettrick, a parish in the south-west of Selkirkshire, where he found himself little better off in point of emolument, and in other respects a loser from change of place. The day on which he entered upon his new sphere of labour was that on which the union between England and Scotland legally took effect—1st May, 1707—an event which excited political animosities in that remote, as in more central places, from which it was impossible the minister, however temperate and discreet, could escape. The government had shortly before imposed the oath of abjuration on all persons holding public and official stations, whether in church or state. The refusal to take this oath exposed the nonjurors to the penalty of £500, besides loss of office. Most of the Scotch clergy took the oath. The minority, among whom was Mr. Boston, refused on various grounds. Those on which he demurred were conscientious scruples respecting the lawfulness of swearing at all. He was decidedly opposed to the Pretender, against whose adherents the oath was chiefly if not solely aimed, and as decidedly attached to the existing government. Even this discriminate loyalty towards the ruling powers was construed into sycophancy and time-serving, and a number of persons withdrew from his ministry.

Several favourable opportunities offered themselves for removing from Ettrick to more eligible places; but in despite of the treatment he received, he continued there till his death, which took place on the 20th March, 1732, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and thirty-third of his ministry. Had he survived till the end of the following year, he no doubt would have taken part with the seceders who then withdrew from the established church, and with whom he had co-operated in most of their preliminary doings. A simple stone raised to his memory in the burial-ground of Ettrick has been superseded of late years by a more handsome one raised by public subscription.

Mr. Boston's published writings are very numerous, and to them much of the intelligence and theological acquirements which distinguished the Scottish peasantry at the end of the last and beginning of the present century are to be ascribed. Those now best known are his "Body of Divinity;" his "Crook in the Lot;" and his "Fourfold State of Man." A copy of this last book was at one time to be found in almost every cottage in Scotland, and it is now impossible to specify the number of editions through which it has passed. All his works are intensely Calvinistic, with nothing in their style to commend them save their perspicuity and terseness. They are nevertheless highly judicious, contain just exhibitions of divine truth, close and pungent appeals to the conscience, and will be read by Calvinists with pleasure and profit. The best edition is that edited by the Rev. Samuel McMillan, Aberdeen, in 12 vols. 8vo, and published by T. Tegg, London, 1853.—W. M'K.

BOSWELL, SIR ALEXANDER, Bart., eldest son of James Boswell, the biographer of Samuel Johnson, was born October 9, 1775, and succeeded to the paternal estate of Auchinleck, Ayrshire, on the death of his father in 1795. He was possessed of excellent abilities, and attained considerable success in the composition of humorous and satirical songs. He published anonymously in 1803 a small volume, entitled "Songs, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect." This was followed by "The Spirit of Tintoc, or Johnnie Bell and the Kelpie;" "Edinburgh, or the Ancient Royalty," which contains some curious reminiscences of the manners of the citizens of Edinburgh during the eighteenth century; "Sir Allan;" "Skeldon Haughs, or the Sow is Flitted;" "The Woo Creel, or the Bull of Bashan;" "The Tyrant's Fall," a poem on the battle of Waterloo; and "Clan Alpine's Vow," founded on the horrible murder of Drummond-Ernich by the Macgregors, referred to in Sir Walter Scott's *Legend of Montrose*. The greater part of these poems have fallen into oblivion; but some of Sir Alexander's humorous songs, such as "Auld Gudeman, ye're a drucken carle," "Jenny's Bawbee," and "Jenny dang the Weaver," have secured a permanent place in the lyrical poetry of Scotland. Boswell had a decided taste for antiquarian pursuits, which was fostered by his possession of a valuable family collection of old manuscripts and books, among which was the celebrated romance of Sir Tristram, published by Sir Walter Scott in 1804. Sir Alexander established a private printing-press at Auchinleck, from which issued a black-letter facsimile of the very rare disputation between John Knox and Quinten Kennedy, the abbot of Crossraguel, at Maybole in 1562, the original of which was found in the Auchinleck library. In 1821 Sir Alexander was created a baronet, an honour which had long been the chief object of his ambition. Political strife ran high at this period, and as member for the county of Ayr, and a writer of pungent satirical verses, he took a prominent part in supporting the government and assailing its opponents. He contributed several *jeux d'esprit* to a notorious Edinburgh newspaper, called the *Beacon*, and, after its suppression, to another journal of the same character which appeared in Glasgow, under the name of the *Sentinel*. Some of these poetical contributions, containing coarse and virulent attacks upon James Stuart, Esq. of Dunearn, were traced to their author, and led to a duel between him and Mr. Stuart, March 26, 1822, near the village of Auchtertool in Fife. Sir Alexander was mortally wounded in this unhappy affair, and died next day at Balmuto, the ancient seat of the family of Boswell. Mr. Stuart was tried for this offence before the high court of justiciary, but unanimously acquitted. "Boswell was able and literary," says Lord Cockburn, "and when in the humour of being quiet, he was agreeable and kind; but in general he was boisterous and overbearing, and addicted to coarse personal ridicule. With many respectable friends his natural place was at the head of a jovial board, when every one laughed at his exhaustless spirits, but each trembled lest he should be the subject of the next story or song. It is curious that it was he who introduced, or at least took charge of, and carried the act which abolished our two old Scotch statutes against fighting a duel or sending a challenge; by the former of which the mere fighting without any result was punishable with death. This was his solitary piece of legislation."—J. T.

BOSWELL, JAMES, was born at Edinburgh in 1740, and was the only son of Alexander Boswell, Esq., advocate, who, upon being made a lord of session in 1754, assumed the title of Lord Auchinleck (or Affleck), from his family estate in Ayrshire.

The Boswells, or Bosvilles, are said to have been originally an English family established in the West Riding of Yorkshire. They first settled in Scotland in the fifteenth century, on the estate of Balmuto in Fife, which one of them obtained by marriage with the daughter of a Sir John Glen. Affleck, forfeited by the Afflecks of that ilk, was acquired not long after. Boswell's mother was a Miss Erskine, a descendant of the earls of Mar.

The young man was intended by his father for his own profession, but he was himself in no haste to enter upon the serious business of life. After studying both at Edinburgh and Glasgow, he made in 1760 his first visit to London; in 1762 appeared as one of the contributors to a collection of original poems by Scottish gentlemen, published that year at Edinburgh; in 1763 astonished the world by a singular volume which he sent to the press, consisting of a correspondence upon all sorts of subjects, public and private, which had passed between himself and his friend, the Hon. Andrew Erskine (brother of Thomas, the musical earl of Kellie); and in 1763, after making the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson as he passed through London, set out on a continental tour, in the course of which, after passing a winter at Utrecht, where he attended the law classes, he travelled over great part of the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France, and having sought out, and introduced himself to many of the chief celebrities of the time—among others to both Voltaire and Rousseau—finished by attaching himself with extraordinary ardour to the famous chief of the Corsican insurgents, General Paoli, whom he had gone to Corsica to make acquaintance with. He did not return home till 1766, and he passed as advocate in July of that year. At this date, and for some time after, he was commonly known by the name of Paoli Boswell. He seems to have at first proposed to follow his profession, and he made a fair commencement by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "The Essence of the Douglas Cause," in defence of the claimant who called himself the son of Lady Jane Douglas, and who was ultimately recognized as such by the decision of the house of lords. But his heart was still in quite another subject. His next publication was "An Account of Corsica, with memoirs of General Paoli," which appeared in Glasgow in 1768, and that was followed the next year by a volume, printed at London, of "British Essays in favour of the brave Corsicans, by several hands." In this year, 1769, also, he married.

His only other professional publication was a report, in 1774, of the speeches of the lords of session in a cause in which he had been engaged as counsel—the well-known one, involving the question of literary property, in which Donaldson and other Edinburgh printers and publishers were defendants. Nothing else is stated to have been produced by him about this period, except a series of papers, entitled "The Hypochondriac," which he contributed to the *London Magazine* from 1777 to 1782. He had already lost all taste for Scottish law, and for everything Scottish; and in 1782, on succeeding to the family estate by the death of his father, he transferred himself to London, and made preparations for being called to the English bar. Not, however, probably, that he had any serious intention of having much more to do with the law of either country. For a time he appears to have looked to politics as a field that would suit him better. In 1784 and 1785 he published two political letters to the people of Scotland; the first in support of the new minister, Pitt; the second against the proposition for diminishing the number of the lords of session. This ambition led him also to make various attempts to get into parliament, and was not finally quenched till his defeat at the general election in 1790, after an expensive contest, when he stood for the county of Ayr.

But what has immortalized Boswell is his connection with Samuel Johnson. They first met, as has been stated, in 1763. In 1773 they made their tour together to the Western Islands. Johnson died in 1784, and the next year Boswell gave to the world his journal of their tour to the Hebrides, in an octavo volume published in Edinburgh. It is the richest and most reckless portion of his Johnsonian revelations, and is the more remarkable as having been in great part read in the manuscript by the sage himself. His great work, "The Life of Johnson," followed in 1790, in two volumes, 4to., published at London. He died on the 19th of May, 1795, leaving, besides three daughters, two sons, of whom the eldest was Sir Alexander Boswell, who fell in the memorable duel fought with the late Mr. James Stuart of Dunearn, Fifeshire, in 1822; the younger,

the late Mr. James Boswell, Malone's coadjutor in preparing his last edition of Shakspeare. Ever since his life of Johnson appeared, Boswell's name has been a household-word with all English readers. As a mere biography, his work stands alone in our literature, and probably in the literature of the world. In what other have we anything like such a complete and living picture of a man and an age? It is more like a visible, moving representation, than a mere narrative. This excellence of the work, and the author's complete achievement of his purpose, are universally acknowledged; but there has been some uncertainty or difference of opinion as to what it is to which he mainly owes his success. It is assuredly not the mere literal accuracy of his reporting, as has been sometimes said. Perhaps it has not been in general sufficiently adverted to or perceived, that Boswell is a true artist, and as such necessarily puts into whatever he gives us something of his own mind and peculiar nature, as well as his subject—the only way of breathing a living soul either into writing or any other kind of representation. He was a most extraordinary compound of strongly contrasted qualities and tendencies; with all his absurdity, which it would not be easy to exaggerate, he was not only unmistakably a man of genius, but even of eminent shrewdness, sagacity, and practical talent in a limited way; and, in like manner, with all his moral bluntness or worse, there were in him, as Mr. Carlyle has well pointed out, some high and noble elements, such as are rarely to be met with.

A new interest has recently been excited about Boswell by some letters which have been recovered by a singular chance, and given to the world—"Letters of James Boswell to the Rev. W. J. Temple, now first published from the original MSS., with an Introduction and Notes," Nov. 1857. From the preface to this volume, and from subsequent statements which have appeared elsewhere, we learn that the letters were obtained some years ago at Boulogne by a Major Stone of the East India Company's service, in the shop of a Madame Noel, who had purchased them from a hawkier accustomed to pass through Boulogne once or twice a year, to supply the shops with waste paper. Of their authenticity there can be no doubt. They are very curious as additional illustrations of Boswell's remarkable character; but they only bring out into stronger light what was known before. The Rev. William Johnson Temple, to whom most of the letters are addressed, was an early friend of his, and a person not unknown in the literature of his day. There has also been lately printed for the Photobibli Society, under the editorship of Mr. Monckton Milnes, a curious tract relating to Boswell, with the title of *Boswelliana*. An account of both the Letters and the *Boswelliana*, is given in an article in the *Edinburgh Review* for April, 1857.—G. L. C.

BOSWELL, JAMES, the younger son of the biographer of Johnson, was a fellow of Brazenose college, and a person of superior talents, and of eminent classical scholarship. As literary executor of Malone, he took charge of the publication of his enlarged edition of Shakspeare, to which he contributed a memoir of Malone, and an essay on the metre and phraseology of Shakspeare. Mr. Boswell was remarkable for his conversational powers and the warmth of his friendship. Like his father, he had an intense fondness for the society of the metropolis, and spent his life almost entirely in the Middle Temple. He died February 24, 1822, in his forty-third year, only a few weeks before his brother.—J. T.

BOTAREL, RABBI MOSHE, a native of Spain, lived in the beginning of the fifteenth century. He was deeply versed in the Cabbala, the theosophy of the Jews. In the year 1409, he wrote for the use of Maestro Juan, a Christian scholar, a copious commentary on the cabalistical book *Yezirah*, in which he quotes many works no longer extant. Dr. Julius Fürst (*Bibl. Hebr.*, part i., p. 128) attributes to Botarel a translation from Latin into Hebrew, of an astrological work by the famous Nostradamus; but as Michel Nostradamus was born, according to the best authorities, in 1503, it is not easy to admit Fürst's statement.—T. T.

BOTH, JOHN AND ANDREW, Dutch painters, brothers by birth, and in reality. John was born at Utrecht in 1610, the son of a glass painter, and was a pupil of Bloemaert, in whose studio Andrew was also a patient learner. Together, hand in hand, they went to Rome, and resided there many years. John took to landscape, making Claude, the wonderful pastry-cook, his model. Andrew followed Bamboccio, and learned with kind humility to adorn his brother's landscapes with figures, in exquisite taste, and with imagination all compact. Descamps and

Sandart differ as to the death of the two brothers; but from other evidence it would appear, that in the very full summer of their mutual amity, fame, and happiness, John was drowned in a canal at Venice. Andrew, though loaded with employment, was so affected by this sudden blow, that he only survived a few years, and died in 1656. There is, however, still a slight mystery and doubt as to whether it was not Andrew who was drowned, and John who returned to Utrecht to moodily paint, employing Polemburg to paint his figures, instead of his drowned brother. Andrew painted some independent pictures of noisy merry-makings and bustling fairs; and John the quack doctors. The brothers executed some etchings of landscapes, praying saints, beggars, and revellers. John Both's pictures are remarkable for their warm, glowing, Italian sunsets, too often for their tawny or saffron atmosphere, mannered colour, and laborious and finical execution. In his time he was considered a rival of Claude, with his warm deep skies, "fine receding sweet distances," sunny mornings breaking out from behind woods and hills, or sundowns with a rose-tinged evening cloud still growing fainter, less and less. He was named "The Both of Italy" for what the old amateurs that stubborn Hogarth laughed at, called "his admirable gracious handling, his free, light, sweet pencil, and his extraordinary readiness of hand." His pictures were generally between two and five feet long, the smaller notes of exquisite neat finish, but Houbraken mentions a "Mercury and Argus," a masterpiece, six feet high. Andrew's card parties and open air feasts had their day. The imitators of John Both, Italian Both, were clever and numerous:—1. His pupil William de Hensch: his skies are faint, and his touch delicate, but not so sharp, true, and angular. 2. Jacob de Hensch, nephew of No. 1. 3. John Wils, an imitator of Berghem and Both. 4. William van Swanenburg. 5. Frederich Moncheron, fond of olive colour. 6. Isaac Moncheron. 7. Henry Ferschuring. We subjoin a list of some of John Both's more favourite subjects, by which the reader can make a good guess at the bent and aim of his genius:—artist studying from nature near a mountain cataract; travellers with ox waggons and loaded mules; a ferry-boat at sunset; traveller reposing at noonday; the judgment of Paris; cavalcade and muleteers; mule with casks; nymphs bathing; the flight into Egypt; travellers halting under trees; mountain pass, with muleteer and guitar; a cascade; watering beasts at a fountain; banditti with prisoners near the lake of Bolseno; boys bathing; sketching from nature; cavalcade at a ford; herdsman piping; Philip and the eunuch; peasants playing at racket on a summer evening; nuns of a convent; gentlemen on horseback saluting, (said to be the two brothers parting); Abraham and Hagar; hermits; river scene; wood waggons; fishermen with nets; halberdier with prisoners; Mercury and Bacchus; travellers attacked by robbers; people talking on a bridge. Such were the varied scenes, generally with Italian sunrise and sunset, woods, rivers, and hills, that John Both loved to deal in.—W. T.

BOTHWELL, FRANCIS, Earl of. See STEWART.

BOTHWELL, JAMES, Earl of. See HEPBURN.

BOTHWIDI, JOHN, a Swedish theologian, died in 1635. He was attached as preacher to the court of Gustavus Adolphus, and followed that prince through all his campaigns. He became bishop of Linköping in 1630, was recalled to Germany the following year, and charged by the king with the direction of ecclesiastical affairs. He left among other works "*Utrum Moscovitæ sint Christiani*," 1620.

BOTIN, ANDREA, a Swedish historian, was born in 1724, and died in 1790. His principal work is his "*Utkast til Svenska Folkets Historia*," or Sketch of the History of the Swedish Nation. A new edition of this work published at Stockholm, 1789-92, contains many additions, but extends only to the thirteenth century. He wrote also "*Om Svenska Hemman*," being a historical description of the territorial domain of Sweden, Stockholm, 1757; a "*Life of Bürger*;" and "*Observations on the Swedish Language*." Botin received, in consequence of his works, many honorary titles: he was counsellor of the king, chevalier of the order of the polish star, a member of the Swedish Academy at Stockholm, and of the academies of sciences and belles-lettres, as well as of various foreign societies.—M. H.

BOTON, ABRAHAM DI, rabbi, lived at Saloniki, and died in 1625. His valuable commentary on the *Yad Hachezakah*, by Maimonides, and 280 dissertations on Talmudical subjects, have gained Boton a high name in Jewish literature.—T. T.

BOTSCHILD, SAMUEL, a painter and engraver, born at Sangerhausen in Saxony, 1640. He was a respectable commonplace man, who, not being ambitious, got on and escaped envy. He became court painter of history to a court that had no history, and keeper of the Dresden electoral gallery. He established an academy—that supposed hotbed of genius, where, indeed, genius is too often overlaid. He died in 1707.—W. T.

BOTT, THOMAS, an English divine, born at Derby in 1688, was educated among the dissenters, and for some time held a presbyterian charge at Spalding, but latterly joined the church of England, and obtained three benefices in Norfolk. He was a noted controversialist, and, among other works of theological criticism, published "Remarks on Bishop Butler's Doctrine of Necessity," and "An Answer to the first volume of Warburton's Divine Legation." Died at Norwich in 1754.—J. S., G.

BOTTA, CARLO GIUSEPPE GUGLIELMO, born at San Giorgio in Piedmont in the year 1768, is reputed one of the first historiographers of this century. At the breaking out of the French revolution he was practising as a physician in Turin. Having dared to express publicly his sympathy for the French nation struggling against despotism, he was, by order of the king of Sardinia, arrested in 1792, and thrown into a dungeon, where he was kept for two years. Recovering his liberty, he crossed over to France, entered the army as a physician, and went all through the Italian campaign. Having been employed on a scientific expedition to the Ionian islands, and to the east, he wrote an elaborate account of it, which was published in Paris by order of the government. His zeal and devotedness to the French interests in Italy won for him the friendship of General Joubert, who appointed him a member of the provisional government of Piedmont, in which capacity he contributed to the fusion of that country with France. After the battle of Marengo, Botta was appointed one of the privy council, and attached to the general administration of the 17th division of the army. In the year 1803 he came to Paris, where he was elected a member of the legislative body, and became its president in the year 1808. Had he not been disliked by Napoleon on account of his well-known republican principles, he would have reached the highest dignities in the state. During the hundred days of the first restoration, he was appointed president of the college of Nancy, and soon after he was transferred to that of Rouen, which appointment he lost at the second restoration. Wearied of public life, he fixed his residence in Paris, living on a moderate income, although he might have accumulated a large fortune. There he wrote the "History of the War and Independence of the United States of America," and continued the history of Italy from where Guicciardini had left it up to the year 1814. His style is considered terse, thoroughly Italian, and at times lofty. Gioberti considers this writer one of the reformers of the Italian language. Being an eminent French scholar, he has also left many works written in French, amongst which the following are the principal—"Souvenirs d'un voyage en Dalmatie;" "Precis historique de la Maison de Savoie;" "Memoire sur la nature des sons, et des tons." In his youth Botta was a suitor of the muses, and his sonnets and odes have eminently contributed to increase the fame which, as a historian, he has won for himself. This celebrated champion of liberty died at Paris in 1837.—A. C. M.

BOTTA, PAUL EMILE, son of the eminent historian, was born in 1800. Being appointed French consul at Mosul, he, in 1843, began those remarkable excavations which led to the discovery of Assyrian antiquities, since followed up by Mr. Layard, and of which the Paris Louvre and the British Museum afford such remarkable specimens. M. Botta had dwelt long in the East having previously been consul at Alexandria, and journeyed through Egypt and Arabia. His attention was first drawn to a mound on the opposite bank of the Tigris, which, according to tradition, marked a portion of the site of ancient Nineveh. While excavating in this direction, his notice was called to a village named Khorsabad, about fourteen miles distant, where pieces of sculpture such as he had already turned up, were said to have also been found. His labours at Khorsabad proved more fruitful than he could have expected, for he found that a wall which he had reached opened into a part of an Assyrian palace, containing those bulls with human heads, and those statues and sculptured slabs, and cruciform inscriptions with which the collection in the British Museum has made visitors to that institution familiar. The French government, with laudable zeal, not only aided M.

Botta with money, but sent that admirable artist, Eugene Flaudin, to make illustrations on the spot, and the result is a splendid work, their joint production, upon the monuments of Nineveh. We must add, however, that the assertion as to the actual site of Nineveh having been discovered, and that the monuments in question are remains of the Assyrian capital, is not generally accepted.—J. F. C.

BOTTALA, GIOVANNI MARIA, a painter, born at Savara, near Genoa, in 1613. He came to Rome, studied under Pietro da Cortona, and was patronized by Cardinal Sacchetti, for whom he painted pictures—enduring the foolish criticism of an ignorantly wise patron, just knowing enough to be more troublesome than one who knew nothing. He remained always an imitator, but was called "Raffaellino." "The meeting of Jacob and Esau" was one of his great tableaux. The other shreds of his life are in the churches of Genoa and Naples. He died at Milan, 1644.—W. T.

BOTTANI, GIUSEPPE, a painter, born at Cremona in 1717. He studied at Rome under Agostino Masucci. He settled at Mantua, painting (O noble shopmanship!) Poussin landscapes and Maratti figures. He was made director of the Academy at Mantua—a sure proof of incompetence—and died 1784.—W. T.

BOTTAZZI, FRANCESCO, an Italian poet, born about the year 1770. His prodigious memory enabled him to learn by heart the whole of Virgil; but although he is considered an eminent Latin poet, yet he has left nothing original, his ideas and conceptions being for the most part taken from Virgil. His translation in Latin hexameters of Monti's celebrated poem—"Il Bardo della selva nera"—is reputed very superior, and shows classic learning and a consummate knowledge of the Latin language and versification. This translation was so highly appreciated by Prince Eugene, then viceroy of Italy, that he ordered that a costly edition should be brought out at the expense of government, and presented Bottazzi with the professorship of logic in the college of Brera, the first seat of learning in the kingdom of Lombardy. The duties, however, of his office interfering with his favourite studies, he sent in his resignation, and accepted a clerkship in the financial department of the state. On the abdication of Napoleon in 1814, Bottazzi lost his situation, and retired to his native city. His death has not been recorded.—A. C. M.

* **BÖTTGER, ADOLF**, a voluminous German poet and translator, was born at Leipzig, May 21, 1815, and devoted himself to the study of philology and modern literature in his native town. He wrote—"Gedichte," 1846, 6th ed., 1850; "Agnes Bernauer," a tragedy, 3d ed., 1850; "Die Pilgerfahrt der Blumengeister," an epic poem; "Habana, episch-lyrische Dichtung;" "Gedichte, neue Sammlung," 1854, &c. He translated the poetical works of Byron, Pope, Milton, Ossian, &c.—K. E.

BOTTICELLI, SANDRO, surnamed FILIPEPI, a Florentine painter, born in 1447, a disciple and imitator of Filippo Lippi. He painted mythology at Rome and Florence, under pontifical patronage. He filled his works with figures and details; a type of his prodigal drift of mind, for he lived extravagantly, and died poor in 1515. Baldini engraved nineteen plates for Dante's *Inferno* from Botticelli's designs. He also engraved a set of twelve Sibyls and seven Planets. This was a long time thought to be the first book in which metal plates for engraving were used. Botticelli had much of Filippo Lippi's rough ardour and impetuous energy, modified by a fanciful conception and a more ideal mind. His Virgin's heads are from the same beautiful type. In one of his *Nativities* all is ardour. The angels kneel on the roof of the cow-shed—others crown the approaching shepherds or vehemently embrace them. In his myths and allegories, Botticelli runs wilder, in spite of the late flaming outbreak of Savonarola. Besides Squarcione, our friend was the only painter who treated such pretty vaguenesses with feeling. In one of his works there is a naked Venus floating on a shell, driven in a shower of roses towards the shore, where, under a laurel bush, a richly-dressed attendant holds a red mantle to receive her beautiful form. He is often, however, mannered: his naked Venus at Berlin is indeed, Kugler says, ugly and insipid. These small allegorical pictures are often neatly finished. The miracles of St. Zenidid and the allegory of Calumny (after Apelles) are of this kind. About 1474 Sandro was chosen, with Ghirlandajo, Pietro Perugino, and Rosselli, to paint frescos in the Vatican chapel, built by Baccio Pintelli for Pope Sixtus IV. Those of Perugino over the altar were after-

wards destroyed, to make room for the conquering Last Judgment of Michel Angelo. On one side were the deeds of Moses; on the other those of Christ. Sandro painted twenty-eight figures of popes, to set between the windows, "Moses killing the Egyptian," "the Rebellion of Korah," and "the Temptation of Christ." Rosselli covered his with gold, and the pope, like a child, fancied them the best. Lippi's son was Sandro's pupil.—W. T.

BÖTTIGER, KARL AUGUST, a distinguished German antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Reichenbach in Saxony, June 8, 1760. Having completed his education at the university of Leipzig, he became teacher at various schools until 1791, when he was appointed head-master of the gymnasium at Weimar. Here he lived in friendly intercourse with Herder, Schiller, Göthe, and Wieland, and largely contributed to the periodical press of the day. In 1804 he was appointed to a head-mastership at Dresden, where in 1814 he became keeper of the museum of antiquities. He died November 17, 1835. Among his numerous works deserve to be mentioned—"Sabina, oder Morgenscenen einer reichen Römerin;" "Die Aldobrandinische Horchzeit;" "Vorträge über die Dresdener Antikengalerie;" "Amalthea, oder Museum der Kunstmythologie und Bildenden Alterthumskunde;" "Ideen zur Kunstmythologie;" "Literarische Zustände und Zeitgenossen," 2 vols., &c.—(See K. W. Böttiger, *K. Aug. Böttiger, eine Biographische Skizze*, Leipzig, 1837).—K. E.

* **BÖTTIGER, KARL WILHELM**, son of the preceding, a German historian, was born at Bantzen, Aug. 15, 1790. He studied at Leipzig and Göttingen under Heeren, and successively became professor at the universities of Leipzig and Erlangen. His principal works are—"Allgemeine Geschichte," 12th ed., 1856; "Deutsche Geschichte," 5th ed., 1855; "Geschichte Baierns;" "Geschichte des Kurstaats und Königreichs Sachsen;" "Weltgeschichte in Biographien," &c.—K. E.

* **BÖTTISER, KARL WILHELM**, one of the most admired of the modern school of Swedish poets, was born at Westeros on 15th May, 1807. On the completion of his studies in 1833, he received at Upsala the degree of doctor of philosophy. In 1835 he made a journey through Germany, Italy, France, and Holland, but being seized with asthma was compelled to return the following year. In order to ameliorate his complaint, he went again to Italy, at the expense of government, in the summer of 1838. He twice received the prize at the Swedish academy for poetry. In 1830 Böttiger published at Upsala a collection of poems under the title of "Ungdoms Minne från Sangens Stunder," which has passed through many editions. A second collection of his poems, containing his admirable translation of Uhland's ballads, was also published; in 1837 a third collection, and in 1847 an "Almanack of the Muses." He has published also a translation of Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*. He is a professor of the university of Upsala, and son-in-law to the greatest of the Swedish poets, Tegnér, whose life he has written.—M. H.

* **BOTTISINI, GIOVANNI**, the most distinguished contrabassist that has yet lived, was born at Crema in Lombardy in December, 1821. His adoption of the instrument by which he has gained his world-wide celebrity was the result of a mere accident. The conservatorio of Milan gives gratuitous instruction to a certain number of students in each department. Bottisini applied, in 1835, for admission as a singer, but finding no vacancy in the vocal class, he sought successively to be received in each of the others, and was, at last, allowed to enter that for the double bass, which was the only one unfilled at the time. His talent for singing was amply proved during the early days of his pupilage, when the students gave a performance of Rossini's *Italiana in Algieri*, in which he (still a boy) represented the heroine with great applause. Bottisini's master for the double bass was Luigi Rossi. He no sooner entered upon the study to which destiny had devoted him, than he began to manifest his perfectly individual talent for it, and in two years acquired nearly all his present unprecedented facility upon his most unwieldy instrument. Vaccaj, the principal of the conservatorio, was his master for composition. After leaving the conservatorio Bottisini visited the principal towns of Italy, giving concerts with his fellow-student Arditi, a violinist, recently conductor of Her Majesty's theatre, London. With him he went, at the close of 1846, to Havannah, where both were engaged at the Italian opera, Bottisini in the capacity of conductor. In the summers of 1847 and 1848, during the recess of the Havannah season, these two visited New York. In 1849 Bottisini first came to

London, where his extraordinary powers were at once duly appreciated. Here his solo performances were an attraction at every class or concert, and for one season he played in the Philharmonic and Royal Italian opera orchestras, together with Piatti, the violoncellist, who had been his companion in the conservatorio. When M. Jullien visited America in 1853, Bottisini accompanied him. He reappeared in London in 1855. In the season of 1856-57, he conducted the Italian opera at Paris, where he produced with considerable success his opera of "Nerone." He had previously written another work of the same class—"L'Assedio di Firenze," which, if ever performed, must have been given in Havannah. He again visited London, has since appeared at Berlin, and is at present in Naples, where his concerts have been singularly lucrative, and where he is engaged as conductor to the teatro di S. Carlo.

His compositions are characterized by fluency and melodious grace, and those for his instrument especially, prove a fertility of invention without which he could not have produced his great effects as an executant. Bottisini, as a player, is conspicuous for the extraordinary compass he gives to the double bass, by his perfect command of the tenor and higher notes, which were unemployed by his predecessors, and by means of which he makes it agreeable for the first time as a solo instrument—for the rich sweetness of his tone, particularly in the tenor register—for the rapidity and lightness of his execution—and for his exquisite cantabile style: thus much is due to him as a soloist, while, as an orchestra player, he is not less to be praised for his precision, point, and power.—G. A. M.

BOTTRIGARI, CHEVALIER ERCOLE, was born at Bologna in 1531. He was a man of rank, fortune, and erudition, who seems to have spent the greater part of his life in the study of music, and in musical controversy. His prejudices seem to have been in favour of ancient music, but in his attempts to bring the chromatic genus into practice, he succeeded no better than Vincencino, and others on the same side of the question. His Italian version of "Boethius de Musica" received great praise. He died September 30, 1612, leaving a large and valuable library of music, and a rich cabinet of curiosities. The latter excited the admiration of the Emperor Ferdinand II. A complete list of Bottrigari's publications is given by Fetis.—E. F. R.

BOTZARIS, the name of a Grecian family long celebrated among the Suliotes. Among its members the two following were the most remarkable:—

BOTZARIS, GEORGE, a military leader, held the chief command of the different tribes when they first appeared in arms against Ali Pacha. His successes were equal to his great ability and courage; but his ambition having led him to aim at supreme power, the country was, in consequence, long disturbed by internal dissensions.

BOTZARIS, MARK, son of the preceding, born about 1790, died in 1823. He acted a conspicuous part in the Greek war of independence, and throughout the whole of his career was distinguished by his military skill, his heroic daring, and his disinterested patriotism. At the early age of sixteen he took part in an insurrection in favour of Russia, which was then at war with the Porte; but after the treaty of Tilsit, which put an end to all hope of the immediate liberation of Greece, he entered into the service of France as a subordinate officer in a regiment of Albanians. In 1815 he retired to the Ionian islands, where he remained until 1820, when the disturbed condition of the Ottoman empire once more revived the hopes of the Greeks. Mark, now issuing from his retirement, hastened to join his countrymen in a fresh insurrection, which speedily became general, and from that period until his death was actively engaged in hostilities against the Turks, by whom his country had been long oppressed. He fell mortally wounded almost in the moment of a signal victory, which his brother avenged his death by completing. The Turks fled in confusion from the field, leaving behind them their standards and an immense quantity of miscellaneous booty.—G. M.

* **BOUBÉE, NÉRÉE**, a living professor of geology in Paris, born at Toulouse in 1806. His writings consist principally of numerous memoirs in the *Bulletin de Société Geol. de la France*, and some elementary works, of which the principal are his "Eléments de Géologie," Paris, 1837, and "Cours complet d'études Géologiques," of which the second edition appeared in 1839.—W. S. D.

BOUCHARD, ALAIN, born some time in the fifteenth cen-

tury. The dates of his birth and death are not known, but he was living in 1518. He was a native of Bretagne, and practised as an avocat there. We find him afterwards conseiller and maître des requêtes à l'extraordinaire under Duke Francis II. He assisted in preparing the book called "La très Ancienne Coutume de Bretagne," 1485. Bretagne was not yet united with the kingdom, and a brother of Bouchard's, associated with him in preparing the book we have mentioned, is described as having taken an active part in resisting a French invasion. Alain Buehard published in 1514 his "Grandes Chroniques de Bretagne." He is accused of having mixed up with what is called true history the legends of the district. We regard the work as rendered by this circumstance more valuable. The style is said to be animated and picturesque.—J. A., D.

BOUCHAUD, MATHIEU ANTOINE, born at Paris in 1719, and died in 1804. In 1747 he became a member of the faculty of law at Paris, and published in the *Encyclopédie* several articles on juridical subjects. Whatever reputation he acquired by being associated with Diderot and D'Alembert, was more than counterbalanced by its effect on his fortunes, as it lost him an appointment to a professorship for which he was singularly well qualified. He published in the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Inscriptions several papers, chiefly on Roman law and antiquities. In 1774 he was given a professorship of law at the college de France, and in 1785 was named conseiller d'état. A treatise by him on the law of the twelve tables, is regarded as of some value.—J. A., D.

BOUCHER, FRANCIS, a French effeminate and wanton artist, was born at Paris in 1704. He studied under Le Moine, and then hastened to Rome. On his return he became court painter to the king, and was loaded with the intoxicating sweets of patronage. The brilliant, the pretty, the meretricious, were his strong points. He painted luxurious opera figures of coquettes, cupids, dancers, and nymphs. Reynolds, sturdy and conscientious, found him at work on a large picture without any drawings or models. When he painted carefully, there was grace, beauty, and skill in his compositions, but always misguided by bad taste, and followed by miserable imitators. Kugler calls him pre-eminently the fit painter of Dubarrydom. Gault, the German, laughs at the French for admiring a painter without truth, modesty, or delicacy, and for giving 9800 livres for his "Rising and Setting of the Sun" at madame de Pompadour's sale. Boucher, with his glib pencil at nineteen, carried off the first prize for painting. He died in 1768. Even Diderot, the shameless, says, that his debasement of morals was followed by a debasement of taste, colour, composition, character, expression, and drawing. His goddesses were strumpets, his shepherdesses ballet girls. He paints for young profligates, and is not graceful, but affected. Even if his figures are naked, you see the rouge and patches, and all the gewgaw and tinsel of the toilette. Delicacy, purity, innocence, and simplicity were unknown to him. His best pupils were Bandonin, Juliard, Leprince, Deshayes, and Fragonard. Bandonin and Deshayes married his daughters. The latter was a promising painter, who died young. His "Infant Jesus" is a bit of flimsy religion; his "Shepherd sleeping on the knees of his Shepherdess" has merit; his landscapes are false, but playful. The best works of this French Anacreon were the "Muses," the "Four Seasons," a "Hunt of Tigers," and some pastoral designs for tapestry. Boucher left a few slight etchings. His brother John was also a painter and engraver, but not above mediocrity. "Never," says M. Watelet, "was there an artist that so misused a brilliant disposition, an extreme facility."—W. T.

BOUCHER, JEAN, a French divine, famous, according to the expression of Bayle, as a trumpet of sedition in the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV., born in Paris in 1548; died at Tournay in 1644. He was successively professor of philosophy at Rheims, doctor of the Sorbonne, and curé of the church of St. Benedict in Paris.

BOUCHER, Rev. JONATHAN. This eminent scholar and divine was born on the 1st March, 1737–38, at Blencogo in the parish of Bromfield and county of Cumberland, and was educated at a little free school in his native parish. At the early age of sixteen, he had commenced a small school of thirty-two boys, at 10s. per annum each, and out of this scanty sum he was enabled to spare one-fourth for his parents. He was shortly after engaged by the Rev. Dr. James, the head of St. Bees' school, to assist in the duties of that establishment, and there he continued two years. At the close of that period he was recommended as a

private tutor in a gentleman's family in Virginia, and accordingly in 1759 he proceeded to America. In 1762 he came to England for the purpose of procuring holy orders, and again returned to his adopted country, where he obtained considerable preferment, which he continued to hold till the unhappy disturbances in that country once more drove him back to England. We wish that our limits would permit the insertion of Mr. Boucher's own narrative of those stirring days. His influential position, his intimate acquaintance with General Washington, and his own personal adventures, give a peculiar and graphic vividness to the record he has left of that period. In 1776, Mr. Boucher finally quitted America, compelled to leave behind him the accumulated savings and property of many years. Shortly after his return to this country, he was appointed to the curacy of Paddington, and was nominated assistant-secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and in 1785 was presented to the vicarage of Epsom in the county of Surrey, where, on the 27th of April, 1804, he closed his eventful life. Mr. Boucher published "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution," in one vol., 8vo, and was an ample contributor to Hutchinson's History of Cumberland. But his great and chief work, the preparations for which occupied the last fourteen years of his life, was "An Archæological and Provincial Dictionary," intended to be completed in 2 vols., 4to. His researches were continued with an activity and perseverance that promised a speedy termination, and he had reached the letter T when death arrested his labours—thus almost on the very threshold of completion. The introductory "Essay on the Origin and History of the English Language," and two numbers of the work—reaching, however, only to BLA—have been published, and fully justify the expectations that the literary world had anticipated from the known learning, deep research, and patient investigation of their author, and the regret so widely felt that the labours of so many years were prematurely brought to an end.—B. B.

BOUCHER, NICOLAS, a French prelate, bishop of Verdun, born of poor parents at Cernai in 1528, was professor of philosophy at Rheims, and afterwards rector of the university. After his elevation to the episcopate he joined the party of the League. He left "Caroli Lotharingii cardinalis et Francisci ducis Guisii Litteræ et Arma," 1577.

BOUCHER DE LA RICHARDERIE, GILLES, born at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1733, and died at Paris in 1810; received as avocat in the parliament of Paris in 1759, in which profession he continued to practise, in one capacity or other, for the greater part of his life. He was the principal editor of the *Journal General de la Littérature de France*. He published several tracts on the Roman law, but is most known by his "Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages," Paris, 1808; 6 tomes, 8vo.

* BOUCHERIE, A., a French medical man, has devoted much attention to the preservation of timber, and has patented a process by which wood is made to absorb various solutions, such as pyrolignite of iron, sulphate of copper, and other salts, which preserve it from decay. Railway sleepers are prepared by this process by the Permanent Way Company in London.—J. H. B.

BOUCHET, CLAUDE-ANTOINE, a French surgeon, was born in 1785 at Lyons, where his father, Pierre Bouchet, had attained some distinction as a surgeon. C. A. Bouchet studied at Paris; and while still very young was appointed to the post of surgeon-in-chief to the Hôtel-Dieu at Lyons. He was the first to introduce into surgery the method of healing by first intention after amputation. He died at Lyons in 1839.—W. S. D.

BOUCHET, GUILLAUME, a French litterateur and bookseller, born at Poitiers in 1526; died in 1606. Little is known of his life, which was passed entirely among men of business. He is best known by his "Serées," a work intended for after-dinner amusement, and which the author praises as some of the best stuff in his shop. Miserable stuff, indeed, though perhaps a faithful picture of the manners of his age; full of the most indecent pleantries and revolting obscenity, for which its curious and erudite details but poorly compensate.—J. G.

BOUCHET, JEAN, born at Poitiers in 1476, and died in 1550. He practised in some department of the law at Poitiers, and published a number of poems, chiefly allegorical. He also published "Annals of Aquitaine," still referred to occasionally.—J. A., D.

* BOUCHITTE, LOUIS FIRMIN HERVE, professor of history at Versailles, born at Paris in 1795. The once gorgeous town of Versailles, which is now as quiet as a monastery, can yet boast

the presence of some highly cultivated men, chiefly connected with the college. The erudite works of M. Bouchitté are such as might be expected from the Benedictines of the place. They are all philosophical, and connected with the profound problem as to the existence of God. In one work—"Histoire des preuves de l'existence de Dieu depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'au Monologium d'Anselme de Cantorbéry," 1841—he has carefully reduced to their first principles all demonstrations of this mighty truth offered previous to the time of Anselm; and in another—"Le Rationalisme chrétien à la fin du XI^e siècle, ou Monologium et Proslodium de Saint Anselme, traduits et précédés d'une Introduction," 1842—he analyses the Monologium, and treats generally of christian rationalism. He has also published "Mémoire sur la notion de Dieu dans ses rapports avec l'imagination et la sensibilité et de la Persistance de la personnalité après la mort."—(*Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, tom. ii.) The student of the highest metaphysics will find much to instruct and guide him in these very interesting works.—J. P. N.

BOUCHON DUBOURNIEL, HENRI, born at Toul in 1749. While incarcerated during the Reign of Terror, a time when imprisonment and death were almost synonymous, this singular man began a translation of Don Quixote, which he lived to finish. It was while in Spain, to which he had been invited as an engineer, that he discovered at Cadiz the remains of the Roman canal for conveying the waters of the Tempal through twenty leagues of mountainous country to the town. The country of Don Quixote turned his brain, for he ruined himself by Quixotic projects. In order at length to obtain cash, he induced some young men to accept employment at his hands, they lodging security-money, which, as he could not return, charges of swindling were brought against him. At his trial, he being eighty years old, and very deaf, was attended by a young girl, supposed to be his daughter, whose touching endeavours to let him know what was said, so wrought on the judges, that they acquitted him. He died in 1828 in great distress.—J. F. C.

BOUCHOTTE, JEAN BAPTISTE NOEL, minister of war under the republican government of France, born at Metz 25th December, 1754; died in his native town in June, 1840. At the age of sixteen he entered on a military career, and had attained the rank of captain of cavalry at the time of the outbreak of the Revolution. He was shortly after promoted to the grade of colonel, and in 1793 was named minister of war by a unanimous vote of the convention. He held this office during a most trying and difficult, though brief period, and exercised its functions with firmness and ability.—G. M.

BOUCQUET, VICTOR, a historical and portrait painter, born at Furnes in Flanders in 1619. He studied under his father, a poor artist, and afterwards went to Rome. The churches of Flanders abound with his well-coloured, well-composed works. At Nieupoort there is a "Judgment of Cambyzes" and "Death of St. Francis" by him, and at Ostend a "Descent from the Cross." He died about 1660.—W. T.

BOUDET, JEAN, Comte, a French general, born at Bordeaux 19th February, 1769, died 14th September, 1809. At an early age he entered the army as a sub-lieutenant, but retired in 1788. No sooner had the Revolution broken out than he again entered the service, in which he was destined to act a most distinguished part during many years of the troubled and eventful period which followed. He rose gradually to the highest rank in the army, and was named by Napoleon on the field of battle grand officer of the legion of honour.—G. M.

* BOUÉ, AMI, a distinguished French physician and geologist, formerly president of the Geological Society of France, now residing at Vienna, was born at Hamburg in 1794. His geological writings include an "Essai Géologique sur l'Ecosse," Paris, 1820; "Geognostische Gemälde von Deutschland," &c., Frankfurt, 1829; and a treatise entitled "Der ganze Zweck und die hohe Nutzen der Geologie," &c., Vienna, 1851. Besides these, and several other independent works, and numerous memoirs on geological subjects, published in different periodicals, Boué is the author of an account of "La Turquie en Europe, ou Observations sur la géographie, la géologie, l'histoire naturelle, &c., de cet empire," published at Paris in four volumes in the year 1840. The geological portion of this work was published separately in the same year.—W. S. D.

BOUELLES or BOUILLES, in Latin BOVILLUS, CHARLES DE, a French philologist, born at Sancour in Picardy about 1470; died about 1553. Among his works we may mention his

"Geometry," the first work on the subject written in French; and "Proverbiorum Vulgarium libri tres." This is the most interesting of the writings of Bouelles, an explanation in Latin of several proverbs in use in France in the sixteenth century. It is not to be confounded with another volume entitled, "Proverbes et Dicts sententieux, avec l'interprétation de ceux, par Charles de Bouelles," Paris, 1557.

BOUFLERS, the name of an ancient and influential family of Picardy, which came into notice early in the twelfth century, and continued to occupy a more or less prominent position in France till the beginning of the seventeenth. WILLIAM DE BOUFLERS attained considerable distinction in the war which led to the conquest of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily by Charles of Anjou in 1266; his son, ALEAMNE DE BOUFLERS, fought in the army of Philip the Fair; and his two grandsons, JOHN and WILLIAM DE BOUFLERS, rendered themselves celebrated in the wars between England and France, the one supporting the claims of the king of England, and the other those of the French monarch. In 1415 we find one of the family taken prisoner at Agincourt, and another, ADRIAN DE BOUFLERS, was engaged in the battle of Pavia in 1525. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, a son of the last mentioned, bearing the same name, rose to eminence in the world of letters, as the author of two works which obtained a considerable amount of popularity.—W. M.

BOUFLERS, LOUIS-FRANCIS, marquis, and afterwards duke of, a French general of celebrity, was born on the 10th January, 1644, and entered the army in 1662, as a cadet in the regiment of guards. After serving under the duke of Beaufort in Flanders, and under Marshal Cregui in Lorraine, he was sent to Holland, under Turenne, in 1672. During the campaigns in Holland, he distinguished himself on several occasions, and very high opinions were formed of his courage and capacity. In 1675, when a retreat was determined upon by the French, Boufflers was intrusted with the command of the rear-guard, and the success with which his operations were attended, greatly increased his reputation as a military commander. Step by step he rose in his profession, till in 1681 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1690 he commanded the French forces on the Moselle, and took part, under the duke of Luxembourg, in the battle of Fleurus. In the following year he was present at the siege of Mons. In 1692 he held a high command at the siege of Namur, and it was in a great measure to his promptitude and sagacity that the French owed their victory at Steinkirk. He was now appointed marshal of France, and in the course of a few years he was elevated from the rank of marquis to that of duke. In 1695, when Namur was besieged by the allies, Boufflers succeeded in throwing into the town a large body of troops, and held out for a time against all the attacks of the besiegers. When he was at last forced to capitulate, he was arrested and detained as a prisoner of war, on account of the violation by the French of an agreement which had been entered into relative to the exchange of prisoners. He soon, however, regained his liberty, and resumed his military duties. In 1697 a series of conferences took place between Boufflers and the earl of Portland, and the principal points of the treaty of Ryswick were then agreed on. A few years afterwards he fought against Opdam at Eckeren, and in 1707 he defended the town of Lisle against the allies under Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough. The siege was obstinately contested, and lasted upwards of four months, but it terminated in January, 1708, in favour of the allies. In that year Boufflers was created a peer of France, and in 1709 he volunteered to serve under Marshal Villars, and commanded the right wing of the French at the battle of Malplaquet. This was his last battle. The remainder of his life was spent at Fontainebleau, where he died on the 22d of August, 1711, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.—W. M.

BOUFLERS, MARIE-FRANÇOISE-CATHERINE DE BEAUVAU-CRAOW, marchioness de, was one of the greatest ornaments of the court of Stanislas at Lunéville, after his formal abdication of the throne of Poland, and was regarded as one of the most accomplished women of the age in which she lived.

BOUFLERS-ROUVREL, MARIE CHARLOTTE HIPPOLYTE, countess de, a lady of high repute in the literary circles of Paris in the latter part of the eighteenth century. She was born in Paris in 1724, and during the early part of her life she was attached to the household of the duchess d'Orleans in the capacity of demoiselle de compagnie. Her duties in this situation were of a literary nature, consisting chiefly in reading aloud for

the amusement of the duchess and her friends, when engaged in the then fashionable occupation of embroidery. After her marriage with the count de Boufflers-Rouvell, she spent her life in intercourse with the most celebrated literary characters of the time, by whom she was highly esteemed for the refinement of her taste, the elegance of her manners, and the amiability of her disposition. She lived on terms of intimacy with Rousseau, who makes frequent allusion to her in more than one of his writings; and she carried on a correspondence for a time with David Hume. She died in 1800.—W. M.

BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, was celebrated both as a military commander and as a navigator. He was born in Paris in 1729, and was destined by his parents for the bar; but finding a military life more congenial to his taste, he entered the army in 1754. He served throughout the war in America, and took an active part under Montcalm in the defence of Quebec. He remained in the army till 1763, and it was in that year that he first turned his attention to navigation. After making a voyage to the Falkland Islands, in order to plant a French colony among them, he was intrusted with the command of an expedition fitted out by the government at Paris for the purpose of circumnavigating the globe. On his return he published, under the title of "*Voyage autour du Monde*," a full account of his voyage, and of the discoveries made in it. During the war of independence in America, Bougainville commanded a division of the French navy. On the re-establishment of peace, he returned to Paris, when he was elected an associate of the Academy of Sciences in 1796. His death took place in 1811.—W. M.

BOUGEANT, GUILLAUME-HYACINTHE, a French historian, born at Quimper in 1690; died in 1743. He entered the jesuit order, and became professor of humanity at Caen and Nevers. He afterwards came to the college of Louis-le-Grand, Paris, and left it only for a short temporary exile in Flèche, occasioned by his work entitled "*Amusement philosophique sur le langage des betes*." This work, addressed to a lady, and interspersed with madrigals, gave offence to the religious world, and proved that the author was versed as well in the language of gallantry as in that of beasts. He published a great number of historical and other works.—J. G.

BOUGUER, PIERRE, a distinguished French physicist, born in Lower Brittany in 1694; died in 1758. Bouguer devoted himself to perfecting the practical portions of science, especially of astronomy. He wrote much on the application of that science to the purposes of navigation; and he took part in the famous expedition sent by the French government to Peru, with a view to aid, by the measurement of a degree in these regions, in determining the figure of the Earth. His account of that expedition is interesting, although inferior to La Condamine's.—Bouguer also assisted to advance our knowledge of optics. He determined much more accurately than had ever been done before, the relations between *light incident* and *light reflected*, in so far as these are dependent on the angle of incidence. We owe likewise to this physicist the first conception of the *Heliotometer*.—J. P. N.

BOUHIER, JEAN, a French lawyer and litterateur, president an mortier to the parliament of Dijon, member of the French Academy, born at Dijon in 1673; died in 1746. In his youth he acquired, besides the classical languages, an acquaintance with several modern tongues. Such was his reputation for science and erudition, that in 1727 he was called to the office of president of the academy, left vacant by the death of Malezieu. He has been eulogized by Voltaire, his successor, and the Abbé Olivet; nor have their praises been unmerited. Jurisprudence, philology, criticism, ancient and modern history, literary history, translations, eloquence, poetry, all were within the grasp of his capacious intellect, and have, most of them, been illustrated by his own writings, which are voluminous and important.—J. G.

BOUHOURS, DOMINIQUE, born at Paris in 1628, and died in 1702. At sixteen he entered into the order of jesuits. He taught Latin at Paris and rhetoric at Tours. He became tutor of the young princes of Longueville. He published several works on the French language, one of which led to a controversy with Ménage. When Bouhours was on his deathbed, he is reported to have said—"Je vais ou je vas mourir, car l'un et l'autre se disent." He published several professional works, and translated the New Testament from the Vulgate into French.

* BOUILLAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE, clinical professor to the faculty of Paris, and a distinguished medical writer, born at Angoulême in 1796. His principal works are—"Traité clinique

et physiologique de l'encephalite et de ses suites," 1825; "Traité clinique et experimental des fièvres pretendues essentielles," 1826; "Dissertation sur les generalités de la clinique medicale, et sur le plan et la methode à suivre dans l'enseignement de cette science," 1831; "Nouvelles recherches sur le rhumatisme articulaire aigu en general," 1835; and "Traité clinique du rhumatisme articulaire, et de la loi de coincidence des inflammations du cœur avec cette maladie," 1840.—J. S., G.

BOUILLAUD, ISMAEL, born in London in 1605; died in Paris in 1694; a very laborious and useful writer on astronomical and mathematical subjects. He was a learned man, skilled in ancient science, and therefore well fitted to promote the reception of the Copernican system. He is the author also of a few historical and topographical treatises that are now forgotten. His scientific works are still useful to the student of the annals of Astronomy, and of the phenomena attending the reception by mankind of the cardinal truths proclaimed at the epoch of its reformation.—J. P. N.

BOUILLE, FRANÇOIS CLAUDE AMOUR, marquis de, a French general, was born in 1739. He is well known for his connection with the massacre of the garrison of Nancy at the commencement of the Revolution, and for the exertions he made at a later date on behalf of the royal cause. He was privy to the king's unsuccessful attempt at flight; and one of the charges brought against the king at his trial was, that he remitted money to Bouillé and others to be used in order to bring about the restoration of the old state of affairs. Bouillé died in England in 1800.—W. M.

BOUILLET, JEAN, a French physician, born at Servian, near Béziers, on the 14th May, 1690, became surgeon to the hospital, and permanent secretary to the Academy of Béziers, where he died on the 13th August, 1777. His principal work is a "*Mémoire sur l'huile de pétrole et les eaux minérales de Gabian*," published at Béziers in 1752; and he was also the author of some scattered papers, principally connected with physics.—W. S. D.

* BOUILLET, JEAN BAPTISTE, a living French geologist, born at Cluny in 1799. He is now a banker at Clermont-Ferrand, where he has formed an extensive collection of the minerals and terrestrial and fluviatile shells of the Auvergne. He has published numerous important memoirs and independent works upon the geology of his district, and especially upon the interesting volcanic group of the Puy-de-Dôme.—W. S. D.

BOUILLON, EMANUEL-THÉODOSE DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, cardinal de, was born in 1644. He was the son of Frederic-Maurice, duke of Bouillon. He was at first a great favourite at the court of Louis XII., who secured his nomination to the rank of cardinal in 1669; but he appears gradually to have forfeited the regard of that king. Cardinal Bouillon was French ambassador at the court of Rome at the time of the celebrated controversy between Fenelon and Bossuet; and notwithstanding the instructions he received to do all in his power to secure the condemnation of Fenelon, he favoured his cause rather than that of Bossuet. In 1710 he was obliged to leave France on account of the disclosure of his correspondence with the duke of Marlborough and others. He died at Rome in 1715.—W. M.

BOUILLON, FREDERIC MAURICE DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, duc de, son of Henri by his marriage with Elizabeth of Orange, was born at Sedan in 1605. In 1629 he joined the army of the prince of Orange in Holland, and fought with success against the Spaniards on more than one occasion. He afterwards entered the French service, and in 1642 he commanded the French troops in Italy. He was arrested at the time of the Cinq-Mars conspiracy on a charge of being privy to it, but the exertions of the duchess of Bouillon speedily procured his restoration to liberty. In the civil war of the Fronde, he was one of the leaders of the rebel party; and a proclamation was issued, declaring him a traitor, and confiscating all his property in France. In 1651 he entered into an agreement with the French government, by which the principality of Sedan and Raucourt was ceded to France, and several duchies were given up to him in exchange. He died in 1652.—W. M.

BOUILLON, HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, duc de, marshal of France, was born towards the end of the year 1555. After serving for some time under the duke of Anjou, he embraced the reformed faith, and became one of the most distinguished of the protestant leaders. In this capacity he is better

known as viscount de Turenne, his title of duke of Bouillon not having been assumed till his marriage with the heiress of the estates of Bouillon in 1591. During the war of the League he was lieutenant-general of the armies of Henry of Navarre, during whose reign in France he might have attained great influence, had he not, by his restlessness and ambition, lost the favour of the king. The latter part of his life was spent in a series of intrigues, entered upon with a view to self-aggrandisement, by which the whole of France was frequently thrown into disturbance. He died in 1623.—W. M.

BOUILLON, ROBERT DE LA MARCK, duc de, was born in 1492, and became a marshal of France in 1547. He served for a time under Charles V., but considering himself injured by a decree of the Aulic council, he afterwards entered into friendly relations with France, and declared war against the emperor. Notwithstanding the indirect assistance which Bouillon received from France, Charles invaded his territories with a large division of his army, and possessed himself of every position of importance, with the single exception of Sedan. Bouillon did not recover possession of his duchy till 1532. In the following year he defended Hesdin against the imperialists, commanded by Emanuel-Philibert, duke of Savoy; and in the assault by which the city was taken, he fell into the hands of the besiegers. He was kept prisoner till 1556. In that year he obtained his release, but before he could return to France his death took place.—W. M.

BOUILLON-LAGRANGE, EDMÉ-JEAN-BAPTISTE, a distinguished French physician and chemist, was born on the 12th July, 1767, at Paris, where he early commenced the study of chemistry and pharmacy; and after passing several years at the head of one of the principal pharmaceutical establishments in that capital, was appointed apothecary to the household of the Emperor Napoleon. In this position he made the campaigns of Austria and Prussia. After his return to Paris he devoted himself with great zeal to the improvement of the process for the manufacture of sugar from the beet root, and in 1813 published a report upon this subject, under the auspices of the minister of the interior. Subsequently he became professor of chemistry at the school of pharmacy in Paris, and died in that city on the 24th August, 1844. His works, which are rather numerous, relate for the most part to pharmaceutical chemistry; they are of considerable value.—W. S. D.

BOUILLOT, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, born at Philippeville, 3d March, 1750, author of "Biographical accounts of Eminent Persons born in that province of the Ardennes," the name of which sounds musical in the ears of all those who have followed the melancholy Jacques into its old romantic forest. As an enthusiast regarding the same locality, the name of Bouillot merits favour. He was one of those priests who accompanied Gobel, archbishop of Paris, to the bar of the national convention, and joined the frightened apostate in his renunciation of christianity. Upon the return of more tranquil times, Bouillot repented of his criminal weakness, and was received back into the church. He still followed his literary taste by contributions to biographical publications, in which he was still engaged at the time of his death in 1833.—J. F. C.

BOUILLY, JEAN NICOLAS, born at Tours in 1763; originally a member of the bar, he, when the Revolution broke out, joined the party of Mirabeau, of Barnave, and of those who, while ardent friends of liberty, wished well to the king. Appointed public prosecutor in his own native department, he executed his difficult and dangerous duties with all possible moderation. A few years afterwards he quitted his profession for the drama, and wrote a number of plays which, although well received at the time, are not sufficiently stirring and vivacious for the taste of the present day. Bouilly was emphatically a man of sentiment. He found his true vein when he began those studies of the female heart, to which he declares that he devoted many years of his life. His writings upon female education, embracing the four stages of existence, according to his own classification, raised him to a sort of authority, for he tells with evident satisfaction of the numerous applications that were made to him for advice. He became a sort of lay director, whose infallible counsels would be trustingly sought in nice cases of conduct. His successful treatment of "pains of the heart," and his delicate guidance through critical positions had, as he boasts in the fulness of his satisfaction, made him feel young at seventy. His ideal of a happy close of existence would be to find his steps guided by a "fair young girl lending her ear to the old story

teller." This amiable being lived to a good round age. He died in April, 1842.—J. F. C.

BOUJAS, DON JUAN ANTONIO, a Spanish painter, born at Santiago in 1672. He studied under Giordano at Madrid, but was driven home by the wars of succession.—W. T.

BOUJAS, JUAN ANTONIO, a Spanish historical painter, born at Santiago about 1672. He was a pupil, at Madrid, of Luca Jordano, and died about 1726.—W. T.

BOULAINVILLIERS, HENRI DE, born at Saint-Saire in Normandy in 1658, and died in 1722; son of Francis, comte de Boulainvilliers. He first thought of a military life, and made a campaign or two with distinguished success. His father died and left his affairs in so ruinous a condition that the young officer was obliged to retire from the army, and occupied himself with the study of French history. It is not easy to study earnestly without seeking to bring facts into a sort of unity by theory of one kind or other, and Boulainvilliers persuaded himself that the feudal system was the chef-d'œuvre of the human intellect. His theory yielded to one of Montesquieu's, and that in its turn has lost ground. Boulainvilliers wrote a great many books on French history, several of which were printed after his death. Some are said to remain still in manuscript.—J. A., D.

BOULANGER, JEAN, a French painter, born at Troyes in 1606. He went young to Bologna, and entered Guido's school. He afterwards became court painter to the duke of Modena, and established an academy. Died in 1660.—W. T.

BOULARD, ANTOINE MARIE HENRI, born 5th September, 1754, in Champagne, a man whose name deserves to be held in remembrance by all who love literature. His own contributions to letters consisted chiefly of translations from the English. During the Reign of Terror he concealed in his house La Harpe and some other persecuted writers, at great risk to his own safety. His benevolence, ever of the highest kind, assumed a peculiar turn. It became fixed upon the vendors of old second-hand books. Many a time has he purchased the whole stock-in-trade of a poor bookseller, and a hawk of odd volumes was sure to open his easily accessible heart. He was, in fact, the Mæcenas of the book stalls. Successively a member of the corps législatif and of the senate, he availed himself of his position to mark his veneration for great literary reputations. He it was who caused to be restored the tombs of Boileau, of Descartes, of Montfavein, and of Mabillon. His library, at his death, which took place on 6th of May, 1820, numbered half a million of volumes, the greater part of which had been purchased at stalls for the sake of helping humble traders in a business which was, to him, a sign of liberal mind.—J. F. C.

BOULARD, MICHEL, a Parisian upholsterer, famous for his extensive charities. He was brought up at the hospital of La Pitié, his father having died when he was only four years of age. Apprenticed to an upholsterer, he became a skilful workman; received from Marie Antoinette an appointment to superintend the furniture of the palace; was afterwards similarly employed by the emperor, and notwithstanding the inroads which his liberality to workmen and persons in distress made on the yearly returns of his business, amassed a large fortune, the whole of which, with the exception of small sums to his relatives, he bequeathed to charitable institutions. Died in 1825.—J. S., G.

* **BOULAY-PATY, EVARESTE FELIX CYPRIEN**, born at Donges in 1804. His poems, crowned by the French Academy at a time when the opposition of that body to what they denounced as the ideas and fancies of the romantic school attached peculiar significance to their approbation, drew marked attention to M. Boulay-Paty. The duke of Orleans made him his private secretary. His works are not numerous, though esteemed.—J. F. C.

* **BOULE**, a loose dramatic writer, only known for his participation in compositions for the stage.—J. F. C.

BOULE, ANDRÉ CHARLES, a celebrated French cabinet-maker, specimens of whose elegant designs and surpassing workmanship were to be found in every court in Europe in the seventeenth century, was born at Paris in 1642, and died in 1732. He was engraver in ordinary to Louis XIV., and held a patent for that office, in which he was designated architect, painter, and sculptor in mosaic. His style of work was highly ornate.

BOULGARIN. See **BULGARIN**.

BOULLANGER, ANDRÉ, celebrated as a preacher under the title of *petit père André*, an Augustine monk, born at Paris in 1578; died in 1657. In his sermons, according to the manner of the age, he mingled an occasional pleasantry with his doctrine.

His works remain in MS., with the exception of "Oraison funèbre de Marie de Lorraine, abbesse de Chelles," published at Paris in 1627.—J. S., G.

BOULLEMIER, CHARLES, a French historian, born at Dijon in 1725; died in 1803. After having for some time pursued a military career, he entered the church. He wrote a great number of works connected with the history of Burgundy, some of which have been inserted in the collections of the Academy of Dijon.—J. G.

BOULLIER, DAVID RENAUD, a Dutch protestant theologian of French extraction, successively pastor at Amsterdam and in London, born at Utrecht in 1699; died in London in 1759. His principal works are—"Essai Philosophique sur l'Ame des bêtes," 1727; "Apologie de la métaphysique, à l'occasion du Discours préliminaire de l'Encyclopédie," 1753; and "Lettres critiques sur les Lettres philosophiques de Voltaire," 1754.—J. S., G.

BOULLONGNE, LOUIS, a French religious painter, and founder of a family of reasonably good artists. He became senior painter to the king, professor of the Royal Academy at Paris, and a celebrated copyist, so skilful as to deceive the best judges. His most celebrated imitation was the Parnassus of Perino del Oajia, for the banker Jabach. No picture of Louis' is in the Louvre. He left three or four etchings, and three great religious pictures in Notre Dame—"St. Paul at Ephesus," "St. Paul's Martyrdom," and the "Presentation in the Temple." His eldest son, **BOX**, was born in 1649, and was also a great copyist. He went to Rome, stayed five years, and returned to Paris to enter the academy of which he became professor. He drew and coloured well, but was often mannered and inflated. He executed frescos for the chapel of the Invalides, some church pictures, and some etchings. At Versailles, under Lebrun, he painted nine of the chapel panels. He also painted a "Holy Family," and "Christ at the Pool of Bethesda," and died in 1717. His younger brother, **LOUIS**, was born for the good cause in 1654. At eighteen, like his brother, he carried off the prize in the academy, and went to Rome to copy Raphael with such success that some of his drawings were afterwards used for the Gobelin tapestries. In 1680 he became an academician, and by meritorious work in the Invalides and Notre Dame obtained a pension and the order of St. Michael, so that afterwards he was generally called the Chevalier. After the death of Coypel, the king loaded him with honours. He became the court painter, and received an indelible patent of nobility. He was chosen designer of medals to the Academy of Inscriptions, and, lastly, director of the Painting Academy. His two sisters, **MAGDELAINE** and **GENEVIEVE**, painted flowers and fruits.—W. T.

BOULOGNE, ETIENNE ANTOINE DE, a French prelate, born at Avignon in 1747; died in 1825. In 1771, when he had hardly attained canonical age, he was ordained priest, and commenced his ministrations at Avignon, with a reputation derived from considerable talent and academical success. He removed to Paris in 1774, and three years afterwards had the honour of being selected to preach before the aunts of Louis XVI. A misunderstanding which arose between him and the archbishop of the city, resulted in his being subjected to an interdict, which suspended him from his functions for a considerable period. After having filled the office of vicar-general under the bishop of Chalons-sur-Marne, he returned to Paris, and in 1783 preached before the royal family. In 1784 he was again at Chalons, in quality of archdeacon and canon; in 1788 was named by Talleyrand to the abbaye of Tonnay-Charente, and in 1789 deputed to one of the public courts of Paris. During the Revolution, having declared himself a nonjuror, he was three times arrested, but contrived to escape banishment, with which he was threatened. Under the empire he was successively bishop of Acqui and of Troyes; but from the latter see he was deposed by Napoleon, and despatched to Vincennes, for having opposed the imperial will in the council of 1811. He was restored in 1814, and in 1817 promoted to the archbishopric of Vienne. His works were collected at Paris shortly after his death.—J. S., G.

BOULTER, HUGH, a laborious and philanthropic prelate, appointed by George I. to the primacy of Ireland, born in or near London in 1671, was educated at Merchant Taylors' school and at Christ church, Oxford. He was a contemporary of Addison at Magdalen college, of which they were both elected demy shortly after the Revolution. Having attained a fellowship, he resided at that college till 1700, when he became

chaplain to Sir Charles Hedges, secretary of state, from whose household he subsequently removed to that of Archbishop Tenison. In 1719, having previously been named by Tenison to the rectory of St. Olave's, Southwark, and to the archdeaconry of Surrey, he accompanied George I. to Hanover, as king's chaplain, and tutor to Prince Frederic, for whom he drew up a set of instructions which so pleased the king that he made him dean of Christ church, and bishop of Bristol. After presiding in this latter see with great credit for four years and a half, he was nominated to the primacy of Ireland, and arrived in that country in 1724. To the duties of this responsible position he brought such energy, intelligence, and philanthropy, as practically brought the direction of the government within his power; while his extensive charities, and laborious endeavours to foster native industry, commanded for him the respect of all classes of the people. He died in London in 1742. Besides his occasional sermons, and a few of his charges to the clergy of Ireland, two volumes of his "Letters to Ministers of State," illustrative of Irish history from 1724 to 1738, have been published.—J. S., G.

BOULTON, MATTHEW, an English engineer, famous as the partner of the more celebrated James Watt, was born at Birmingham on 3d September, 1728. He early showed an aptitude for mechanical work, and when only seventeen, designed and executed improvements on some of the smaller articles of Birmingham manufacture. Succeeding to some property on the death of his father, and finding his premises inadequate for his experiments and improvements, he purchased in 1762 a lease of the Soho, a barren heath about two miles from Birmingham, where he proceeded to establish the works afterwards so famous. He showed great taste in the manner in which the buildings were designed and the ground laid out, and spared no expense in seeking to bring the different departments of his business to greater perfection than had ever been attained before. The ornaments which were made at the Soho from the designs of artists employed on the works soon became famous over Europe, and the demands of a rapidly-increasing business made Mr. Boulton feel that the mills which supplied the motive power were quite inadequate. He had therefore recourse to the newly-discovered power of steam. Mr. James Watt obtained in 1769 a patent for improvements on the steam-engine. In that year Mr. Boulton entered into negotiations with the great engineer, and induced him to remove to Soho and become his partner. An extension of the patent for twenty-five years was procured in 1775, and the partners entered on an extensive manufactory of the improved engines, which were soon carried to all parts of the country. But Mr. Boulton did not forget his original purpose in securing the co-operation of Mr. Watt. He proceeded to apply the engine, and with very great success, to the various departments of labour in the works. So perfect were the arrangements of the coining machine, that the power of one engine could turn off from 30,000 to 40,000 coins in an hour. Mr. Boulton died 17th August, 1809, in his eighty-first year. Though not possessed of such genius as his partner, he held no mean place as a mechanic, and as long as Mr. Watt's achievements are recorded, the sympathy and friendly aid of Mr. Boulton will be remembered. He liberally expended £47,000 in the experiments of the steam-engine before the improvements were effected, or could secure any return. It is no slight praise that Watt should thus speak of him—"To his friendly encouragement, to his partiality for scientific improvements, to his intimate knowledge of business and manufactures, and to his extended views and liberal spirit, may in a great measure be ascribed whatever success may have attended my exertions."—J. B.

BOUQUET, DOM MARTIN, a celebrated Benedictine, born at Amiens in 1685; died in 1754. He undertook a history of the Gauls and Franks, the idea of which work had been conceived by Colbert in 1676. Of this work he lived to complete the eighth volume in 1752, and had commenced the ninth when death closed his labours. This important work has been continued by several learned Benedictines, under the title of "Rerum Gallicarum et Francicarum Scriptores," or "Recueil des historiens des Gaules et de la France." Bouquet was associated with the learned Montfaucon in several of his works.—J. G.

BOUQUIER, GABRIEL, a French litterateur, born in Perigord about 1750; died in 1811. He was member of the convention for the department of Dordogne, and was a man of strong revolutionary opinions. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., but took no part in the struggle between the Montag-

nards and the Girondists; was member of the committee of public instruction, president of the Society of Jacobins, and in 1794 was elected secretary to the convention. At the close of the convention he retired to his property, and divided his time between music and painting. He wrote, in conjunction with Moline, a five-act piece, entitled "Inauguration de la république française, sans culotide," that was frequently represented.—J. G.

BOURBON. The first six dukes of this house we notice together; the other distinguished persons who bore the name follow in alphabetical order:—**LOUIS I.**, count of Clermont, and duke of Bourbon, son of Robert of Clermont, and grandson of St. Louis, born in 1279, succeeded his mother Beatrix, 1310, in the lordship of Bourbon. He bore arms in the Flemish wars of Philippe le Bel, particularly distinguishing himself on the fatal field of Courtray in 1302. In 1308 he was appointed grand chamberlain to the king—a dignity which was enjoyed by his descendants till the revolt of the constable of Bourbon. In 1312 he purchased for an enormous price from Eudes, duke of Burgundy, the title of prince of Thessalonica, consoling himself with an eastern signiory for the ill success of his attempt to organize a crusade. For his exploits in the English wars of the reign of Charles le Bel, his signiory of Bourbon was erected into a duchy. He took part with Phillip of Valois in his struggle for the throne, and was sent by that prince to Edward III., whom he persuaded to do homage to the king of France. In the three years preceding his death in 1341, he was again engaged in the French wars in Flanders.—**PIERRE I.**, son of the preceding, born in 1310, a brave soldier and prodigal prince, distinguished in the English wars, and also in the records of the chancery of Rome, where he figured as an excommunicated bankrupt. He was wounded at Cressy, and killed at Poitiers in 1356. One of his daughters was married to Charles V., and another to Peter the Cruel.—**LOUIS II.**, son of the preceding, born 1337, honourably distinguished for his efforts to arrest the discord which prevailed among the members of the family of Charles V., and to quell the popular tumults of that reign. Until the peace of 1374 he fought valorously against the English, whom, as the son of one of the proud princes who fell at Poitiers, he excelled in hating. In 1380, after the death of the king, he was appointed guardian of the young duke of Orleans, brother of Charles VI. In 1398 he undertook a crusade against the pirates of Tunis. This was one of the most brilliant as well as one of the most honourable exploits of the age. He not only forced the king of Tunis to liberate all his christian captives, but obliged him to become tributary to Genoa. Died in 1410.—**JEAN I.**, son of the preceding, born in 1381. About the time of the murder of the duke of Orleans he was a leader of the Armagnac party, and an active enemy of the Burgundian. He repulsed Jean Sans Peur from before Bourges, and in 1414 took from him the town of Compiègne. The year preceding, with the aid of some troops from Paris, he repressed brigandage in the provinces of Touraine, Anjou, &c. In 1415 he and sixteen other persons, knights or squires, published a cartel in which it was set forth, that each would wear in honour of his lady, and in defiance of all the world, a fetter of gold or silver for the space of two years. Having been made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, he was carried to London, where, although his ransom was paid no fewer than three times, he was kept in confinement till his death, 1434.—**CHARLES I.**, son of the preceding, born in 1401, bore, during his father's lifetime, the title of count of Clermont. In 1418 he was seized in Paris by Jean Sans Peur, duke of Burgundy, and compelled to renounce his marriage with Catherine of France. This was preliminary to his being required to espouse the duke's daughter, whom, after the murder of her father, he dismissed into Burgundy. He bore arms for the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., and in reward for numerous important services, was raised to the command of two provinces, Languedoc and Guyenne. In 1428 he was engaged in the defence of Orleans, against the English, and the year following, took part in the battle of the Herrings. On the marriage of his sister to Phillip the Good of Burgundy, hostilities ceased between the two houses, and it was Jean I. who negotiated the treaty of peace between Phillip and Charles VII., which, to the great joy of the king, was ratified in 1435. He died in 1456.—**JEAN II.**, constable of France, son of the preceding, born about 1426, distinguished under the title of count of Clermont for his exploits against the English in Guyenne. He was a prominent leader of the party who in the time of Louis XI., formed, with such poor success,

the league called du Bien Public. After the treaty of Conflans, where Louis and his rebellious barons were once more reconciled, he was taken into favour by the crafty monarch, and finally raised to the post of constable. He died in 1488.

The seventh duke of Bourbon was Charles II., Cardinal de Bourbon, noticed below; the eighth was Pierre II., Sire de Beaujeu, noticed under that title.—J. S., G.

BOURBON, ALEXANDRE DE, natural son of Jean I., duke of Bourbon, at first distinguished as a brave officer under Charles VII., then as a brigand, and afterwards as one of the leaders of the Praguerie. He was taken at Bar-sur-Aube in 1440, sown in a sack, on which were inscribed the words—"laissez passer le justice du roi," and thrown into the river.—J. S., G.

BOURBON, ANTOINE DE, king of Navarre. See ANTOINE.

BOURBON, CHARLES, cardinal de, second son of Charles I., fifth duke of Bourbon, was created archbishop of Lyons in 1446, and raised to the purple in 1477. He was one of the chiefs of the Ligue du Bien Public, but latterly figured at the court of Louis XI., who frequently employed him both in war and diplomacy. When the cunning Louis invited Edward III. to Paris to see the dames of the French court, he recommended to the English monarch the Cardinal de Bourbon as an amiable and not too austere confessor. On the death of his father, the title, but not the estates of the family, came into his hands, the latter being claimed by his elder brother, the Sire de Beaujeu, son-in-law to the king.—J. S., G.

BOURBON, CHARLES, cardinal de, of the Vendôme branch of the family, brother of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre, born in 1520. His revenues from the church were enormous—he was archbishop, bishop, and abbot of ten rich houses. Under Charles IX. and Henry III. he was chief of the privy council. His interests, however, were with the party of the League, and he became their chief, afterwards their king. In order to forestall his nephew, the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., he had himself crowned under the title of Charles X. His principal supporters were the duke and cardinal of Guise, whose mother he had married. After the assassination of these two princes he was taken prisoner, and shut up in the castle of Pontenay-le-Comte. From that place, two months before his death, 1590, he wrote to his nephew, Henry IV. recognizing him as his sovereign.—J. S., G.

BOURBON, CHARLES, cardinal de, grandnephew of the preceding, and the fourth son of Louis I., prince of Condé, born in 1560, inherited from his granduncle the archbishopric of Rouen, and several abbeys. He renewed the pretensions of his branch of the family to the throne of France, and was not cured of the folly, bequeathed to him by his granduncle, without causing considerable trouble to Henry IV. He died in 1594.

BOURBON, CHARLES, duc de, the famous constable, count of Montpensier and la Marche, and dauphin of Auvergne, born 1490, was the second son of Gilbert de Bourbon, count of Montpensier, viceroy of the kingdom of Naples. By the death of his elder brother, and his marriage with Suzanne de Bourbon, heiress of Pierre II., duke of Bourbon, the honours of the two great branches of the family fell to him at an age when his natural love of magnificent display, and his ambition of warlike fame, fostered almost into vices by the retainers of his father and his uncle, were in the full bloom of youthful passions. His skill in military science, and his prowess in the field and the tournament, had answered all the expectations of the veteran warriors to whom the task of fitting him for his high station had been intrusted. No less austere in his personal habits than magnificent in the character of a prince, while his presence at court commanded more deference than love, he was the idol of the soldiery, and the boast of his titled compeers. Louis XII. and his successor, Francis I., were jealous of a subject who rivalled the sovereign in wealth, if not in power. He never travelled without a retinue, which, comprising most of the nobles of his duchies of Bourbon and Auvergne, and of his various counties, was more like an emperor's than a duke's. When on the death of Gaston de Foix, the army of Italy, with which he had served by the side of Bayard in the last campaign of Louis XII., demanded Bourbon for chief, the king refused to comply with its wishes, saying of the duke, "I would like to see in him a little more gaiety and less reserve—nothing is worse than water that sleeps." Francis, indeed, immediately after his accession, appointed Bourbon constable in 1515, and the following year

rewarded the skill and valour which had gained the victory of Marignano, by leaving him in command of Lombardy; but as was to be shown not long after, he too disliked the taciturnity of his redoubtable lieutenant. While in Lombardy, Bourbon proposed to the court to undertake the conquest of Naples, and so effective had been his measures for disciplining the army under his command, that the subjugation of that kingdom would have cost Francis but little exertion, if he had been at all disposed to add to the power of a lieutenant whose designs he feared as much as he respected his talents. Bourbon was still engaged in preparations for an invasion of the Neapolitan territories, when his attention was directed to another quarter of Italy by the movements of the Emperor Maximilian, who had entered the Milanese with a large army. This irruption promised to be as disastrous as it was unexpected, but the mutinous conduct of the Swiss mercenaries, who formed the staple of each army, brought it to a sudden termination; not, however, before the constable had drawn on his personal credit for supplies which should have been furnished by the king. In 1521 the constable's wife, Suzanne de Bourbon, died, and now began the open hostility between Francis and Bourbon which was to end so fatally for both. Louise of Savoy, the mother of Francis, had long entertained a violent passion for Bourbon, which, not being nice in her morality, she hardly concealed in the lifetime of his wife, and now avowed in such a manner, that the constable was irritated into expressing his contempt for the princess, and his scorn of the woman. This Francis resented by refusing to pay the sums which Bourbon had borrowed in order to save the Milanese, and the breach between them daily widened. To satisfy the king, who wanted money, and his mother, who thirsted for revenge, the courts of law proceeded to despoil the constable of his estates, the greater part of which they declared belonged to the queen-mother, as the next of kin to Suzanne de Bourbon. In this way the constable lost first his county of La Marche, which was given to Louise, then another and another county, and, finally, his duchies. By a still more summary process, he was deprived of the emoluments of his office. Sternly refusing to make his peace with the court by accepting the hand of a profligate woman, he determined to accept the proffered amity of the enemies of his country, Charles V. and Henry VIII. With these princes he concluded a league of friendship, the terms of which were, that he should have Dauphiny and Provence, in addition to his duchies, and his allies the rest of France. Francis I. was on his way to Italy, when, in conformity with this treaty, Bourbon prepared to join the imperialists in Lombardy. He was soon aware of the treason of the constable, but fear, which as much as hatred had all along guided his policy towards his formidable subject, kept him for awhile from attempting to lay violent hands on a traitor, who, in the event of a battle, ran a good chance of changing places with his master. At length, however, Bourbon had to depart the kingdom, and without an army. The fugitive, somewhat to conceal his plight from his imperial ally, surrounded himself in Germany with 6000 lansquenets, whom his reputation, and the expectations of plunder founded thereon, rather than regular pay, attracted to his standard. His first service in the ranks of the imperialist army was that pursuit of the French across the Sesia in 1524, in which the illustrious companion of his campaigns in Italy, Bayard, fell by a ball from a Spanish arquebuss.—(See BAYARD.) Charles V. was chary of his confidence to a prince who had promised to come to him with a powerful army, and had with difficulty escaped hanging in the attempt to leave his country; and, although assured by the constable that he had only to enter France to be received with open arms in all the great cities of the kingdom, he would only consent to a slight demonstration in Provence, which proving unsuccessful, he ordered his forces beyond the Alps. The battle of Pavia, where, with the title of lieutenant-general, he commanded a body of about 19,000 Germans, certainly afforded him ample revenge for the wrongs he had received from Francis I., but after that great victory, mainly owing, be it said, to his skill and valour, he was as little trusted—his interests were as little regarded—by the emperor as before. In the temper of mind induced by this neglect, he resolved on a daring scheme to settle his accounts with fortune, the attempt to execute which ranks him with the boldest, as he was certainly one of the most respectable, of brigands. Allured by the immense wealth of the city of the Cesars, he proposed to the turbulent mercenaries under his command, an immediate advance

on Rome, which, under the false security of a truce with Charles V., little expected another invasion of the northern barbarians. In vain the Romans appealed to the soldiery of Charles V. to respect the treaty of peace their master had entered into with the Holy See—their pay was in arrears—their chief had prepared a chain of gold in which to hang the pope—and nothing would arrest their march. On the 6th May, 1527, the assault began—Bourbon was the first to mount the walls, and the first who fell. A priest, it was said, fired the fatal shot.—J. S., G.

BOURBON, HECTOR DE, natural son of Louis II., duke of Bourbon, killed while rallying the Armagnacs at the siege of Soissons in 1414; a doughty warrior whose deeds were affectionately rehearsed long after the termination of his short but brilliant career. He perished at the age of twenty-three.

BOURBON, JEAN DE, archbishop of Lyons, and natural son of Jean I., duke of Bourbon, distinguished as one of the most munificent prelates of his age. He was lieutenant of several provinces. Died in 1485.

BOURBON, JEAN DE, natural son of Pierre I., duke of Bourbon, chamberlain of John of France, and lieutenant of Languedoc, was wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Poitiers.

BOURBON, LOUIS, count of Rousillon and Ligny, admiral of France, a natural son of Charles I., duke of Bourbon, married Jeanne de France, natural daughter of Louis XI. He was marshal and seneschal of his brother's estates, and was legitimized in 1463.

BOURBON, LOUIS, cardinal de, archbishop of Sens and legate of Savoy, fourth son of François de Bourbon, count of Vendôme; born in 1493; took part in the Milanese campaign of Francis I.; in 1527 was commissioned to offer that prince, in the name of the clergy of France, a gift of 1,300,000 livres; and in 1552 was appointed governor of Paris by Henry II. Died in 1556.

BOURBON, LUIS ANTONIO JACOBO DE, infanta of Spain, born 1727, son of Phillip V., and brother of Charles III. Compelled by his father to enter the church, he was made a cardinal, and appointed archbishop of Toledo, but as soon as the death of Phillip V. left him at liberty to engage in the more congenial duties of his secular rank, he threw down his pastoral staff, returned his cardinal's hat, and to mark his contempt for the dignities he quitted, exchanged the scanty cape of his clerical habiliments for one of outrageous dimensions. His marriage with Maria Theresa de Valabriga Bosas, gave such offence to Charles III., that he was forbidden to approach the court except when specially invited. He died in 1785.

BOURBON, LOUIS HENRI, duke of, and of Enghien, son of Louis, duke of Bourbon-Condé, born in 1692. After the death of Louis XIV., he was appointed president of a council of regency. The spirit of the next reign, which was plunder, he entered into with all his heart; as first minister of the king, scheming away immense sums; but as duke of Bourbon, always increasing his treasures. He was supplanted in 1726 by the cardinal de Fleury, who neglected no opportunity of harassing his predecessor. Died in 1740.

BOURBON, LOUIS HENRI JOSEPH, duke of, and prince de Condé, father of the duke d'Enghien, so wantonly murdered by Napoleon, was born in 1756. After the Revolution, he established himself in the territory of Lige, where, his fellow-emigrants being in great numbers, he was able to organize a considerable force, which, under his command, earned distinction in various encounters with the armies of the republic. He was in England when he learned the atrocious crime which deprived him of his son. During the Hundred Days he was active on behalf of Louis XVIII. in La Vendée, but without effect. The government of the Restoration rewarded his fidelity to the chief of his house, by appointing him grand-master of the royal household. His death, which occurred in 1830, was not without some circumstances fitted to awaken suspicions of foul play. He was found suspended by a handkerchief in his chamber at the castle of Saint Leu. The duke d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe, inherited his property.—His wife, LOUISE MARIE THERESE BATHILDE D'ORLEANS, was a daughter of Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, grandson of the regent. After the birth of their son, the duke d'Enghien, the spouses separated; Madame, after suffering a two years' imprisonment during the revolutionary period, being ordered to retire into Spain, where, in the enjoyment of an ample pension, she devoted herself to converse and correspondence with a number of mystical pietists, and what was

of more service to her reputation, to works of charity. In spite of her continual entreaties, she was not allowed to return to France till 1814. She died in 1822.

BOURBON, LOUIS DE, bishop of Liege, brother of Charles cardinal and duke de Bourbon, a prelate of loose and violent habits, assassinated in 1482. His son, Pierre, was the founder of the family of Bourbon-Busset.

BOURBON, LUIS MARIA DE, Prince, son of Luis Antonio, infanta of Spain, born at Cadahalso in 1777, became cardinal and primate. In 1808 he wrote to Napoleon in a strain of fervent loyalty, and the following year took the oath of fidelity to King Joseph, but this subservience to the French lasted only till the outbreak of the insurrection, when he assumed the responsibilities of president of the regency of Cadiz. On the restoration of Ferdinand VII., he was commissioned to exact from the king the oath of fidelity to the constitution of 1812. This commission lost him the favour of his cousin, who took from him the archbishopric of Seville. The revolution of 1820 again placed him at the head of affairs. He died in 1823.

BOURBON, MATTHIEU, known as le Grand Batard de, son of John II., duke of Bourbon, distinguished in the wars of Louis XI. against Maximilian of Austria. Charles VIII., to whom he was counsellor and chamberlain, lavished on him the highest honours of the court and the camp; among others, that of attending him into Italy as the first of the nine knights of renown, whom, in imitation of Charlemagne, he chose for his companions in arms. He was made prisoner at the battle of Fornovo in 1495; died in 1505.—J. S., G.

BOURBON, NICOLAS, a Latin poet, born at Vandœuvre in 1503; died in 1550. He was tutor to the mother of Henry IV. His poetry has been ridiculed by Scaliger, but has been highly commended by Erasmus and others scholars of note. His collection of poems, entitled "Nugæ," has drawn on him the following epigram of Joachim de Bellay:—

"Paule, tuum inscribis Nugarum nomine librum:
In toto libro nil melius titulo."

—J. G.

BOURBON-CONDÉ, LOUIS, duke de, son of Henri Jules, prince of Condé, and of Anne of Bavaria, born in 1668, a brave and sagacious soldier, but most unamiable prince. He distinguished himself at the siege of Mons and Namur. His character has been depicted by Saint Simon in colours which might have gone to a portrait of the adversary of mankind. Died in 1710.

BOURCET, PIERRE-JOSEPH, a learned tactician, born at Yseaux in 1700; died in 1780; author of "Historical Memoirs of the War in Germany, from 1757 to 1762;" "Carte Topographique du haut Dauphiné;" "Mémoires Militaires sur les Frontières de la France, du Piémont, de la Savoie, depuis l'embouchure du Var jusqu'au lac de Genève."

BOURCHENU, JEAN-PIERRE MORET DE, marquis de Valbonnais, a French historian, born at Grenoble in 1651; died in 1730. After spending a youth of adventure, he became successively counsellor to the parliament of Grenoble and councillor of state. His works bear chiefly on the history of Dauphiné.

BOURCHIER, JOHN, Lord Berners, grandson of Sir John Bourchier, fourth son of William, earl of Eux, in Normandy, was born in 1469; died at Calais in 1532. He was educated at Baliol college, Oxford, and after quitting the university travelled abroad for the purpose of completing his education. His success in suppressing an insurrection which broke out in Devonshire and Cornwall about the year 1495, gained him the favour of Henry VII. He served at the siege of Théroutanne under Henry VIII., in the capacity of captain of the pioneers, and obtained from that monarch the government of Calais, and the post of chancellor of the exchequer for life. He conducted the Princess Mary, the king's sister, to France, on the occasion of her marriage with Louis XII. Lord Berners was the author of a tract, "On the Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais," and a comedy called "Ite in Vineam Meam;" but his fame rests mainly on his translations of "The History of the most Noble and Vaylant Knight, Arthur of Lytell Brytagne;" "The Famous Exploits of Hugh of Bourdeaux;" "The Castle of Love," a romance from the Spanish; "The Golden Boke of Marcus Aurelius;" and especially his translation of Froissart, published in London in 1523.—J. T.

BOURCHIER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, son of Sir William Bourchier, earl of Eux, was educated at Neville's Inn, Oxford. His first ecclesiastical preferment was to the

deanery of St. Martin's, London. In 1433 he was advanced to the see of Worcester. In the same year he was appointed chancellor of the university of Oxford, an office which he held for four years. He was chosen bishop of Ely in 1434, but it was not until 1443 that the consent of the king was given to his translation. In 1454 he was elected archbishop of Canterbury, and in the year following was made lord-chancellor, an office which he retained only for a few months. He held the primacy of the English church during thirty-two years, from the thirty-second year of Henry VI. to the second year of Henry VII., and was a good deal mixed up with the political events of that stormy period. He died at Knowle, then an archiepiscopal residence, in 1486. Archbishop Bourchier was undoubtedly a man of ability and learning, but he deserves to be remembered mainly for the service he did this country in promoting the introduction of printing. It was he who persuaded Henry VI. to send Turnour and Caxton to the continent in the guise of merchants, with the view of acquiring a knowledge of this art, which was then practised with the greatest secrecy. With great difficulty they accomplished their purpose, and persuaded one of the compositors to carry off a set of types and accompany them to England.—J. T.

BOURCIER, JEAN LEONARD, baron de Montureux, celebrated as the principal author of the code of laws known as that of Prince Leopold, which, till lately, regulated the administration of justice in Lorraine, was born at Verclise in 1649, and died in 1726. After its submission to Louis XIV., he became procurator-general of the province of Luxembourg, and in the course of the ten or twelve years he held that dignity, accomplished for Luxembourg a triumph of legal skill and industry similar to that which afterwards shed lustre on the government of Lorraine. The peace of Ryswick having restored Duke Leopold to his estates, Bourcier was immediately invested with the same dignity in his native province, which he had worn with such advantage to the new subjects of France in Luxembourg. As was inevitable, in a province which for more than half a century had been the prey of successive conquerors, the administration of justice in Lorraine, at the time of Leopold's restoration in 1698, was in the utmost confusion. To remedy this Bourcier prepared, in the space of three years, a complete system of jurisprudence, civil and criminal, which had the rare fortune to meet with general approval in the duchy. It touched, however, on some nice points of public morality, which at least one prelate of Lorraine was determined should not be too distinctly guarded, and in consequence of the representations to the papal chair of this officious churchman, a part of Bourcier's code was subjected to pontifical censure. Bourcier published a reply to the bishop, which was also condemned at Rome. The courts of law decided the dispute by adopting the whole code. In 1711 Bourcier received the commands of Leopold to repair to the congress of Utrecht. On his return, the duke compelled him to accept the title of baron, a dignity to which, at his advanced age, he would have preferred an honourable dismission from the cares of office. This accomplished and laborious jurist published a number of historical works, chiefly relating to Lorraine.—J. S., G.

BOURCIER, JEAN LOUIS, count de Montureux, son of the preceding, born in 1687, succeeded his father as procurator-general of Lorraine in 1724. He was employed by Leopold in one or two missions of importance, and under the successor of that prince, Francis afterwards emperor, he was admitted to an important share in the management of public affairs. Francis, on his marriage with the Archduchess Maria Theresa, summoned him to Vienna, where he conducted the opposition of his master to the treaty (called of Vienna), which deprived the prince of his duchy of Lorraine. He published a work of considerable interest both to the legislator and the historian—"Recueil des edits, &c., du regne de Leopold." Died in 1737.—J. S., G.

BOURDALOUE, LOUIS, the celebrated French preacher, one of the greatest of orators, and one of the most exemplary of christian teachers, was born at Bourges in 1632. He entered the Society of Jesuits in 1648, and after a brilliant career as student and professor in the seminaries of that order, was sent forth as a preacher. In the provinces, where his first sermons were delivered, as afterwards in the metropolis, crowds attended him wherever he went. In 1669 his superiors called him to Paris to occupy for a year the pulpit of St. Louis. His success speedily ranked him in popular talk with Corneille, Racine, and the other glories of the most brilliant period of the French

monarchy. He became the idol of the court and of the masses. The former tolerated, while the latter applauded his uncompromising reprobation of vice, whether courtly or vulgar; and all paid homage to his unrivalled eloquence, his piety, and zeal. He found the pulpit in Paris, as has been said, a place for buffoons and pedants; by the influence of a saintly character and splendid talents, he commanded for it all proper respect in his own lifetime, and left it a goodly reversion to men who resembled him both in piety and in genius. Louis XIV. wished him to preach ten successive Lents in the royal chapel, remarking, that an old sermon of his was better than a new one of anybody else. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the king sent him into Languedoc to confirm the new converts from the protestant faith; and in this mission he had extraordinary success. Until the infirmities of age rendered him unequal to the extraordinary efforts by which he had achieved unparalleled fame as a preacher, he continued to minister from the pulpit, and then with undiminished zeal turned to the more private duties of his calling, often, it is said, sitting five or six hours in the confessional after he had accomplished his daily task of visiting all the sick, and they were many, who requested his attentions. For good works the last days of this admirable man were as remarkable as were his earlier years for the triumphs of genius. He died at Paris in 1704. Two editions of his sermons were published by his friend, Father Bretonneau, the first in 16 vols. 8vo, 1706, and the second in 18 vols. 12mo. The most recent edition of his works is that of Firmin Didot, 3 vols., 1840.—J. S., G.

BOURDELOT, PIERRE, the author of a work entitled "L'Histoire de la Musique et de ses Effets, depuis son origine jusqu'à présent," was born at Sens in 1610. He devoted himself first to the study of medicine, being created doctor in 1642, and afterwards to the service of the church. In 1651 he visited Stockholm, to attend Christina of Sweden in a dangerous illness; and, returning to France, was rewarded with an abbacy. He died in 1685, leaving his MSS. on music to his nephews, MM. Pierre and Jacques Bonnet. The "Histoire de la Musique" was first printed in 1715, and afterwards, with considerable additions by the editors, in 1725 and 1743. The first edition is in one small volume. The editorial appendices are in four volumes 12mo.—E. F. R.

BOURDIC-VIOT, MARIE ANNE HENRIETTE DE, born at Dresden in 1746, a poetess whose works show great cultivation of mind, and are the results of calm reflection rather than of inventive imagination. Married at 13, a widow at 16, she again married baron de Bourdie, like her first husband, a Frenchman; and although of ordinary appearance she was married a third time to M. Viot. She used pleasantly to say of herself that the Architect had neglected the exterior of the building, and in saying so implied that, like some Arabian buildings, the marvellous decorations of the interior compensated for the sobriety of the outside. Her acquaintance with living languages was extensive, and in philosophy she followed the easy elastic scepticism of the tolerant Montaigne. Voltaire and La Harpe have each borne testimony to the remarkable qualities of this accomplished woman. She died in 1802.—J. F. C.

BOURDIN, GILLES, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1515; died in 1570. He became advocate-general to the parliament of Paris in 1555, and procureur-general in 1558. His best work is entitled "Egidii Bordini Paraphrasis in Constitutiones Regias anno 1539 editas." This work was translated into French by Fontanon in 1606.—J. G.

BOURDIN, JACQUES, lord of Vilaines, a statesman of the reign of Henri II., François II., and Charles IX., died in 1567. He drew up for the council of Trent an elaborate defence of the rights of the Gallican church, parts of which are preserved in Dupuy's collection. He figured in the most important negotiations of his time, particularly those with England in 1553, and with Germany in 1553-66. He was suspected of inclining to the opinions of the German reformers.—J. S., G.

BOURDOIS DE LA MOTHE, EDMÉ JOACHIM, successively physician to the king of Rome, Louis XVIII., and Charles X., born at Joigny in 1754, is the author of a "Dissertation sur les effets de l'extrait de ratanhia dans les hemorrhagies," 1808. Died in 1830.

BOURDOISE, ADRIEN, a French ecclesiastic, contemporary with St. Vincent de Paul and the abbé Ollier, born in the diocese of Chartres in 1584; died in 1655. He was a zealous catechist and missionary, and besides instituting the community of

priests of the order of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet, is said to have drawn up the code of rules observed by the Miramiones, or nuns of St. Genevieve. He left a work entitled "Idée d'un bon Ecclesiastique."

* BOURDON, ISIDORE, a distinguished French physician, born at Merry in 1796. His works, which are numerous, rank among the most valuable contributions to medical science of the present century. They are equally admirable in style and matter. Besides a host of dissertations in various journals he has published "Principes de Physiologie Médicale," Paris, 1828; "Principes de Physiologie comparée, ou Histoire des phénomènes de la vie dans tous les êtres qui en sont doués, depuis les plantes jusqu'aux animaux les plus complexes," 1830; and "La Physionomie et la Phrenologie, . . . examen critique du système d'Aristote, de Porta, de Camper," &c., 1842.—J. S., G.

BOURDON M., a modern French mathematician, author of several very useful works. The "Algèbre" and "Mécanique" of Bourdon rank among the foremost class of treatises intended for the advanced student.—J. P. N.

BOURDON, SEBASTIAN, a French painter, born at Montpellier in 1616. His father was a glass-painter, and the son grew up a sort of restless artisan, almost self-educated. At the age of fourteen he painted a ceiling in a nobleman's house near Bourdeaux, a sufficient proof of his being an ambitious and precocious workman. Then in a fit of impatience at such mean employment, we may suppose, he went to Toulouse and enlisted. His captain finding a genius carrying a pike when he should have been holding a brush, gave him his discharge, and sent him to study, where he met and imitated Claude Lorraine.—W. T.

BOURDON DE LA CROSNIERE, LEONARD JEAN JOSEPH, deputy to the convention from the department of Loiret, born in 1758, a furious Jacobin. He was twice despatched by the assembly to Orleans, with power to chastise the royalists. On the second occasion he narrowly escaped death at the hands of the populace. He became secretary of the convention, and president of the Jacobins. His share in the arrest of Robespierre should almost have spared him the reproaches which till the close of his life continued to be showered upon him as one of the bloodiest of the Jacobins.—J. S., G.

BOURDON DE VATRY, MARC ANTOINE, baron, minister of marine under the directory and the consulate, born in 1761; died in 1828. He served with the French forces in America until the close of the war of independence. While minister of marine under the directory, one of his numerous projects was a descent on the English coast. Napoleon, to whom it was communicated in detail on his election to the consulate, treated it with ridicule, and two years afterwards made it his own. Bourdon's subsequent projects were more worthy of his intelligence. In the various prefectures which he held after his secession from the ministry, he undertook many public works,—bridges, and the like—the execution of which, in the midst of the most serious difficulties, drew upon him universal esteem.—J. S., G.

BOURDOT DE RICHEBOURG, CHARLES ANTOINE, a French jurist, born at Paris in 1685, famous as the editor of the following work—"Nouveau Coutumier general, ou Corps des Coutumes generales et particulières de France et de ses provinces connues sous le nom des Gaules, vérifié sur les originaux," &c., Paris, 1724, 4 vols., 4to. This elaborate collection of legal forms is enriched with notes which entitle the author to the praise of minute as well as extensive erudition.—J. S., G.

BOURETTE, CHARLOTTE, born in 1714; died in 1784; surnamed LA MUSE LIMONADIÈRE. She was for thirty-six years mistress of a café in the Rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs. A number of distinguished literary men were in the habit of frequenting this house, and their conversation, no doubt, tended to develop the germs of poetry that were implanted by nature in her heart. Literary discussions were relieved by theatrical representations, in which the most illustrious personages took part. Madame Bourette published a collection of her works in verse and prose. Her comedy, "The Coquette Punished," played at the Théâtre Français in 1779, had considerable success.

BOURG, ANNE DU, nephew of a chancellor of France, born in Auvergne, 1521; executed as a heretic at Paris in 1559. After taking orders, he abandoned his intention of following the clerical profession, and adopted that of law. In 1559, when Henry II. commanded the parliament of Paris to take measures for the suppression of the protestant religion, Du Bourg, then an officer of the legislature, defended in presence of the king the

doctrines and conduct of the reformers, boldly declaring that treason and murder went unpunished, and that the whole terrors of the state were reserved for a religious sect whose members were the most orderly and loyal of all the subjects of the crown. For this courageous defence of his coreligionists, he was brought before the metropolitan court, and after some delay, caused by the demise of Henry II., condemned to the scaffold.—J. S., G.

* **BOURGADE, FRANÇOIS**, a French missionary who, since his return from Algeria, where he spent a number of years in benevolent enterprises, has given to the world a number of interesting works, of which the following are the most important—"Soirées de Carthage, ou Dialogues entre un prêtre catholique, un muphti et un cadi," 1852; and "Mémoires sur trois tombeaux trouvés à Tunis," 1852.

BOURGEAT, LOUIS-ALEXANDER-MARGUERITE, a French litterateur, born at Grenoble in 1747; died in 1814. The feebleness of his health compelled him to renounce the bar, and he devoted himself to literature and science. After travelling some time in Dauphiné he came to Paris, where he was employed in periodical works and other literary labours, and obtained in 1813 the prize of the Academy of Grenoble for a history of the Allobroges. After all his labours, he died, it is said, in misery and despair.—J. G.

* **BOURGEAU, A.**, a French botanical collector, who has visited Spain and other parts of the continent of Europe, as well as Teneriffe, and has made valuable contributions to the Herbaria of Europe. He is now engaged in an expedition to North America, under Mr. Palliser and Dr. Hector.—J. H. B.

* **BOURGEOIS, ANICET**, a dramatic writer, known to the present age as the author of various farces, melodramas, and fairy pieces, all very clever; but he has not, as yet, attached his name to any regular play of a high order.—J. F. C.

BOURGEOIS, FRANCIS, a second-rate landscape painter, remembered by his charitable heroisms, but not by his good works. He was born in London of Swiss parents in 1756. He was intended for the army under his father's patron, the brave defender of Gibraltar that Reynolds painted, Lord Heathfield, who, in the Vernon gallery, with perennial vigour, is still seen amid the Spanish fire and flame grasping his keys. Evincing a taste for art, he was placed under Louthembourg, the pupil of Van Loo, the first inventor of the diorama. Bourgeois adopted his style in land and sea pieces. In 1776 he went to Italy, and returned to shine at the academy. He was born, like most mediocre, courteous, dull men, for honours. In 1791 the king of Poland knighted him, and made him his painter. In 1794 George III. selected him as court landscape painter, and he became a royal academician. Some time before his death Sir Francis did the best thing he ever did; he left a noble collection of pictures, bequeathed to him by Mr. Noel Desenfans, to the Dulwich college, where they still remain, perpetual educators, warners, and guides. He gave £10,000 to keep them in preservation, £2000 for the repairs of the gallery, and £1000 to the masters and fellows of St. Martin's charity. He died in 1811, and was buried beside Desenfans in Dulwich college. He was a mannered, feeble artist.—W. T.

BOURGEOIS, N., a French historian, born at Rochelle in 1710; died in 1776. His historical researches, which were numerous and minute, were devoted chiefly to the history of Poitou. He resided for a long time in America, during which he composed his poem of "Christopher Columbus." It would appear that his manuscripts have been unfortunately long since lost.—J. G.

BOURGOING, FRANÇOIS, a French ecclesiastic, contemporary of St. Vincent de Paul, to whom he resigned his first cure, that of Clichy, and friend of Berulle, whom he assisted in founding the congregation of the oratory, born in 1585; died in 1662. In 1641, after the death of Berulle and of his successor Condren, he became superior-general of the congregation. That office he held twenty years, in great repute for learning and piety; but in ill odour with some of his inferiors on account of a too zealous concern about his own dignity and authority. A year before his death he resigned it, partly in disgust and partly on account of increasing infirmities.—J. S., G.

BOURMONT, LOUIS AUGUSTE VICTOR, count de Ghaisne, marshal of France, born 2nd September, 1773; died 27th October, 1846. At the age of sixteen he became an officer of the French guards, which were disbanded at the Revolution. He then joined the count of Artois at Coblenz about the close of

1791, and fought on the side of the royalists against the revolutionary party. He took a prominent part in the civil war in La Vendée, and was for a time one of the chiefs of the Vendean peasantry. After the final pacification of that province in 1799 he visited Paris, and was solicited by the first consul to accept the rank of general of brigade. The refusal provoked Bonaparte, who, after the attempt upon his life by the infernal machine, caused Bourmont to be cast into the Temple prison, and afterwards transferred to Besançon. About the end of 1804 he contrived to escape from prison, and took refuge in Portugal. When the French army, which seized on that country in flagrant violation of justice and liberty, was reduced to great straits by the British forces under Wellington, Bourmont quitted his retreat and offered his services to Junot, which were gratefully accepted. After the convention of Cintra he embarked for France with his family, but on his arrival he was thrown into prison at Nantes. Junot obtained his release, but in order to avoid exile he was compelled to accept a commission in the army of Italy. He acquired great distinction in the Russian campaign, and in the campaign of 1813 in Germany he contributed greatly to the victory of Lutzen. Before Leipzig, and throughout the subsequent retreat of the French army, General Bourmont displayed both great military skill and bravery; and when the allies entered France he distinguished himself by his heroic defence of Nogent. On the abdication of Napoleon, Bourmont was appointed commander of the sixth military division. During the Hundred Days he at first joined Napoleon, though evidently by no means hearty in his cause; but on the opening of the campaign he went over to the enemy before Charleroi. After the final overthrow of Bonaparte, General Bourmont was appointed commander of the second division of the royal guard. He took an active part in the invasion of Spain by the French under the duke d'Angoulême, and on his return was created a peer. In 1829 he was appointed minister-of-war, and in the following year he was made commander-in-chief of the army sent to invade Algeria, and was created a marshal of France; but on the breaking out of the revolution in 1830 he was superseded by General Clausel. In consequence of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe, he was deprived of his employments. He accompanied the duchess de Berri to La Vendée, and afterwards repaired to Portugal for the purpose of supporting the cause of Don Miguel. In 1846 he availed himself of the amnesty proclaimed in 1840 to return to France, but survived only three months.—J. T.

BOURGUET, LOUIS, a French mineralogist of the first half of the eighteenth century, was born at Nismes on the 23d April, 1678. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes his father emigrated to Zurich, where he became a merchant, and in this profession was followed by his son. After travelling frequently into Italy, Bourguet was appointed professor of philosophy and mathematics in Neufchatel, where he died on the 31st December, 1742. Of his writings the principal are—"Lettres Philosophiques sur la formation des sels et des cristaux," &c., published at Amsterdam in 1729; and "Traité des Pétrifications," published at Paris and the Hague in 1742.—W. S. D.

BOURLIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French prelate, born at Dijon in 1731. In 1789 he lost several benefices which he had enjoyed previous to the outbreak of the Revolution, and in the following two or three years was several times subjected to prosecution. In 1802 he was created bishop of Evreux, and subsequently baron and count of the empire. After her divorce Josephine retired to the diocese of this prelate, who became her almoner. Having enjoyed the rank of senator under the empire, and made submission in proper time to the Bourbons, he was raised to the peerage in 1814.—J. S., G.

BOURNE, HUGH, founder of the primitive methodist connection in England, was born near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1772. He became a zealous preacher in connection with the Wesleyan communion, in which he remained till about his thirtieth year. He then associated himself with William Clowes, and some other Wesleyan preachers, in a movement to revive a custom which had been common in the time of the Wesleys, but which had fallen into disuse in England, though carried out to a great extent in America—this, namely, of holding large open air or camp meetings for worship and preaching. The subject came before the Wesleyan conference, and a deliverance was given, pronouncing such meetings to be improper, and likely to be productive of mischief. This led to the secession of

Bourne and Clowes, who formed themselves into a new sect, called the Primitive Methodist Connection, which was organized at Standley in Staffordshire in 1810. This sect, though thus small in its beginning, has very largely increased in numbers and influence. The principal distinction between the Primitive Methodists and the Wesleyans now is, that laymen are freely admitted to the conference of the former body. Mr. Bourne travelled into Scotland and Ireland, and formed a number of religious societies in connection with the new denomination, and in 1844 visited America, where his preaching attracted great crowds. He died at Bemmersley in Staffordshire in 1852.—J. B.

BOURNE, VINCENT, a scholar and poet who lived in the early part of last century. He was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards usher of Westminster school, an office which he held till his death in 1747. His works consist of a number of small pieces on light and serious themes, in Latin verse, which are among the most perfect specimens we possess of that sort of composition. They were collected and published under the title of "Poemata" in 1734. Another edition appeared in 1750, and one in 4to in 1772. Bourne's translations—mainly from English verses of inferior consequence—render the sense with remarkable fidelity, and generally surpass the originals in grace and poetic feeling. His verse has that simplicity and ease never attained except by those who write in a language they have made their own, and which most rarely belongs to modern imitations of ancient poetry. Bourne has been justly complimented as the "most classical and at the same time most English of the Latinists." The poet Cowper, who translated some of his lighter pieces, says in one of his letters, that he prefers him to Tibullus. The "Epitaphium in Canem" is familiar to most readers through the praises of Elia.—J. N.

BOURNE, WILLIAM STURGES, Right Hon., son of the Rev. Dr. Sturges, chancellor of Winchester, was born in 1769. Having been educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford, he was called to the bar, and practised at the king's bench and on the western circuit, but retired from his profession, and took the name of Bourne, on inheriting the property of a relative on his mother's side. In 1798 he was elected M.P. for Hastings, and continued to represent that borough, or Christ Church, Bandon, Ashburton, and Milborne Port, in various parliaments, down to the dissolution in December, 1832, when he retired from public life, in disgust at the passing of the reform bill. He was joint secretary to the treasury from 1804 till 1806, and a lord of the treasury from 1807 till 1809; in 1814 was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed one of the commissioners on Indian affairs, and continued to have a seat at the board of control down to 1821. In 1827 he was secretary of state for the home department, under Mr. Canning, and succeeded Lord Carlisle as first commissioner of woods and forests under the short-lived administration of Lord Goderich, now earl of Ripon. He continued to hold a seat in the cabinet of the duke of Wellington, with a nominal and honorary office. His name is best remembered as the author and introducer of the well-known statute regulating parochial vestries, which is called "Sturges Bourne's Act." Having spent the last twenty-two years of his life in retirement at his seat in Hampshire, he died there Feb. 1, 1845, in his seventy-seventh year.—E. W.

BOURNON, JACQUES-LOUIS DE, a French mineralogist, born at Metz on the 21st January, 1751, early exhibited a strong tendency to the study of mineralogy, probably induced by the large collection possessed by his father. At the Revolution Bournon emigrated with his family, and joined the royalist army under Condé; on the dissolution of which he visited England, and appears to have supported himself by forming and arranging collections of minerals for several Englishmen of rank and fortune. He was elected a fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies; and in 1808 Cuvier spoke of his attainments in high terms, in a report presented to the Emperor Napoleon. At the restoration of the Bourbons, Bournon returned to France, when his loyalty was rewarded by Louis XVIII. with the post of general director of his cabinet of mineralogical specimens. This position he continued to hold until his death, which took place at Versailles on the 24th August, 1825. The writings of Bournon are numerous, and most of them of considerable value. The most important is his "Traité complet de la chaux carbonatée," published in 1808 at London, in three quarto volumes, one of which consists entirely of plates. The number of crystalline forms assumed by car-

bonate of lime, described in this book, was four times that previously known to exist, and M. Bendaud states (Quérard, *La France Littéraire*) that Bournon had prepared a new edition, in which the number of distinct forms amounted to more than 1200.—W. S. D.

* BOURNONVILLE, ANT. AUG., a Danish composer of ballets, and author of various theatrical works, was born in 1805 at Copenhagen, where his father was ballet-master at the theatre royal. His education, commenced by his father, was completed by the celebrated Vestris. He made his debut at Paris in 1826, where he took rank as premier sujet of the Royal Academy of Music. In 1830 he returned to Copenhagen, and was appointed director of the Dancing Academy, and, in 1836, ballet-master. Amongst the ballets composed by him may be mentioned "Waldemar," "Eric Meuvé," "Faust," "La Fete d'Albano," "Le Toréador," "Napoli," "Raphael," "Le Kermisse de Bruges," "La Conservatoire," "Les Noces," "Hardanger en Norwege." He also published "Nytaarsgave for Dandse-Yndere" (A New-Year's Gift for Lovers of Dancing), Copenhagen, 1829; "Mit Theaterliv" (My Dramatic Life), Copenhagen, 1848; "Det Kongelige Theater" (The Theatre Royal), Copenhagen, 1849; "Vort Theatervasen" (Our Theatrical Character), Copenhagen, 1850; "Et Nyt Skuespilhuus" (A New Theatre), 1851.—M. H.

BOURNOUNF, EUGENE, born in Paris, August, 1801, a distinguished orientalist, who devoted his not very long life to researches into the ancient language and literature of the Indian peninsula. His first work, published when he was only twenty-five years of age, was an "Essay upon the sacred language in use amongst the dwellers beyond the Ganges," which work was a mere preliminary indication of the direction taken by a mind preparing itself for greater efforts. It was afterwards, when Bournounf held up the key of the Zend language, that a great discoverer was recognized and acknowledged. The translator of the Zend Avesta, M. Auguet Duperron, had not worked upon the original and sacred language, of which the key had been lost, but upon the popular idioms into which the sacred book of the Persians had passed. Duperron had, however, obtained possession of the original sheets which he deposited in the Royal Library of Paris. Bournounf, after much patient labour, guided by genius, succeeded in deciphering the three books of Zoroaster, the Vendidad, Zechae, and Vispered. As a reward for his services to oriental literature, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres elected him to the place vacant by the death of the younger Champollion, thus associating his name with one that had become illustrious in the same walk. The same year he was appointed professor of Sanscrit in the college of France. In 1834 he published his first volume of "Commentaries on the Yaçna," one of the books which contains the dogma of Zoroaster, and in the language of the founder of the religion of the Persians. His next translation was that of the "Bhāgavata Purana, or Poetic History of Krichna, with Sanscrit text," followed by an "Essay on Cuneiform Inscriptions." Hearing that the British Museum contained a number of Indian manuscripts, collected by Mr. Brian Broughton Hodgson during a long residence at Nepaul, Bournounf examined them, and the result was an "Introduction to the History of Buddhism," in 2 vols., published in 1845. He was engaged in the publication of a translation of one of the canonical books of the Buddhists, when the hand of death arrested his labours. He died May, 1852.—J. F. C.

BOURRIENNE, L. A. FAUVELET DE, a French diplomatist and biographer of Napoleon, born in 1769; died in 1834. He was educated along with Napoleon at Brienne, where they were upon terms of peculiar intimacy. They quitted this school together in 1785, and two years later Bourrienne removed to Vienna, and afterwards entered one of the universities to study public law and foreign languages. The breaking out of the French revolution caused him to return to Paris in 1792, where he renewed his intimacy with his former comrade. When Bonaparte was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, after the defeat of General Schérer, Bourrienne was employed by him to revise the treaty of Campo-Formio along with General Clarke. Bourrienne accompanied his old friend to Egypt as his private secretary, an office which he retained during the consulship. On his election to the imperial throne, Napoleon appointed Bourrienne in 1804 his ambassador to Hamburg. He returned to France in the end of 1813 and received the office of post-master, and in the following year was made prefect of police.

He did not, however, follow the fortunes of Napoleon in his adversity, for during the Hundred Days he accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent. On the final overthrow of the empire, Bourrienne accepted office under Louis XVIII. He was elected a deputy in 1815, and retained his seat till 1830. The revolution of that year, and the consequent loss of his fortune, impaired his reason, and he spent the two last years of his life in a lunatic asylum at Caen. The "Memoirs of Bourrienne," written by himself, and published in 1829-1831 in 10 vols., contain many interesting particulars respecting the private life of Napoleon, and have had a wide circulation in this country as well as in France, though the accuracy of many of the author's statements has been called in question by the partisans of Bonaparte. The mistakes of the "Memoirs" were exposed in a work, entitled "Bourrienne et ses erreurs volontaires et involontaires," Paris, 1830, 2 vols. 8vo. Bourrienne was also the author of a drama, entitled "The Unknown," and of some political pamphlets.—J. T.

BOURRIT, MARC THÉODORE, a Swiss naturalist, was born at Geneva in 1739, and died at a country house in the vicinity of that city on the 7th October, 1819. He was early distinguished as a painter in enamel; but feeling an irresistible desire to explore the Alps, he obtained a place as chorister in the cathedral of Geneva, and afterwards divided his time between the duties of this position and numerous excursions in all parts of the mountains. In 1774 he published his "Description des glaciers de Savoie," which was dedicated to Victor-Amadeo, king of Sardinia. In 1781, having visited Paris, and been presented by Buffon to Louis XVI., he dedicated his "Description des Alpes Pennines et Rhétiennes" to that king, for which he was rewarded by a pension. In 1783 and 1785 Bourrit and Saussure attempted in vain to reach the summit of Mont Blanc, in which they only succeeded in 1787. On the breaking out of the French revolution Bourrit of course lost his pension. He is described as having exhibited much kindness to the royalist emigrants who passed through Geneva. For this he was rewarded, on the restoration of the Bourbons, by the continuance of his pension by Louis XVIII. The writings of Bourrit consist almost entirely of descriptions of the Alps and their glaciers. Of the second work mentioned above a new and greatly enlarged edition was published in 1787 in three volumes octavo.—W. S. D.

BOURRU, EDMÉ CLAUDE, a French physician, librarian and lecturer on pharmacy to the faculty of Paris, and latterly vice-president of the Academy of Medicine, born at Paris in 1737; died in 1823. He published, besides a number of translations from the English, "Des Moyens les plus propres à éteindre les maladies vénériennes;" and "Eloge funèbre de Guillotin."

BOURSAULT, EDMÉ, born at Mucel-Evêque in Burgundy in 1638, and died in 1701. He came to Paris in 1651, and at this time he could only speak the patois of his native district. He, however, wrote a tract which flattered and pleased Louis XIV., and he would have been appointed tutor to the dauphin if he had known any Latin. As it was, he was given a pension for conducting a gazette, written in humorous verse. This went on very well till he began to satirize the Franciscans and the capuchins, and found how dangerous it was to quiz the clergy. He was silenced, the gazette was suppressed, his pension withdrawn, and our poor hero threatened with the Bastille. He was author of several successful theatrical pieces, of some romances, and of fables, which the French critics hesitate to dispraise, but in a tone of courtesy say have not the naïveté of La Fontaine or the precision of Phædrus.—J. A., D.

BOURSIER, LAURENT-FRANÇOIS, born in 1679, died in 1749, was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and, as one of the chiefs of the Jansenist party, took an active part in the religious controversies of the time.—J. D. E.

BOURSIER, LOUISE BOURGEOIS, a French matron who attended Mary of Medicis, wife of Henry IV., in her accouchements, and published "Recit véritable de la naissance de messeigneurs et dames les enfants de France," 1625. Her "Observations sur la Sterilité" were translated into Latin, German, and Dutch.

BOUSSINGAULT, JEAN-BAPTISTE-JOSEPH-DIEUDONNÉ, an acute and enterprising physicist and chemist, born in Paris in 1802. Boussingault had the advantage of a residence of several years in the equatorial parts of America, whither he had proceeded under the auspices of an English mining company. Many of the grander telluric phenomena being especially manifested

in those regions, he was enabled to survey them with unusual care; and he has given us accordingly, excellent notices and ingenious speculations on the causes of earthquakes, on matter ejected by volcanoes, &c. We farther owe him important contributions to meteorology, some of which consist of observations, others are speculative, and a few practical, such as his method of determining the mean temperature. As a chemist he wrought along with Dumas. His papers determine accurately the proportions of the constituent elements of our atmosphere; and he has written much that is valuable on the relations between the organic and inorganic worlds—a subject of which, his favourite one, rural economy, forms a minor although an essential part. See the *Annales de Chimie* and the *Comptes Rendus*, *passim*.—J. P. N.

BOUSYRY, CHEREF-EDDIN-ABOU-ABDALLAH-MOHAMED, an Arabian poet, born in Upper Egypt in 1211; died in 1294 or 1296. He composed several poems in honour of Mahomet, of which the most celebrated is entitled "Bordah." Manuscript copies of this poem are preserved in the libraries of Paris, Leyden, and Oxford.

BOUTARD, FRANÇOIS, a French litterateur, born at Troyes in 1664; died in 1729. Horace was the model he set up for himself in his Latin verses; and he flattered himself that he resembled the Latin poet not only in his writings, but in his stature, face, and personal appearance. But whatever may have been the degree of personal or intellectual similarity between him and the Venusian bard, it is certain that Bossuet was the Mæcenas to whom he owed his elevation.—J. G.

BOUTATS, FREDERICK, a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp about 1620. He produced great portraits of Oliver Cromwell and Christina of Sweden. GASPARD, his younger brother, worked for the booksellers, and produced some antipapal massacres of St. Bartholomew. GERARD was another brother, and PHILIBERT, Frederick's son, also followed the old trade.—W. T.

BOUTERWEK, FRIEDRICH, author of an elaborate "History of Poetry and Eloquence from the close of the thirteenth century," was born at Olk, near Goslar, in Lower Saxony, April 15, 1766. In early life he devoted himself almost entirely to the reading of poetry and works of imagination; and it was not until he had passed through a course of study at the Carolinum in Brunswick, that his mind took a direction towards more solid and serious pursuits. He first turned his attention to jurisprudence, but in the second year of his academic career he relinquished that study, at the suggestion of some friends, who recommended him to cultivate his taste for poetry and poetical composition. He now wrote some poems, and a romance entitled "Graf Donemar." The latter was published at Göttingen in 1791. He had already quitted Göttingen, but neither in Hanover nor in Berlin, whither he went with a recommendation from Gleim, did he meet with the success which he anticipated. Returning to his old place of residence, and having become convinced of the misdirection of his efforts up to this time, he turned his thoughts to philosophy and the historic study of literature—subjects which he prosecuted thenceforward with untiring zeal. His active mind led him to take an interest in all questions of a philosophic cast, and he became an enthusiastic disciple of Kant, on whose system he lectured at Göttingen in 1791. In 1802 he was appointed ordinary professor of philosophy in the university of that city, and four years later obtained the title of court councillor. Bouterwek's philosophical speculations may be said to have commenced with Kant, and ended with Jacobi. His work, entitled "Ideen zu einer allgemeinen apodiktik," was superseded by his "Lehrbuch der Philosophischen Wissenschaften," and his "Religion der Vernunft." These works, together with his "Ästhetik," raised against him a host of formidable adversaries. The work, however, by which he is best known is his "Geschichte des neueren Poesie und Beredsamkeit," or Literary History of Poetry and Eloquence from the close of the thirteenth century, in which he takes a historical and critical survey of the literature of the principal nations of Europe. The work consists of twelve volumes, published at Göttingen at different times. The first volume appeared in 1805, and the last, which contains an elaborate index to the whole, in 1819. Sismondi, in his *Littérature du Midi de l'Europe*, implicitly adopts the opinions of Bouterwek on Spanish and Portuguese literature; and, indeed, on that subject he says little of importance that is not borrowed directly from the German critic. Bouterwek's work, as a whole, is marked by great perspicuity and precision, and a most indefatigable zeal

in the work of research, and seeks the causes of the events which he has to describe in the structure of society, the habits of the various peoples, and the influence of events. That portion of the work which relates to Spain has been translated into English by Miss Thomasina Ross. It is perhaps right to state here that Bonterwek's history, extensive as is its scope, forms only a part of a more extended work, namely, a history of arts and learning from their restoration down to the end of the eighteenth century, by different learned foreigners, forming a complete encyclopædia of the subject. Bonterwek died in Germany, August 9th, 1828.—E. W.

BOUTEUX, PIERRE LE, an indifferent French painter, born at Paris in 1692. He professed history, and died professing it, in 1750, having wasted much paint.—W. T.

BOUTEVILLE, FRANÇOIS DE MONTMORENCY, seigneur de, sovereign count of Suxe in Navarre, the famous duellist, born in 1600. He was the son of Vice-Admiral Louis de Montmorency, distinguished for valour in the wars of the League. In these wars the younger Bouteville was also creditably known. At the siege of Montauban he narrowly escaped death from the explosion of a mine, being with difficulty extricated from the ruins. His love of adventure afterwards carried him to Holland, where he assisted a prince of Nassau in defending Breda against the Spaniards. On his return to France, he took part in the expedition of his cousin, the duke de Montmorency, against Rochelle. His passion for fighting, however, was not to be satisfied with the excitement of a campaign. He betook himself to the duel with a gusto which has rendered his name proverbial. It was his kingdom, and within it he would brook no rival. For any one to have a reputation for courage was enough provocation for this desperate swordsman. In defiance of arrests and decrees of banishment, he was incessantly at work with his sword and poniard. From Brussels, where he had taken refuge from the vengeance of parliament after dispatching two of his friends, the count de Thorigny, and the marquis de la Fiette, he went back to Paris to meet the marquis de Beauvion in the Place-Royale. On this occasion fortune deserted him—he could make nothing of his opponent. The by-play of their seconds, however, was not without result—one of the four was killed, and another dangerously hurt. Bouteville and his friend, the count des Chapelles, attempting to escape into Lorraine, were seized at Vitry, and brought back to Paris. In vain the pathetic voices of the dames of the court, Pompadour among the number, were raised on his behalf. The king's conscience would not allow him to listen. He was beheaded with des Chapelles, in June, 1627.—J. S., G.

BOUTILIER, MAXIMILIEN-JEAN, a French dramatic author, born at Paris in 1745; died in 1811. Employed, as his father was, as doorkeeper at the opera, he manifested at an early period a lively taste for dramatic poetry, and in 1766 succeeded in bringing his own works before the public. He wrote a great number of comedies, lyric dramas, &c., but appears to have passed his latter days in indigence.—J. G.

BOUVARD, CHARLES, first physician to Louis XIII., born at Montoire in 1572; died in 1658. He indulged his somewhat shrewish temper at the expense of the faculty of Paris, who had occasionally to resent his interference with their privileges; and also, it would almost appear, at the expense of his master, whom he is said to have bled forty-seven times, and dosed with upwards of two hundred potions in the space of a year. It is a question of some interest whether Richelieu entertained a favourable opinion of so severe a regimen.—J. S., G.

BOUVART, ALEXIS, born in 1767; died in June, 1843; one of the assistants at the Observatory of Paris; member of the French Board of Longitude and of the Academy of Sciences. Bouvart's labours were various and most important, although mainly confined within the sphere of calculating or practical astronomy. Laplace abandoned to him all researches of detail connected with his immortal work, the *Mécanique Céleste*. We owe him the determination of the parabolic orbits of eight comets, discovered by himself. He published in 1821 a quarto volume of astronomical tables, containing his tables of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. His labours on this last planet will ever be memorable. Uranus was discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781. Upon the ground of forty years' observations, which gave the places of the planet for nearly the half of one of its revolutions, Bouvart succeeded in constructing a normal elliptic orbit, apparently adequate to the phenomena; and he subsequently ascertained, at first with great satisfaction, that Uranus

had been seen several times previous to 1781, and its places determined, although it was mistaken for a fixed star. In the hope that these previous observations would confirm his views as to the normal orbit, Bouvart applied his elements; but to his astonishment and vexation these proved wholly incompatible—the orbit satisfying the modern observations seemed to have no relation whatsoever with the ancient ones; nor could any orbit, capable of comprehending the ancient observations, be forced into conformity with the places determined since 1781. With the most conscientious care, he tested every hypothesis likely to solve the enigma; but he was compelled to the conclusion, that under the knowledge then existing of the solar system, it was inexplicable. Too sound an observer to indulge in new chimeras, he nevertheless ventured to suggest that we might not know the entire system, or that some other planet, yet undiscovered, might exist, the disturbing influence of which would explain the irregularities apparently attending the motions of Uranus. The instructed reader need not be reminded of that very brilliant recent achievement, by Adams and Leverrier, which has confirmed the guess of Bouvart. But Bouvart did more to forward the discovery of Neptune. The processes of the eminent geometers who determined Neptune's place, and so guided the telescope to that planet's retreat, required as their ground the elaborate calculations and tables of our Astronomer; and although Leverrier undertook the trouble of verifying these, it is no overstatement to allege, that Bouvart was his necessary precursor. His name, indeed, can never be dissociated from the labours that issued in a triumph so signal and rare.—Bouvart was long a collaborateur in editing the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, in which he inserted valuable tables; and we owe him besides very instructive notes to the translation by Caussin, of the work of the Arabian astronomer, Ibn-Junis.—J. P. N.

BOUVART, MICHEL PHILIPPE, a celebrated French physician, born at Chartres in 1717; died in 1787. Coming to Paris in 1736, he was appointed professor of physiology by the Faculty in 1747; and in the same year succeeded Burette in the chair of medicine in the college of France. In 1756 he resigned this last appointment, and declining the post of first physician to the king, which was offered him on the death of Senac, sought to divide his time between the demands of an extensive practice, and the education of his children. His manners were rough, and some of his colleagues in the faculty, who had occasionally suffered from his talent for sarcasm, accused him of professional spleen, and even malice; but the popular idea of his character was more flattering, and probably more correct. It was founded on such anecdotes of him as the following:—Being somewhat puzzled with the case of a banker, he was led to inquire if the ailments of his patient could be traced to any emotional cause, and discovering that they dated from some pecuniary embarrassments, he deposited a note for thirty thousand francs on the mantelpiece of the sick man's chamber, remarking—"This time I am sure of my remedy." His principal works are—"Consultations contre la légitimité des naissances prétendues tardives," 1764; "De dignitate Medicinæ;" "De Experimentis et Studiis Necessitate in Medicinâ;" and an abridgment of his lectures at the college of France, entitled "De Recondita februm intermittentium, tum remittentium Natura."—J. S., G.

BOUVENOT, LOUIS PIERRE, a French theologian and physician, born at Arbois in 1756. Renouncing the military profession for the ecclesiastical, he became one of the grandvicars of the bishopric of Est, where he resided until deprived of his functions under the reign of terror. He then, on the advice of his friend, Corvisart, turned his attention to medicine, in which science he made rapid progress, and obtained the degree of doctor. His death occurred in 1830, at Sens, where he had practised as a physician for a number of years.

BOUVET DE CRESSÉ, AUGUSTE JEAN BAPTISTE, born at Provins in 1772; died at Paris in 1839; first served in the army, then in the navy, where he distinguished himself, particularly in the engagement of the 1st June, 1794, between the French fleet commanded by Villaret Joyeuse and Howe's English squadron. On the peace of Amiens he fixed in Paris, where he set up a school. He published a good many books, mostly adapted for educational purposes, the names of which there is no object in recording. Among them was a Latin poem on the birth of the king of Rome (Napoleon II.)—J. A., D.

BOUVET, JOACHIM, a French jesuit, one of the six missionaries whom Louvois, successor of Colbert, sent to China in

1687 for the purpose of forming commercial relations with that empire, as well as of satisfying the curiosity of the learned academicians of France with respect to its geography and productions; born at Mans in 1682; died at Pekin in 1732. After a comfortable term of residence in the capital of the empire, during which, along with another missionary, he fulfilled the duties of mathematical master at court, Bouvet returned to Europe in 1677, bringing with him as a present to Louis XIV. forty-nine Chinese volumes. Louis acknowledged the gratification he derived from this courtesy by sending back the missionary with a magnificently-bound volume of engravings which he was charged to deliver to the emperor. "An Account of China," Paris, 1697; "A Historical Portrait of the Emperor," translated into Latin by Leibnitz, 1699; and some notices of the empire, inserted in various collections of letters, are the principal performances of Bouvet.—J. S., G.

BOUVIER, ANDRÉ MARIE JOSEPH, a French physician, born at Dôle in 1746; died in 1827. Under the empire he was physician to the empress-mother. At the restoration he obtained some appointments, which he retained till an advanced age. He was at one time an enthusiastic musician, and latterly an agriculturist. He wrote "Experiences et Observations sur la Culture et l'Usage de la Spergale," 1798; and "Extrait d'un Memoire sur l'Hydropisie aiguë des Ventricules du Cerveau."

BOUYS, ANDREW, a French artist, born in Provence in 1681. He studied under Francis de Troy, and became a well-known portrait painter in Paris. He engraved in mezzotint portraits of the marquis de Bellay, his old master, and Massillon, and died about 1730.—W. T.

BOUZONNET, ANTONY, a second-rate French painter, born at Lyons in 1694. He studied under his uncle, Stella, and died unsuccessful in 1682.—W. T.

BOVADILLA. See BOBADILLA.

BOVET, FRANÇOIS DE, a French prelate, born in 1745; died at Paris in 1838. He was consecrated bishop of Sisteron in 1789, but the troubles of the Revolution prevented him from occupying that see, and on his return to France, after an exile of some years, he was named archbishop of Toulouse. He took possession of that see in 1819, but on account of ill health was obliged to resign it in the following year. His works—"Des Dynasties Egyptiennes," and "L'Histoire des derniers Pharaons et des premiers rois de Perse, tirées des livres prophétiques et du livre d'Esther," are valuable and interesting.

BOVINI, FRANCESCO, a Ferrara artist, who painted the well-known altarpieces in Andrew's city—"The Wise Men's offering," and "The Immaculate Conception"—and having made those two marks, died otherwise unknown.—W. T.

BOWDICH, THOMAS EDWARD, a celebrated English traveller on the west coast of Africa, was born at Bristol in 1793. After he had completed his studies at Oxford, his father, who was a manufacturer in an extensive way of business, took him into his factory; but the young man having a great desire for travelling, soon entered the service of the African company, who sent him to Cape Coast Castle. From Cape Coast Castle he undertook an embassy to the king of Ashantee; after which, in 1818, he returned to England, where he published the account of his mission to Ashantee in 1819. This exceedingly interesting book raised him powerful enemies. He had freely exposed in it the misdeeds of the African company, and the latter in revenge refused to pay him the stipulated price for his services. His application to the government for the means of making a new voyage of discovery into the interior of Africa, was also defeated by the same influence; and thus, thrown upon his own resources, he visited Paris, where he studied the natural sciences, and devoted himself to literature with so much zeal, that, as early as 1822, he had got together a sufficient sum to carry out his plan. He accordingly embarked at Havre with his wife and two children; but his great exertions had so weakened his constitution that he fell ill just as he was on the point of ascending the Niger, and died in his thirty-first year, as a martyr to his zeal for science, in January, 1824. Mrs. Sarah Bowdich (afterwards married to a Mr. Lee) accompanied her husband on both his voyages, and assisted him in his natural history studies by her ready pencil; she is well known as the author of numerous books for the young, principally on subjects connected with zoology.—W. S. D.

BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL, an eminent American mathematician and man of science, was born at Salem, Massachusetts,

March 26, 1773; died at Boston, March 16, 1833. The poverty of his parents obliged him to leave school when he was but twelve years old; and he was then placed in a ship-chandler's shop, where he continued nine years. But he was an eager student during his leisure hours; and he made himself a good mathematician, performing all the calculations for an almanac complete, when he was but fifteen years of age. He afterwards studied Latin by himself, so as to be able to read Newton's Principia in the original; and he subsequently acquired Spanish, German, and Italian enough to read scientific books in those languages, all without an instructor. His zeal and success in the pursuit of knowledge attracting notice, private libraries were opened to him; and a fortunate accident brought within his reach a good collection of works on science. At the age of twenty-one he began a seafaring life, which he continued for nine years—first as captain's clerk, then as supercargo, and lastly as master. He made several voyages to the East Indies, in which his great delight was to obtain the ship's place from lunar observations; instructing the other officers, and many even of the crew, to do the same, and effecting many improvements in the processes of computation. In 1800 he published his "Practical Navigator," based on J. H. Moore's work on the same subject, which he issued at first only in a revised edition; but made so many corrections and improvements in it, that it was finally deemed proper that it should appear under his own name. All the tables were calculated anew, and were nearly doubled in number. The new work came immediately into universal use in the American marine, was republished in London, and was largely used in the English and French service. Quitting nautical life in 1803, Bowditch became president of an insurance company in Salem, a post which he held for twenty years, when he removed to Boston, to become the actuary of the Hospital Life Insurance Company, the largest institution of the kind in the United States. In this office he continued for the rest of his life, though he was successively offered a professorship of mathematics in Harvard college, in the university of Virginia, and in the national military academy at West Point. He was long a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was its president for some years, and contributed many mathematical and astronomical papers to its Transactions, while he also wrote on similar topics for other journals. But the great work of his life was the translation, with a commentary, of Laplace's Mécanique Céleste, in four quarto volumes of over a thousand pages each, the annotations occupying even more space than the text. He commenced the work in 1815; the first volume appeared in 1829; the second in 1832; the third in 1834; and death interrupted him when he was correcting the proof-sheet of the 1000th page of the fourth. This work met with the most flattering reception both in Europe and America: it presents many important corrections and improvements of the original, which, without Bowditch's commentary, would be a sealed book to all but a few highly-gifted mathematicians. Dr. Bowditch was a member of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and of many other scientific associations. He was a fellow of Harvard college during the last twelve years of his life, and thus had a decisive voice in the control of its affairs. Many other literary and scientific bodies in New England are indebted to him either for their organization or for great improvements in their means of usefulness. The closing scenes of his life were happy, as his mind remained unclouded to the last, though his bodily frame was wasted by protracted disease. He achieved an honourable reputation by his scientific labours, and his life and character appear, even to the severest scrutiny, without a stain.

BOWDOIN, JAMES, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on the 7th of August, 1726. His father was a wealthy merchant of that town, and a member of the colonial council of Massachusetts. He was the younger of two brothers, and had just attained to his majority when his father died. He entered at first into mercantile business, but soon found more congenial employment in philosophical and political pursuits. Two or three years after he left college, he made the acquaintance of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin, then in the maturity of his powers, and immediately occupied with his great electrical discoveries. Franklin, though twenty years older than Bowdoin, seems to have been impressed with a peculiar regard and respect for him, sent him all his papers on electricity to examine, and invited his opinion on them. A correspondence between Franklin at Philadelphia, and Bowdoin at Boston, was thus established,

on purely philosophical subjects, which secured no little distinction for Bowdoin at home and abroad. Their letters were transmitted to London, and read together at the Royal Society, of which Franklin was soon made a fellow. The correspondence was afterwards published; and at a later day Bowdoin himself was elected a fellow of the society. But it was as a politician and statesman that Bowdoin was most distinguished in his own day, and will be longest remembered in American history. He entered political life in the year 1753, as a representative of Boston in the provincial legislature; and was a leading advocate of that great plan of a "union of the colonies" against the encroachments of France, and for the regulation of trade, which Franklin proposed at the Albany convention in 1754. In 1757 Bowdoin was transferred to the higher branch of the provincial legislature, historically known as the council; and there he served with signal ability and zeal for sixteen years. Thomas Pownall was the provincial governor when Bowdoin entered the council; and with him Bowdoin maintained the most amicable and even affectionate relations. But Sir Francis Bernard, his successor, was another sort of person; and from his accession in 1760, down to the very last day on which British rule was exercised in America, there was a continued conflict between the legislative and executive authorities. Bowdoin was, by all acknowledgment, the leader of the Massachusetts council, in their opposition to that ill-advised and arbitrary policy of Governors Bernard and Hutchinson, which ultimately led to the American revolution; and he finally had the distinction of being negatived by Governor Gage, and set aside from the list of councillors in 1774, "by express orders from his majesty." He was thereupon elected to head the delegates to the congress which declared the independence of the colonies; but circumstances compelled him to decline a journey to Philadelphia. John Hancock was chosen in his place, and became the president of that memorable assembly. Bowdoin remained at home, however, to render most important services to his country as president of the council elected to exercise the supreme executive authority of the colony after hostilities with the mother country had broken out. In this capacity he was brought into immediate relations with General Washington, who had just assumed the command of the American army encamped around Boston; and an intimate and enduring friendship was formed between them.

In 1780 Bowdoin presided over the convention which framed the constitution of Massachusetts, and took an active part in the preparations of an instrument which was justly regarded as a model of free government. Under that constitution Bowdoin became governor of the commonwealth in 1785, and held the office for two years. The second of these years was the most momentous year in the history of Massachusetts. Heavy taxes had been necessarily laid to sustain the public credit. An insurrection broke out against the legal processes of collection. Had "Shay's Rebellion" (as it is called from the name of Daniel Shay, its leader), been successful, the whole American republican systems would have been in danger, and the British colonies in North America might have vied with the Spanish colonies in South America, in their proverbial liability to political convulsions and revolutions. But by the vigilant and vigorous exercise of the whole civil and military power of the state, Governor Bowdoin succeeded in arresting and extinguishing the insurrection, and he will go down to posterity, in company with his distinguished military friend, General Lincoln (to whom he assigned the chief command in the field), as having accomplished the first great vindication of law and order within the limits of the American republic. Governor Bowdoin was among the very earliest proposers and advocates of the constitution of the United States, and was a leading member of the convention of Massachusetts which ratified that constitution. He lived to see the government organized under it, and to welcome, beneath his own roof, his illustrious friend, Washington, on his visit to Boston in 1789, as the first president of the United States. With Franklin, too, his correspondence continued, both on political and philosophical subjects, to the last year of their lives; and their last letters contained a playful, but, as it proved, a prophetic proposition for an excursion together among the stars. Both died in 1790; Franklin on the 17th of April, at the age of eighty-four; Bowdoin on the 6th of November, at the age of sixty-four.

In private life he was no less estimable than in public. He has left it upon record, that Butler's Analogy was of the greatest service to him in satisfying his mind as to the truths of christianity.

"From the time of my reading that book," said he, "I have been a humble follower of the blessed Jesus." Governor Bowdoin was early married to Elizabeth Erving (of the same old stock of the Irvines of Drum), a lady of most estimable qualities. By her he had two children.

* BOWEN, FRANCIS, born in 1811 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; graduated at Harvard college in 1833. From 1835 to 1839 he was an instructor in this college, in the department of mental philosophy and political economy. Since 1841 he has resided in Cambridge, Mass., engaged in literary and academical pursuits. In 1842 he published a volume of "Critical Essays on the History and Present Condition of Speculative Philosophy;" and in the same year an octavo edition of "Virgil, with English Notes, prepared for the use of Schools and Colleges." In January, 1843, he became the editor and proprietor of the *North American Review*, and it continued under his exclusive management till January, 1854; nearly one-fourth part of the contents of this work during these eleven years being written by him. In 1849 he published an octavo volume of "Lowell Lectures on the Application of Metaphysical and Ethical Science to the Evidences of Religion, delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston in the winters of 1848-49." This work passed to a second edition in 1855, when it was revised and enlarged, with notes. In 1856 he published an octavo volume, entitled the "Principles of Political Economy applied to the Condition, the Resources, and the Institutions of the American People." These last two works have been in use ever since their publication, as text-books of instruction at Harvard and some other American colleges. In 1854 he abridged and edited, with critical and explanatory notes, Dugald Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind; and in the same year he published "Documents of the Constitution of England and America, from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789, compiled and edited with Notes." In 1853 he was appointed to the chair he now holds in the same institution, the Alford professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity, and was confirmed by the overseers by a nearly unanimous vote.

BOWER, ARCHIBALD, was born at or near Dundee in 1686. He was sent to the Scotch college at Douay, whence in 1706 he proceeded to Rome, and entered as a novice in the order of the Jesuits. After completing his novitiate, he held various employments, having been, according to his own account, public professor of rhetoric, history, and philosophy, in the universities of Rome and Fermo, until in 1723 he was appointed to a professorship in the university of Macerata. At the end of three years, something happened which caused his removal from Macerata. His own statement is, that his feelings were harrowed to such a degree by witnessing the cruelties practised by the inquisition, to which he was counsellor, that he could no longer remain at his post. His enemies assert that he was removed on the ground of incontinence. He went to Perugia, whence he escaped secretly soon after, and after various adventures, reached England. Introduced to Dr. Clarke and Bishop Berkeley, he became convinced that the Roman church was in error, and accordingly abandoned its communion. After six years of doubt or scepticism, he conformed to the church of England, as being, in his judgment, the farthest removed of all the protestant bodies from the errors of popery, and the one least tinged, on the other hand, with enthusiasm or fanaticism. He was warmly patronized by Lord Aylmer and Lord Lyttleton; the former of whom intrusted him with the education of his two sons. He supported himself partly by tuition, partly by writing for the booksellers, by whom he was employed in compiling, jointly with Psalmanazar, the Universal History. Having thus amassed a considerable sum of money, he entered into a secret negotiation with a Mr. Hill, a Jesuit, by which it was arranged that he should place his money in the hands of the society, receiving interest for it at the rate of seven per cent., and be readmitted into the order. He was accordingly readmitted in the year 1744. But he broke with the society again before long, and withdrew his money. In 1747, and following years, he published his "History of the Popes," a work conceived and written in a spirit of extreme hostility to the papacy and the hierarchy. It naturally called forth rejoinders from the catholic body, and now the whole story of his correspondence with the Jesuits came out. He defended himself vigorously, but did not succeed in clearing his character in the eyes of the public. All his former friends abandoned him with

the exception of Lord Lyttleton. The reputation of his history declined with his own, and he seems to have become weary of the task himself, for the period between the years 1600 and 1758 is compressed into twenty-six pages. Previously to this, he had married a niece of Bishop Nicholson, a widow with a handsome fortune. He died in 1766 at the age of eighty. His style has a certain vigour, but is destitute of elevation either of thought or language.—T. A.

BOWER, EDWARD, an English portrait painter in the great Vandyck age of Charles I. He painted likenesses of Pym and Fairfax, which were engraved by Hollar.—W. T.

BOWER, WALTER, a Scottish historian, was born at Haddington in 1885. He assumed a religious habit at the age of eighteen, and subsequently prosecuted his studies at Paris. After his return to his native country he was elected abbot of St. Colm in the year 1418. Fordun, the author of the *Scotichronicon*, had left that work unfinished at his death, and Bower agreed at the request of Sir David Stewart of Rosyth to undertake the completion of the narrative. His continuation was composed partly from the notes which Fordun had collected, and which he committed to Bower when he found himself too infirm to carry on his work, partly from the papers communicated to Bower by Sir David Stewart, and partly from the additional information which his own researches had discovered. From these various sources Bower brought down the narrative from the death of David I. in 1153, to the murder of James I. in 1437. The style, both of Fordun and his continuator, is scholastic and barbarous, but their joint production is exceedingly valuable.—(See FORDUN.)—J. T.

BOWLES, CAROLINE ANNE, the second wife of the laureate Southey, will not be forgotten amid the cluster of female poets that adorned the early part of this century. Her first production, "Ellen Fitzarthur," appeared in 1820; it was followed by "The Widow's Tale," "Solitary Hours," and a series of ballads, domestic tales, and lyrics, which are marked by genuine pathos and simplicity of thought, with an unusual grace and harmony of versification. The poems of Miss Bowles are free from any taint of affectation; their defect is occasionally a want of strength. Many of her tales, as that of "The Young Grey Head," and songs, such as "The Dying Mother to her Infant," have secured a lasting and deserved popularity. She was born in 1786; married Southey in 1839; died in 1854.—J. N.

BOWLES, GEORGE, of Chiselmhurst in Kent, distinguished himself by his examinations of plants. He spent some time in Wales, and appears to have advanced the knowledge of British plants.—J. H. B.

BOWLES, WILLIAM, an Irish mineralogist, who became a mining councillor in Spain, and died in that country in 1780. His "Introduction to the Natural History and Physical Geography of Spain," published in Spanish at Madrid in 1775 (third edition, 1781), and subsequently translated into several languages, with his smaller memoirs upon German and Spanish mines, were of considerable value. He also prepared a "Monograph of the Locusts," published at Madrid in 1781. Ruiz and Pavon called a genus of Peruvian plants *Bowlesia* in his honour.—W. S. D.

BOWLES, WILLIAM LISLE, born at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, in 1762, was a distinguished pupil of Winchester school, and afterwards became a scholar of Trinity college, Oxford. He obtained the prize for a Latin poem at that university in 1783, and took his degree in 1792. Previous to this, in 1789, he had made his first appearance as an author, by the publication of fourteen miscellaneous sonnets, many of which were suggested by his early travels. Their unexpected success encouraged the author to obey his poetic impulse, and twenty-one were issued in a second edition. This fell into the hands of Coleridge, then a youth of seventeen, and called forth from him, both in prose and verse, expressions of the warmest admiration. In 1798 Mr. Bowles published "Coombe-Ellen," and from that year till 1850, when he died, continued to produce, with remarkable fecundity, poems of various length and merit. Among the latest of those were "St. John in Patmos," 1833, and a collection of hymns and minor pieces, entitled "The Village Verse-Book." His outward career was a smooth one. Shortly after leaving the university he took orders, and became curate of Donhead, Wilts. In 1804 he was promoted to the rectory of Bremhill in the same county, where he resided in amiable seclusion till the close of his life. In 1797 he married a

daughter of the Rev. C. Wake, who died a few years before her husband. They left no family. Favourable critics of Bowles have thought it necessary to defend his position as a classic in our poetic literature—a position which must be assigned him with a certain reserve; for none of his poetry is of the highest order. But in the paths which fit his genius he moves most gracefully. Although others have transcended him even there, he was the first in a new field, and shares with Cowper the honour of having led the reaction against the formalism which pervaded English poetry throughout the greater part of last century. Coleridge read his verses, and traced to their influence part of his own inspiration, when Wordsworth was unknown, and Southey had only written a single epic. It is unfair to estimate an author who strikes on a fresh vein of thought by comparison with his successors who have wrought it more perfectly, and Bowles is entitled to precedence in order of time among the more recent poets of nature in England. There are some of his sonnets, as "St. Michael's Mount," "Dover Cliffs," "Netley Abbey," "The Bells, Ostend," to which we still recur with pleasure. "The Monody at Matlock," "Coombe-Ellen," "Hope," and "The Messiah," are excellent specimens of meditative verse. Still higher, perhaps, are the lines addressed to "Chantry's Sleeping Children." He equally wants passion and power; his dramatic attempts are unsuccessful, and his long poems, as the "Spirit of Discovery" and the "Missionary," are only redeemed from tediousness by passages of fine description. His verse has that smooth flow and cadence which is best suited to convey pensive thought and the impressions of the picturesque. Where he tries to "awake a louder and loftier strain," he fails; but he is a master of gentle music. Bowles is known among antiquarians by his "Parochial History of Bremhill," 1828; "Hermes Britannicus," and the "Life of Bishop Ken." Among critics, by the famous controversy arising out of his edition of Pope, published in 1807, when the severity of his strictures on the great satirist brought upon their author the animadversion of Byron, Campbell, and the *Quarterly Review*. "Impar congressus," Bowles conducted the warfare with considerable spirit, and with the more show of success from the fact, that many of the arguments of his opponents were unconsciously directed against the main conditions of their own celebrity.—J. N.

BOWMAN, JOHN EDDOWER, an English naturalist, was born at Nantwich in Cheshire on 30th October, 1785, and died on 4th December, 1841. In early life he was confined to business, but he contrived to gratify a taste for botany. He became a manager of a bank at Welch Pool, and in 1824 became partner in a banking establishment at Wrexham. From this he retired in 1830, and did not again return to business. In 1837 he went to reside in Manchester, and there passed the remainder of his life. He became a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1828. To that society's Transactions he contributed papers on a new Fungus, and on the parasitic nature of *Lathraea squamaria*. He has also written "On the longevity of the Yew," "On the Silurian rocks of North Wales," "On the origin of Coal," "On fossil trees discovered on the line of the Bolton Railway," "On the natural terraces on the Eildon Hills," and on the question of the existence of glaciers in North Wales.—J. H. B.

* BOWRING, SIR JOHN, Knight, LL.D., F.R.S., is the eldest son of the late Charles Bowring, Esq. of Larkbear, near Exeter (whose ancestors had for many generations been engaged in the woollen trade of Devon), and was born at Exeter on the 17th October, 1792. "He learned English," says one of his biographers, "without precisely knowing how or when." Some slight tincture of the classics he received from a dissenting minister at Moreton Hampstead; of mathematics, from the master of the presbyterian charity school at Exeter; in which city he attended, too, the lectures of the well-known unitarian, Dr. Lant Carpenter, receiving from them, no doubt, an early and decisive bias. French he learned from a refugee priest; otherwise, his wonderful knowledge of modern languages was acquired "without a master." Himself desirous of being a preacher, he was placed by his friends, at the age of fifteen, in the office of a merchant at Exeter, where he continued for three years, laying the foundation, at odd hours, of his solid and extensive linguistic acquirements. Colloquial Italian he picked up from the vagrant vendors and repairers of barometers; Spanish and German, Portuguese and Dutch, were added to French and Italian, partly through conversation with old merchants of Exeter, whose libraries of foreign books were placed at his disposal; the young

Bowring was a student of literatures as well as languages. Removed to London at the age of eighteen, he found himself in the employment of a commercial house which did a large business in the way of furnishing supplies to the British army in the Peninsula, then the scene of a terrible war. In 1813, he was sent as the representative of his house to Spain and Portugal, where he led a wandering life, shifting from place to place, as the movements of armies determined. In the midst of his commercial occupations, he studied the literature and social life of the Peninsula, and formed a friendship with its leading liberals. It was this knowledge of Spain, and sympathy with its liberalism, that in 1820 introduced him to the notice of Jeremy Bentham, of whom he became the friend and disciple, whose eyes he closed, and who appointed him his executor. After the peace of 1815, Bowring started in business for himself, with varying success; and in the course of his subsequent commercial career (which did not close until 1828), he visited most of the countries of Europe, uniting to commercial activity a keen study of the language and literature of each country visited. In 1821 he began with the publication of his "Specimens of the Russian Poets," that remarkable series of works which has interpreted for the English mind the popular sentiment and fancy of almost every European race. To the "Specimens of the Russian Poets," succeeded (often with valuable introductions) the "Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain;" "Serbian Popular Poetry;" and "Bohemian Anthology" (all three published in 1824); the "Specimens of the Polish Poets," 1827; the "Poetry of the Magyars," 1830; of the "Poets of Holland;" and the "Ches-kian Anthology," 1832. Shortly after the commencement of his acquaintance with Bentham, he edited from the MSS. of the utilitarian sage, a work expository of "Free Trade Principles," published in 1822. It was in this year that his intimacy with some French liberals led to his arbitrary arrest at Calais, from which he was released by the prompt interposition of Mr. Canning. To the same period belongs his publication of "Matins and Vespers," devotional poems, original and translated, which have gone through several editions. In 1824 Jeremy Bentham founded the *Westminster Review* to be the quarterly organ of utilitarian radicalism, and Bowring was its first political editor. The duke of Wellington thwarted the wish of the conservative chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Herries, to adopt in 1828 the recommendation of a select committee of the house of commons, and make Dr. Bowring one of the commissioners for the reform of the public accounts. But meanwhile he was sent to Holland to report on the Dutch system of keeping accounts, and the illustrator of Holland's popular poetry became also the expositor of its national bookkeeping. With the accession of the liberals to power, and of his friend, Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, to the Board of Trade, began Dr. Bowring's famous commercial missions on the continent and to the East, 1831-39, the results of which he embodied in a series of valuable reports. It was on his return from a commercial mission to the East in the September of 1838, that at a dinner given to him at Manchester, was originated the anti-corn-law association, which before long became the anti-corn-law league. Dr. Bowring had represented Kilmarnock from 1835 to 1837, and Bolton from 1841 to 1849, actively advocating commercial and general liberalism in the house of commons, when, in the last-named year he was appointed British consul at Canton. Subsequently he became acting plenipotentiary in China, and was knighted in February, 1854, on being appointed governor of Hong Kong, and superintendent of trade in China. His later official career belongs to the domain of contemporary politics. Since the affair of the *Arrow*, Sir John Bowring has returned home, and is about to add to his interesting work, "The kingdom and people of Siam" (London, 1857), an account, similarly based on recent personal observation, of the Philippine islands. Sir John Bowring edited the Works of Jeremy Bentham, which with memoirs and the correspondence of their author, were published in Edinburgh in 1838-41. He has also contributed some volumes of "Minor Morals" to juvenile literature. The decimalization of the coinage and the reform of the quarantine laws are among the many objects which have been advocated by this indefatigable worker, who, it should be added, derives his title of LL.D. from the Dutch university of Groningen.—F. E.

BOWYER, WILLIAM, a celebrated English printer greatly distinguished for scholarship, was born 19th December, 1699, in Whitefriars, London. His father was an eminent printer, and

after William had completed his education at Cambridge, he entered into partnership with him in 1721, and took the superintendence of the literary and critical department of the business. He soon won distinction for the Bowyer press, by the accuracy and erudition he displayed when correcting for the press the numerous learned works which passed through his hands. He did not content himself with typographical accuracy, but took advantage of his extensive scholarship to supply critical notes, emendations, prefaces, and indices, which greatly enhanced the value of many of the works which he published. In printing Lyttleton's Latin Dictionary, the Greek Lexicon of Schrevelius, the Hebrew Lexicon of Buxtorf, and Barclay's English Dictionary, he supplied numerous corrections, and added many words which he had met with in the course of his own reading. A collection of his numerous papers, written in connection with the publications he superintended, and displaying great research, especially in classical archaeology, was published in 1785 by his biographer, Mr. Nichols, under the title of "Miscellaneous Tracts, by the late William Bowyer." But the works in connection with which he is best remembered are—"The Origin of Printing," consisting of—1st, Dr. Middleton's dissertation on its origin in England; and 2nd, Meerman's account of its invention at Harlem, with numerous notes and corrections, published by Bowyer in 1766; and his "Critical Conjectures and Observations on the New Testament," prepared in connection with an excellent edition of the Greek text, which he issued in 1763. This work received the highest commendations from the most eminent Greek scholars, and was translated into German by Dr. Schulz, professor of theology and of oriental languages at Leipzig. The fourth and best edition appeared in 1812. Mr. Bowyer held several lucrative appointments, such as official printer of parliamentary papers, and printer to several learned societies. He died 18th November, 1777, in his 78th year, greatly beloved and revered by a large number of men eminent in literature, with whom he had long been on terms of intimate friendship. A complete list of the valuable works which issued from the Bowyer press, and were enriched by the emendations and additions made by this "last of the learned printers," will be found in a work entitled *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, comprising *Memoirs of William Bowyer, printer, F.S.A.*, and many of his learned friends, by John Nichols, F.S.A., in 9 vols. 8vo.—J. B.

BOXER, EDWARD, C.B., a rear-admiral in the navy, was a native of Dover, and was born in 1784. He entered the navy in 1798, and served under Lord Collingwood on the Mediterranean station, and commanded a detachment of seamen, who were landed to co-operate with the army in Egypt in 1801. In 1809 he captured three French frigates, a store ship, and seven merchantmen, in the bay of Rosas. He afterwards served on the Halifax and other stations, and in 1840 was employed in taking the soundings off the coast of Syria, previous to the bombardment of the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre. He went out with the Black Sea fleet in 1854, and was appointed by Lord Raglan and Sir E. (afterwards Lord) Lyons to superintend the harbour of Balaklava. Many severe criticisms were made in the newspapers at the time, as to the way in which he discharged the duties of this post; but Lord Raglan, in the despatch announcing his death, bears testimony to the essential services which he rendered the army by improving the landing-places and wharfs at that port. He died of cholera on board H.M.S. *Jason*, in the harbour of Balaklava, June 4, 1855, leaving a widow and eleven children.—(*Hardwicke's Annual Biography for 1856*).—E. W.

BOXHORN, MARCUS ZUERIUS, a Dutch critic, born at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1612; died in 1653. He was professor of eloquence at Leyden before his twentieth year; and, after the death of Daniel Heinsius, succeeded to the chair of history and politics. He published a universal history, and editions of several of the Latin classics.—J. G.

BOYCE, WILLIAM, Mus. Doc., the son of a respectable citizen of London, was born in the year 1710. A fine voice, and an early propensity to the study of music, induced his father to place him under the tuition of Charles King, master of the children of St. Paul's cathedral, into the choir of which, when prepared by the routine of the music-school, he was admitted. At the usual age he quitted the station of a singing-boy, and became an articulated pupil of Dr. Greene, then organist of that church. Endowed with genius, and fortunate in the qualifications of his tutor, he made rapid progress both in theory and practice; and at the expiration of his pupilage was unanimously

elected organist of Vere Street chapel, Cavendish Square, and commenced his profession as a teacher of music. Anxious to extend the theoretical knowledge which he had acquired under Dr. Greene, he became a constant attendant at the scientific lectures of the learned Dr. Pepusch; studying with deep attention the philosophical principles of music, and at the same time becoming intimately acquainted with the works of the early Flemish and Italian composers, as well as those of our own country. In 1736 he relinquished his situation at Vere Street chapel, on being chosen organist of St. Michael's, Cornhill—a place vacated by Kelway, who was chosen to fill a similar situation at St. Martin-in-the-Fields; and upon the decease of John Weldon in the same year, he was appointed one of the composers to his majesty's chapels royal. In 1740, upon the erection of an organ in the church of the united parishes of Allhallows, the great and the less, in one of which he was born, he was so earnestly entreated by the parishioners to become their organist, that he yielded to their solicitations, notwithstanding his other various engagements. In 1749, at the installation of the duke of Newcastle as chancellor of the university of Cambridge, he set to music an ode written for the occasion by Mason, the poet—likewise an anthem—both of which were publicly performed. As an acknowledgment of the merits of these compositions, the university conferred upon him, unsolicited, the degree of doctor in his faculty. On the death of Dr. Greene in 1755, he was nominated to the office of master of the royal band of musicians, and in 1758, upon Travers' death, one of the organists of the chapels royal. He died February 7, 1779, and was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's cathedral. Besides numerous odes, songs, concertos, sonatas, and trios, Dr. Boyce was the author of the music to Lord Lansdowne's "Peleus and Thetis," a masque; "David's Lamentation over Saul and Jonathan," an oratorio; "Solomon," a serenata; "The Chaplet," and "The Shepherd's Lottery," two dramatic productions, &c.—all of which works possess various degrees of excellence. But his chief merit lies in his compositions for the church. For instance, his noble anthems—"By the waters of Babylon;" "If we believe that Jesus died;" "O where shall wisdom be found?" and a host of others that could be named, which fully entitle him to rank amongst the inspired musicians. Dr. Boyce is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the church and nation for the publication of the splendid collection of cathedral music, in three large folio volumes, 1760, in which are preserved the finest productions of our best church composers, from the Reformation to the middle of the eighteenth century.—E. F. R.

BOYD, the name of a Scottish noble family, at one time possessed of great power and wealth. The first of the house conspicuous in the history of Scotland was Robert, who was called to parliament as Baron Boyd of Kilmarnock. He was an able and ambitious man, and gained the favour of James II. by his great qualifications for business. In 1459 he was employed with other distinguished persons in negotiating the prolongation of a truce with England. Upon the death of James in the following year, Lord Boyd was made high justiciary of the kingdom. Aided by the address of his brother, Sir Alexander Boyd of Duchal, he acquired great influence over the young James III.; and on the death of good Bishop Kennedy in 1466, he violently seized the person of the sovereign while presiding in a session of the exchequer court at Linlithgow, and carried him off to Edinburgh. At the next meeting of parliament he obtained indemnity for this treasonable act, and a formal pardon was made out under the great seal. He was also appointed by the parliament governor of the king and his two brothers. Shortly after he was invested with the office of lord chamberlain, and put the copestone on his family honours by marrying his eldest son and heir, who was created earl of Arran, to the Princess Mary, the king's eldest sister. Such a sudden acquisition of rank and power of course excited the jealousy of the other nobles, and the ambition and arrogance of the Boyds contributed greatly to increase their unpopularity. Their fall was as rapid as their rise. In 1469 the earl of Arran was sent with other commissioners to Denmark, to negotiate a marriage between James and the king of Denmark's daughter, and during his absence a combination was formed amongst the nobles against the overgrown power of the Boyds. On the arrival of the earl in the Frith of Forth with the royal bride, he did not venture to land, but warned by his wife, the Princess Mary, he escaped with her to the continent. His aged father, after an unsuccessful attempt to maintain

his ground by arms, took refuge in England, where he died in 1470. Sir Alexander Boyd, brother of the justiciar, was brought to trial for his share in the seizure of the king's person at Linlithgow, and beheaded. The earl of Arran seems to have acquired considerable distinction in the service of the duke of Burgundy; but he died at Antwerp in 1474, of grief, it is said, for the loss of his wife, who was recalled by her brother from the continent, compelled to submit to a divorce, and remarried to Lord Hamilton, whose descendants became by this alliance the nearest heirs to the Scottish throne. The Boyds never completely recovered from this blow, but a branch of this family was afterwards ennobled under the title of earls of Kilmarnock. William, the fourth earl, was involved in the Jacobite rebellion of 1745. After the battle of Culloden he fell into the hands of the duke of Cumberland, and was brought to trial upon a charge of high treason, condemned, and beheaded on Towerhill, August 18, 1746, in his forty-second year. His eldest son James, Lord Boyd, who fought for King George at Culloden, afterwards succeeded to the earldom of Errol, which his descendants still enjoy.—J. T.

BOYD, REV. HENRY, A.M., a native of Ireland, who wrote several poetical pieces, chiefly dramatic. He is better known as the translator of the *Inferno* of Dante, and of Vincenzo Monti's poem on the death of Hugo Basseville, the envoy from the French republic. He also translated the *Trionfi* of Petrarch. Boyd's works were published in Dublin, 1793. He died in 1832.—J. F. W.

BOYD, HUGH, a political writer of the eighteenth century, was born in the county of Antrim in Ireland, and intended by his father for the bar, for which purpose he received a good education and graduated in Trinity college, Dublin. He did not, however, follow the profession, but addicted himself to political subjects. It was insisted by some persons that he was the author of the celebrated letters of Junius, but the attempt was unsuccessful, and the idea has been long since exploded. Boyd made an advantageous marriage and went to the East, having procured a post there under Lord Macartney. He died in 1791. His writings were collected and published in 1798.—J. F. W.

BOYD, MARK ALEXANDER, a Scottish scholar and writer of Latin poetry, was born 13th January, 1562. He was the son of Robert Boyd of Pinkhill in Ayrshire, and nephew of James Boyd, the unpopular archbishop of Glasgow, under whose care he was educated, having been early left an orphan. He cared little in his early years for academical pursuits; and having tried unsuccessfully to push his fortune at court, he was induced to follow the military profession, and betook himself to France. At Paris he was attracted to the studies he had despised at home, and having attended the academical lectures there, he passed to the university of Orleans, to study civil law. Thence he went in succession to Bourges, Lyons, and Toulouse, famed everywhere for his elegant scholarship. He seems to have done little service as a soldier, though we find him in 1587 attached to a body of troops sent from Auvergne to support Henry III. In this expedition he was slightly wounded. When resident at Toulouse he was a sufferer for his adherence to the royal cause, being cast into prison by the insurrectionists, who had taken possession of the town in name of the League. After obtaining his release he settled near Poictou, where he devoted himself to study. At length he returned to Scotland, and died in April, 1601, at the paternal seat of Pinkhill. Of his numerous productions in prose and verse, displaying a very perfect acquaintance with both Latin and Greek, only his "Epistolæ Hervidum" and "Hymni" are now known. They are published in the *Delicæ Poetarum Scotorum*, 1627.—J. T.

BOYD, JOHN P., brigadier-general in the American army in the war of 1812. His early military career was in India, where he commanded an irregular mercenary corps, which he raised, paid, and equipped himself, and with which he served any of the native princes who would pay him best. Once he was in the pay of Halkar, and afterwards in the Peshwa's service. Finding at length no lucrative employment, he sold out his force to a Neapolitan partisan, and came to Paris in 1808, whence he returned to America. Receiving a commission in the army, he served under General Wilkinson in the abortive attempt of that officer in 1813 to advance against Montreal. On coming to the great rapid in the St. Lawrence river, just below Ogdensburgh, Boyd, with the rear-guard, consisting of 2000 men, was ordered to cross to the Canada side and attack the British force who

were hanging on the rear. A confused action, known as the battle of Chrystler's Farm, resulted in the loss of General Covington and 319 men, killed or wounded. The British, though decidedly inferior in numbers, after yielding a little, maintained their ground; but meanwhile the passage of the rapid was safely accomplished. The main expedition was soon abandoned, however, owing to a want of co-operation by another body of troops, and much dispute and recrimination resulted from the failure. Boyd was subsequently appointed naval officer for the port of Boston; and in 1816 published a book containing facts and documents relative to the conduct of the war. He died at Boston, October 4, 1830, aged sixty-two.

BOYD, ROBERT, of Trochrig, a Scotch divine, born in 1578. His father, James Boyd, was the "tulchan" archbishop of Glasgow. He prosecuted his studies for some time at the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards in France. In 1604 he was ordained pastor of the protestant church at Verteuil; and, two years later, was appointed one of the professors at the university of Saumur. He also discharged the duties of the ministerial office in the same town; and, having married a French lady, seemed to have abandoned all intention of returning to his native country. But his reputation for ability and learning attracted the attention of James VI., who conferred on him the principalship of the university of Glasgow. He discharged the duties of this office with great assiduity; and, besides teaching theology, Hebrew, and Syriac alternately, he preached in the church of Govan, the temporalities of the rectory and vicarage of this parish having been annexed to the principalship on this condition. Mr. Boyd, however, refused to countenance King James' attempts to introduce episcopacy into Scotland, and was therefore obliged to resign his office, and retire to his estate in Ayrshire. He was soon after appointed principal of the university of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of that city. But owing to his refusal to comply with the five articles of Perth, he was compelled to leave the capital, and was ordered by the king to confine himself within the bounds of Carrick in Ayrshire. This restriction was ultimately removed, and Mr. Boyd was appointed minister of Paisley, but his situation there was rendered uncomfortable, through the opposition of the earl of Abercorn's widow, who had lately joined the Romish church. Mr. Boyd died soon after at Edinburgh, 5th January, 1627, in the forty-ninth year of his age. His largest and best known work is his Latin "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians," which has been highly commended for the elegance of its style. It was not printed until 1652. Another treatise, entitled "Monita de Filiis Sui Primogeniti Institutione," was published in 1701. Two of Mr. Boyd's Latin poems appeared in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum*; and a laudatory ode on King James was printed in Adamson's *Muses' Welcome*. His life has been written by Wodrow.—J. T.

BOYD, ZACHARY, a Scottish divine and writer of verse, who was born towards the close of the sixteenth century. He was descended from the Boyds of Pinkhill, in Ayrshire, and received his education in the university of Glasgow. He subsequently prosecuted his studies at Saumur in France, and in 1611 was appointed a regent in this college. After spending sixteen years in France, he was compelled to leave it in consequence of the persecution of the protestants. On his return to his native land he was domestic chaplain successively to Sir William Scott of Elie and to the marquis of Hamilton. In 1623 he was appointed minister of the Barony parish, Glasgow, and passed the remainder of his life in this charge. The congregation to which he ministered at that time worshipped in the crypts beneath the cathedral church, so strikingly described by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of *Rob Roy*. In 1629 was published Mr. Boyd's principal prose work, "The Last Battell of the Soull in Death," a treatise cast in the form of a dialogue, in which Pastour, Sicke Man, Spiritual Friend, Satan, Michael, &c., express their opinions with considerable spirit and dramatic effect. Zachary appears to have been a staunch loyalist at this period, for the first volume of his work is dedicated to Charles I. and his queen; and when that unfortunate monarch visited Scotland in 1633 for the purpose of being crowned, Zachary waited on him the day after the ceremony, and addressed him in a highly eulogistic Latin oration. When the ill-judged attempt of Charles and Laud to impose episcopacy upon the Scotch, led to the formation of a national league in support of the religious rights of the people, Mr. Boyd and the other professors of Glasgow college at

first refused to subscribe the covenant, but were afterwards obliged to conform. He continued a faithful adherent of the covenanting party throughout all the changes of that stormy period. When Cromwell visited Glasgow, after the battle of Dunbar, September 3, 1650, the magistrates and ministers quitted the city in a body, but the undaunted Zachary remained at his post, and, according to Baillie, railed on the English sectaries to their very face in the High Church. The passage which he expounded on this occasion was the eighth chapter of Daniel, and it is said that one of Cromwell's officers was so indignant at the statements of the plain-spoken preacher, that he whispered into the ear of the general a request for permission "to pistol the scoundrel." Cromwell replied, "No, no; we will manage him in another way." At the close of the sermon he asked Mr. Boyd to dine with him, and their religious conversation and devotional exercises were protracted till a late hour. Zachary died about the end of the year 1653 or the beginning of 1654, leaving behind him the reputation of a pious, learned man, of strong sense, mingled with considerable humour and of great shrewdness and sagacity, but withal very eccentric. He published during his lifetime no less than nineteen works, chiefly devotional and religious, and left a very large number of treatises in manuscript, apparently prepared for the press. The most celebrated of these are two volumes, entitled "Zion's Flowers, or Christian Poems, for Spiritual Edification," which are usually designated Zachary Boyd's bible. They consist of a collection of poems on Jephtha, David, Goliath, Jonah, and other persons mentioned in scripture history, cast in a dramatic form, and bearing a considerable resemblance to the ancient "mysteries," or sacred dramas of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They form a strange mixture of passages conceived in a fine strain of devotional feeling, with descriptions of the most grotesque and ludicrous character, in the homeliest style of versification. Mr. Boyd also prepared a poetical version of the Book of Psalms for the use of the church, but the version of Rous was preferred by the General Assembly. Mr. Boyd was a liberal benefactor to the university of Glasgow, and to his munificence it is indebted for the present college buildings. In gratitude for the legacy which he bequeathed to his Alma Mater, a bust of Zachary was erected on the gateway within the court of the college, with an appropriate inscription. It is a vulgar error that he made any stipulation as to the publication of any portion of his writings.—J. T.

BOYDELL, JOHN, a public-spirited engraver, born at Dorrington in 1719, and who became lord mayor of London. He was the son of a land surveyor, and followed the chain till the age of twenty, when the sight of Baddeley's Views of English Country Seats set him to learn engraving. He came to London, and was apprenticed to a Mr. Toms, and at the end of six years produced a book of views near London, and afterwards some other topographical works. He now threw his whole energies into reviving the neglected art of engraving, and preventing the necessity of our importing our prints from the continent. To encourage painting he started his illustrated Shakspeare and Shakspeare gallery. The latter he would have left to the nation, but his losses from the French revolution compelled him to obtain an act of parliament to allow him to dispose of it by lottery. In 1774 Boydell became alderman of his ward, and in 1791 lord mayor. He died an old man in 1804, respected and revered by every one.—W. T.

BOYDELL, JOSIAH, the nephew and successor of the enthusiastic dilettante alderman, John Boydell, who founded the Shakspeare gallery. He was born at Stanton in Shropshire, in 1750. When Boydell was bribing avaricious Reynolds with a retainer of 500 guineas to paint for him *Robin Goodfellow*, *Macbeth* and the *Witches*, and the *Death of Cardinal Beaufort*, and was projecting a grand illustrated edition of his favourite poet, the young Shropshire artist was sent for to London to learn engraving, and Fuseli, West, Romney, and Hayley joined in the work. While Fuseli executed eight works, of which *Hamlet* and the *Ghost* were the most wonderful, Boydell turned out a blank, painted some feeble pictures, became alderman of Cheap, resigned the gown in 1807, and died at Halliford in 1817.—W. T.

* BOYE or BOJE, CASPAR JOHANNES, a Danish poet, born on 27th December, 1791, at Königsberg, where his father was pastor. Whilst a child he removed with his family to Trondjem. As a youth he was for two years a tutor in Norway, after which, until 1810, he studied at the university of Copenhagen. He also gave lessons in Copenhagen, whilst he studied first law,

then theology, during which time he also wrote and published many poems. In 1818 he and some others established the seminary for teachers at Jonstrup, where he found sufficient leisure for his literary pursuits, principally dramatic works, which were acted with considerable applause. Being soon after called to assume the duties of parish priest, he laboured assiduously at a new and improved version of the psalms for the use of the Danish church. In 1835 he was appointed pastor of St. Olaf's in Elsinore; in 1840 he was made knight of Dannebrog, and is now minister of the Garrison church, Copenhagen. In 1818 he married the daughter of Michael Gottlob Birkner. His tragedies are "Svend Grethe;" "Kong Sigurd;" "Dronning Jutta of Denmark;" and "Erik den Syvende." He published a number of the psalms translated from the Hebrew, under the title of "The Harp of David," in 1827; and "Spiritual Poems and Songs," 1833-36; and a new collection in 1840. The hymns of Boje are found in every collection, and are remarkable for their spirit of simple, genuine piety. He is well known as the translator of the principal of Sir Walter Scott's romances, and as the editor of Baggesin's Danish works.—M. H.

BOYER, ABEL, a French lexicographer and historian, born at Castres in 1664; died at Chelsea in England in 1729. He was obliged to quit his country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His principal works are his grammar and dictionary, the latter of which long enjoyed an extensive popularity.—J. G.

BOYER, ALEXIS. This celebrated surgeon, the son of a poor tailor of Uzerches, a small town in Limousin, was born in 1757. He was taken from school as soon as he had learned to read and write, and placed in the office of a notary. While in this uncongenial employment he made the acquaintance of a barber-surgeon, who indulged his curiosity in physiological matters, and then of a surgeon, who advised him to go to Paris and study medicine. That advice it would have been easy to follow, if the young Boyer had known whence to derive the means for a prolonged residence in Paris; and as it was, with seventy francs in his pocket, he set out for the great metropolis. By good luck he came into the hands of a barber, who, on the recommendation of his having formerly acquainted himself with the duties of an apprentice, took him into his employment; and not only kept him from starving, but with a rare spirit of generosity, allowed him to indulge his medical tastes by frequenting the halls of dissection and anatomical museums which abounded in the neighbourhood. In these places Boyer made himself useful in various ways to the students with whom his daily visits brought him into contact, and by and by acquired so much skill as an operator, that his young friends were glad to pay him for an occasional lesson in surgery. He now entered into an arrangement with his employer by which he was required to handle the razor only on Sundays and holidays, and the rest of his time allowed to busy himself with his scalpel. At his lodgings in the house of the honest washerwoman, whose daughter he afterwards married, he began to entertain his friends, who, hearing of his success, flocked to him from all quarters; and, what with his gains at the hospitals, and his prizes at the practical schools, seemed at length to have gained the road to fortune. In 1787, after a competitive examination, he was appointed *gagnant maîtrise* at the hospital of la Charité—an institution which was to derive advantage and lustre from his labours almost until the close of his life. The Revolution advanced the fortunes of Boyer beyond expectation—that event deprived him of a prize which the Royal Academy, then abolished, was about to award him; but rewarded him for his disappointment by bringing about his elevation to the post of second surgeon in the hospital. Previously to the year 1793, when in virtue of his having been *gagnant maîtrise* for a period of six years he became master in surgery, he had commenced at la Charité a course of lectures on anatomy, the descriptive parts of which, for clearness and exactitude, were unmatched in the lectures of any other Parisian professor. From this period his reputation and his emoluments increased at a rate which, even his great talents considered, must be thought extraordinary. He was named professor of the practice of medicine, and second surgeon at the Hotel Dieu. In 1797-99, after commencing a course of lectures on external pathology, he published his "Traité d'Anatomie," 4 vols., a resumé of his course on that branch of science derived in great part from the note-books of his students. In 1803 Napoleon named him his first surgeon, and after the campaign of 1806-7, in which Boyer attended him, the emperor

gave him the cross of the legion of honour, the title of baron of the empire, and a dotation of 25,000 francs. In 1814 appeared the results of the extensive researches he had undertaken for his course of external pathology in the first volumes of his "Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales." The last volumes of that work were given to the world in 1826. The downfall of his imperial patron in 1814 he bore with the equanimity of a man who needed no patron. In 1817 the new government had taken him into confidence; in 1823 he was named consulting surgeon to Louis XVIII. Two more sovereigns of France were to enjoy the benefit of his professional counsel—Charles X. and Louis Philippe. In 1825, on the death of Deschamps, he reached the highest attainable eminence in his profession, by being named surgeon-in-chief at la Charité, and member of the Institute. The death of his wife in 1832 threw him into a profound melancholy, which, more than his still arduous labours, hastened his end: he survived her only a year, dying November 25, 1833. In his lectures he was methodical, pains-taking, almost mechanical, singularly clear and exact; in his works, which are but his lectures revised, we find the same qualities.—J. S., G.

BOYER, CLAUDE, a French poet and preacher, born at Alby in 1618; died in 1698. Boursault and Chapelain have eulogized his dramatic works; indeed, the latter considers him inferior only to Corneille; but Boileau, Racine, and others, have overwhelmed him with ridicule. Nor was he more happy in his sermons, for, according to Furetière, those compositions had not even attained the fame of being good soporifics for want of patients on whom to try their narcotic influence. He wrote a number of tragedies, pastorals, tragi-comedies, operas, sermons, &c.—J. G.

BOYER, JEAN BAPTISTE NICOLAS, a French surgeon, who devoted himself to the treatment of epidemics and epizootics, and left a number of works on that class of diseases, the principal of which are—"Relation Historique de la Peste de Marseille," 1721, and "Methode à suivre dans le traitement des différentes maladies épidémiques qui regnent le plus ordinairement dans la généralité de Paris," 1761. He was born at Marseilles in 1693. His labours in that city, whither he was sent by the regent from Paris in 1720, during the prevalence of the pest, were rewarded with the title of physician-in-ordinary to the king. Died in 1768.—J. S., G.

BOYER, JEAN PIERRE, a mulatto, president of the republic of Hayti (St. Domingo), born at Port-au-Prince in 1776. He bore arms in the revolution of the French part of St. Domingo in 1792; distinguished himself in the following year in the struggles of the negroes to rid themselves of the tyranny of the planters; and after a short residence in France, whither he was obliged to fly with Petion and others, on their party succumbing to that of the negroes, held a command in the expedition of Leclerc in 1801. The French forces landed at the Cape, February, 1802; in May, Toussaint Louverture was made prisoner, and the party of the negroes dispersed. In 1804 another insurrection against the French resulted in a declaration of independence; Dessalines was elected chief of the republic of Hayti, and somewhat later, emperor. In 1806, Petion, to whom Boyer was attached, on the death of Dessalines, declared a republic at Port-au-Prince, and commenced war on Cristophe, the successor of Dessalines. Against the emperor of the north Boyer defended successfully the capital of the republic of the south. In 1818, on the death of Petion, he was elected president, and Cristophe being disposed of by violence in 1820, became master both of the empire and the republic. St. Domingo, the capital of the Spanish part of the island, having declared itself an independent republic in 1821, Boyer attacked it next year, and reduced it without difficulty. These successes alarmed the French government, and an effort was made in 1822 to recover St. Domingo, the queen of the Antilles, as it was called at Paris, but without success. Boyer, however, began to undermine his own authority by indulging in occasional acts of tyranny and bloodshed, and by persevering in the ruinous policy of excluding European enterprise from the territories of the republic. In 1825 Charles X. succeeded in compelling the senate of Hayti, secretly summoned for that purpose by the president of the republic, to acknowledge the suzerain rights of the French crown, and to vote an indemnity of 150 millions of francs for losses of the French party since 1792. But when the question of payment came before the Dominican legislature, it was unanimously resolved that as there was no surplus revenue in the hands of the

government, the French must delay making their demands till a period that could not, in the circumstances, be exactly specified. Boyer after this made desperate efforts to increase his resources, and by his measures for that purpose precipitated his ruin. An insurrection, originating in the south of the island, obliged him to take refuge in Jamaica in 1842, whence in 1848 he passed to France. He died at Paris in 1850.—J. S., G.

BOYER, JOHN BAPTIST, marquis d'Aiguilles, a French noble patron of art, procurator-general of the parliament of Aix. A love of art led him to Italy with the sculptor Puget. He formed a great collection of paintings and sculptures, and published the prints in two volumes; some of them were by his own hand. He also painted and scraped mezzotints. With nothing a year he might have proved a genius—this marquis.—W. T.

BOYER, PIERRE DENIS, a French prelate, eminent as a controversialist, born at Caissac in 1766; died in 1842. After completing his curriculum at the college of Rodez, where he was the friend and companion of Frayssinous, he took priest's orders in 1790, and about the commencement of the Reign of Terror began preaching in a small church in the mountainous district of Rouergue. There his reputation with the better classes, as well as with the common people, whom he addressed in the patois of the district, procured him the unenviable notice of the terrorists, and he was conducted to prison, but by a stratagem of one of his friends soon after released. He went to Paris in 1800; in 1802 attracted the favourable notice of the first consul by his publication entitled "Duel jugé au tribunal de la raison et de l'honneur," and, shortly afterwards, Frayssinous having vacated the chair of dogmatic theology in the seminary of St. Sulpice, was appointed his successor. From 1818, when he published his "Examen du pouvoir législatif de l'Eglise sur le mariage," during the twenty years in which he was employed in missionary labour, he continued also to busy himself in matters of controversy, maintaining the doctrines of the church or her rights, as either chance led to be made the subject of attack, with considerable vigour and no little warmth.—J. S., G.

BOYER DE NICE, WILLIAM, an Italian troubadour, born at Nice; lived in the fourteenth century. The only one of his pieces that has come down to us, is that which he composed for Marie, the wife of Charles, duke of Calabria; but it gives us no high opinion of his powers. He was, however, much esteemed by contemporaries, who published many of their pieces under his name.—J. G.

BOYERMANS, THEODORE, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, and pupil and imitator of the robust Rubens. He was a good medium man, a fair designer, and excellent colourist. He filled a good many churches with his good works, and then went, we hope, to heaven to learn to do better. One of his best was a picture of the good St. Xavier, the jesuit, converting the ancestors of our Sepoy friends, executed for the church of St. Xavier's order at Ypres.—W. T.

BOYLE, DAVID, an eminent Scottish judge, was born at Irvine on 26th July, 1772. His father, the hon. Patrick Boyle, was the third son of John, second earl of Glasgow. In 1793 he was called to the Scottish bar, and in 1807 was made solicitor-general, and was returned as member of parliament for the county of Ayr. He remained in parliament, taking, however, almost no part in its proceedings, till 1811. He was then raised to be a judge in the court of session. At the close of the same year he was promoted to the office of lord-justice-clerk. Although possessed neither of brilliant talent nor of extensive learning, he had many of the qualities of an excellent judge. He had strong good sense, unwearied zeal in the discharge of his duty, and the requisite patience, courage, honesty, and self-dependence, to enable him to discharge it with thorough impartiality. A commanding figure, good voice, and an earnest, impressive, though not eloquent mode of speaking, lent dignity to his office. His decisions remain of the highest authority in nearly every department of Scottish law, as careful and sensible applications of existing principles. He was made a privy councillor in 1820. In 1841, upon the resignation of the right hon. Charles Hope, he was appointed lord-president of the court of session. This office he continued to fill with almost unabated energy and ability till 1852, when he retired. He died soon after, at his country seat of Stewarton in Ayrshire, on the 4th of February, 1853. A statue of him in white marble has been executed by Steele, and is intended to be placed in the parliament house of Edinburgh.—J. D. W.

BOYLE, RICHARD, first earl of Cork, and known as "the great earl of Cork," was born in the city of Canterbury on the 8d October, 1566. He was descended from a family of great antiquity and distinction, the earliest records tracing it to the time of Henry III. In the reign of Henry VI. Ludovic Boyle of Bidney in Herefordshire left two sons, the second of whom, Roger, left four sons, one of whom, Michael, was afterwards bishop of Waterford, and another, Roger, was father to the subject of this memoir. Having received his academical education at St. Bennet's college, Cambridge, and studied law in the middle temple, Richard Boyle, upon the death of his father, resolved to travel, and accordingly went to Ireland, arriving in Dublin on the 23d of June, 1588, all his wealth being, as he states in his memoirs, twenty-seven pounds three shillings. Young Boyle's address and learning procured him the hand of a rich heiress in Limerick, who died shortly after their marriage, leaving him the possession of £500 a year. He soon purchased largely in Ireland, and incurred the suspicion and jealousy, as well for his rising importance as for his abilities, of Sir Henry Wallop, the treasurer, as of other leading men in Ireland, who misrepresented him to the queen. He immediately prepared to go over to England to refute their accusations, when the rebellion broke out in Munster, and he lost all his property. He escaped, however, and arrived in London. Through the machinations of Wallop he was committed to prison; but having at last obtained an audience of the queen, he defended himself with so much ability before the council, that the queen exclaimed, with characteristic impetuosity, "By God's death! all these are but inventions against this young man, and all his sufferings are for being able to do us service, and those complaints urged to forestall him therein; but we find him to be a man fit to be employed by ourselves, and will employ him in our service." Boyle was accordingly set free, and appointed clerk of the council of Munster, and returned to Ireland. Here he was present with Sir George Carey, the lord-president, at the siege of Kinsale, and was sent by him to London with the tidings of the victory obtained over the Spaniards and Tyrone. He accomplished the journey with great expedition, and was received by Elizabeth with great marks of condescension. On his return to Ireland he found the lord-president about to besiege Beershaven, which being taken, Boyle was again despatched to England, and his steady friend Lord Carey recommended him to Sir Walter Raleigh as a purchaser for the lands that the latter possessed in Munster and was then about to sell. These Boyle purchased, and their income, which at the time was very considerable, became soon so large, that when the Irish war was ended, they were "a very noble estate." Once more returning to Ireland, he married Catherine, the daughter of Sir Jeffery Fenton, principal secretary of state and privy councillor in that kingdom, and was knighted by the lord-deputy. The origin of Boyle's attachment to his wife, as stated by Budgell, is somewhat romantic, being said to have occurred when she was but two years old, when he first jestingly and then seriously told her father he would wait till she should attain a proper age, and would marry her if Sir Jeffery would give his consent, which being promised, both parties fulfilled the engagement. The story is told on hearsay; and though the main statements may be true, yet the girl could not be so young at the time of the arrangement, as Boyle's first wife did not die till 1599, and his second marriage took place in 1603. That the marriage was a happy one, we learn on the authority of Boyle himself, who says—"I never demanded any marriage-portion, neither had promise of any, it not being in my consideration; yet her father after my marriage gave me one thousand pounds in gold with her, but the gift of his daughter unto me I must ever thankfully acknowledge as the crown of all his blessings; for she was a most religious, virtuous, loving, and obedient wife unto me all the days of her life, and the happy mother of all my hopeful children whom, with their posterity, I beseech God to bless." The countess died in 1629. The reputation of Boyle as a man of ability and wisdom was daily increasing, so that he was sworn a privy-councillor in 1606, first for the province of Munster and afterwards for the whole kingdom; and after other additions to his honour and fortune, he was on 6th September, 1616, created Lord Boyle, baron of Youghal, in consideration not only of his military services, but "for the judicious erection of forts and castles, and the establishment of colonies at his own cost." Within four years after he was advanced to the dignities

of Viscount Dungarvan and earl of Cork. In 1629 he was sworn in lord-justice, with Lord Loftus his son-in-law, and in 1631 he was appointed lord high-treasurer of Ireland, and continued in the government till the arrival of Lord Strafford. Though the principles of Lord Strafford's policy in Ireland were in the main just and comprehensive, it cannot be denied that he was often harsh and unjust towards individuals. To the earl of Cork his conduct was insolent, oppressive, and illegal. Strafford ordered him to call in his writs in a suit which the latter had instituted, adding, "If you will not, I will clap you in the castle, for I tell you I will not have my orders disputed by law nor lawyers;" but it is remarkable that this act of tyranny was brought forward against Strafford when tried for his life, and the earl of Cork was summoned over to England to give his testimony. When the rebellion broke out in 1641, the care and skill of the earl of Cork and the liberal and wise spirit shown by him in his extensive plantations, retarded for awhile the miseries of war, and ultimately tended to its suppression. He fortified his castle of Lismore and garrisoned it with one hundred foot and as many horse, under the command of his son, Lord Broghill. He placed the same number of troops under his son, Lord Kinalmeaky, in Bandon Bridge, a town built by himself and fortified at the cost of fourteen thousand pounds, while at the earnest request of the viceroy he took upon himself the defence of Youghal, aided by his son, Lord Dungarvon, a troop of cavalry, and two hundred of his own tenants. The hardships and straits which the earl of Cork and his loyal sons sustained are stated in various correspondences of the times, and especially in the letters of these nobles; and ere the rebellion was crushed Lord Kinalmeaky was slain at the head of his troops in the battle of Liscarrol. In 1642 the earl was commissioned to try the rebels for high treason. The earl had, in the course of these two years, exhausted his means and reduced himself to the lowest condition of distress by his liberal contributions towards the expenses of the war. His estates were nevertheless the most thriving in the kingdom; his improvements were the most extensive, costly, judicious, and useful, consisting of churches, hospitals, schools, bridges, castles, and towers. So surprised was Cromwell on seeing what he had done that he remarked, "If there had been an earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion."

The earl did not long survive these troubles, or live to see the end of this long and disastrous war. He died at Youghal in September, 1643, having nearly attained the age of seventy-seven years, and was interred in the parish church.

Richard Boyle may fairly be pronounced to have been an able and a good man, and the cognomen bestowed upon him of "the great earl of Cork" was not unmerited. Borlace, in his *Reduction of Ireland*, writes of him, "He was a person, for his abilities and knowledge in the affairs of the world, eminently observable, inasmuch as (though he was no peer of England) yet he was permitted to sit upon the woolstack as Consiliarius. And for all the estate he arrived at (which was the greatest in the memory of the last age), none ever taxed him with exorbitancies, but such as thought princes had too little, and religious men not enough."—J. F. W.

BOYLE, RICHARD, son of the first earl of Cork, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1643. He was born at Youghal in Ireland on the 28th October, 1612. He was remarkable for his loyalty to Charles I., whom he assisted and supplied with money. In consideration of his services, he was created Lord Clifford of Lanesborough, and afterwards earl of Burlington. He was also appointed lord-lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire and custos rotulorum of the city of York, which posts he held till the time of James II., when he resigned them rather than accommodate himself to the designs of that monarch. He died on the 15th January, 1697-98, in his eighty-sixth year.—J. F. W.

BOYLE, ROGER, fifth son of the first earl of Cork, was born on the 26th of April, 1621. When in his fifth year he was created Baron Broghill, and at fifteen he was sent to Trinity college, Dublin, where he soon acquired the reputation of being a good scholar. After leaving the university he went to travel through France and Italy, and upon his return he went to London, where he attracted the notice of the earl of Northumberland, who gave him the command of his own troop of horse. Having married Lady Margaret Howard, sister to the earl of Suffolk, Lord Broghill went to Ireland, where he arrived on the day the rebel-

lion broke out, and proceeded to Lismore, the residence of his father. Lord Broghill at once took the command of a troop of horse raised by his father, and proceeded to join the lord-president, St. Leger, displaying during the rebellion great zeal and loyalty. Upon the death of Charles I. Broghill left Ireland, looking upon it and his estates there as utterly lost, and retired to his seat in Somersetshire, where he lived in retirement till 1649. Here he formed the design of going secretly to Charles II., for the purpose of obtaining a commission to raise troops in Ireland, and attempt the restoration of that monarch and the recovery of his own estates. His object was, however, discovered by the committee of state, and before he could leave the kingdom he received a message from Cromwell, whose sagacity enabled him to see in the loyalist noble one whose talents and knowledge of Ireland would be of great use to him in that country, desiring that he would wait upon him. While Broghill was pondering over this strange mandate, Cromwell entered his room, and told him that his designs were discovered, and that the committee were determined to make an example of him, if he himself had not diverted them from that resolution. On Broghill's denying the charge, Cromwell produced documents that left the former no course but to confess; whereupon Cromwell offered him the command of a general officer if he would serve in the war in Ireland, adding that he should have no oaths or engagements imposed upon him, nor be obliged to draw his sword against any but the Irish rebels. Finding that a refusal would but endanger his life, and that the terms offered were such as he could accept with honour, Broghill acquiesced, and at once repaired to Ireland where his personal influence soon placed him at the head of a regiment of 1500 men, and a troop of horse, consisting of gentlemen, who gladly repaired to him. With these he joined Cromwell at Wexford, who had speedily followed Broghill from England with an army of 12,000 men. The valour and ability of Lord Broghill were frequently put to the proof during the Irish war, and he entirely justified the estimate Cromwell had formed of him. While Broghill was subduing the rebels in the west, Cromwell, having taken Drogheda by storm, proceeded, though in the depth of winter, to invest Clonmel. Disease and some partial defeats thinned the ranks of Cromwell, so that he wrote to Broghill conjuring him by all the ties of friendship and duty to come to his aid without delay, as he should otherwise be obliged to raise the siege. To this Broghill replied—"That by the blessing of God he had just defeated the enemy, and would not fail to be with him in five days." He was as good as his word; and when he appeared at the camp the whole army, by Cromwell's command, welcomed him with the cry of—"A Broghill! a Broghill!" and Cromwell himself ran forward and embraced him. With this reinforcement the parliamentary troops took Clonmel in a few days after. Upon the return of Cromwell he left Ireton his deputy, intrusting to Lord Broghill a flying camp in Munster, and his gallantry, success, and great popularity, are said to have even excited the jealousy of Ireton. When this last was besieging Limerick, he ordered Lord Broghill to intercept the earl of Muskerry who was coming to its relief with 1000 horse and 2000 foot. Though the force of Broghill amounted but to 600 foot and 400 horse, he did not hesitate a moment, but, coming up with great expedition, he fell upon Muskerry, and after a desperate contest, in which he behaved with great personal gallantry, and narrowly escaped being slain, he completely routed the enemy. On the termination of the war in Ireland, Cromwell being now protector, made Broghill a privy-councillor, and shortly after sent him over to preside in Scotland, a task which he accepted unwillingly, and on the terms of being recalled after a year. After the death of Cromwell, his son Richard chose Lord Broghill as one of his cabinet council, being also a member of his parliament. In both positions Lord Broghill showed as much address and political ability as he had heretofore exhibited military talents; and he succeeded on more than one occasion in supporting Richard, and extricating him from serious difficulties. But Richard Cromwell was not made to sway the republican leaders of those stirring times, and so he laid down, to use his own words, "that greatness which was but a burthen" to him. Thus Broghill being absolved from all duty to the family of the great captain under whom he had fought, looked anxiously to the restoration of the king as the surest means of saving the nation. For this purpose he repaired to Ireland, not without incurring the suspicions of the commissioners sent thither, who were instructed "to have

a particular eye on Lord Broghill, and if possible to take some occasion to confine him." But the wariness and discretion of Broghill saved him from a trap laid by the commissioners, and he at length secured all Munster in favour of Charles. Next he induced Sir Charles Coote, who had great influence in the north, to enter into his designs; and, all being ripe, he despatched his brother, Lord Shannon, with letters to the king, inviting him to Ireland, and also communicated with Monk. Shortly after this Broghill and Sir Charles declared openly for the king, and secured Ireland for his majesty. Notwithstanding an attempt of Coote's to injure Broghill in the estimation of the king, the latter was convinced of his loyalty and good services, and raised him to the dignity of earl of Orrery, making him a cabinet councillor, one of the lords-justices of Ireland, and lord-president of Munster. Lord Orrery now devoted himself to literature and politics. In the former he seems not to have attained to a high position. He wrote plays which are long since forgotten, and poems which, though they are not without some merit, will not take much hold of those who are familiar with his contemporaries, Dryden, Cowley, and Waller. He was, however, something better than a writer of mediocrity—a liberal patron of merit, and the friend of the most eminent men of learning of his day. As a politician he took an active part in opposing the petition of the Irish Roman catholics for a restoration of their estates forfeited in the rebellion, and was mainly instrumental in having it dismissed. He also drew up the act of settlement, not only providing for the protestant interest, but also for the restoration to their estates of such Roman catholics, as by their good conduct seemed to merit that grace. Upon the appointment of the duke of Ormond as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Orrery retired to his presidency in Munster, and his administration of justice there was so able and satisfactory that, it is said, he was offered the seals both by the king and duke of York after the fall of the earl of Clarendon, but declined the honour by reason of his failing health. At length, after suffering from repeated attacks of gout, he died on the 16th October, 1679, in his fifty-ninth year. As a soldier he was brave, active, prompt, and skilful; as a politician he was sagacious, prudent, and possessed of address and quickness; and, as a man of letters, he had good parts, well cultivated, and he was not deficient either in wit or taste. Upon the whole he must be looked upon as one of the leading men of his times.—J. F. W.

BOYLE, ROBERT, the Honourable, was the seventh and youngest son of the great earl of Cork, and was born at Lismore in Ireland on the 25th of January, 1626. From the very dawn of reason his life seems to have been eventful, and his mind reflective. At three years of age he lost his mother, and the active and various pursuits in which his father was engaged deprived him almost entirely of the presence of this remaining parent, and left him exposed to many casualties and dangers; so that ere he had reached his seventh year he had twice narrowly escaped being killed—first, from being drowned by the fall of the horse on which he was carried across a brook swollen with rains; and secondly, by the fall of the ceiling of the chamber in which he slept. Sir Henry Wotton, his father's friend, being provost of Eton, thither the child was sent when only three years old, having the good fortune to be placed under the care of a Mr. Harrison, who seems to have watched him with great assiduity and care, and to have discovered, even then, the singular capacity of his pupil's mind, and to have directed and developed it with great judgment. Here he made much progress in classical learning, and attained a considerable intimacy with the best writers of antiquity. Being attacked by ague, he was obliged to intermit for a considerable time the application to study, and was allowed to occupy his mind with the perusal of romances and works of fiction. The effect of this upon an organization such as the boy possessed was to make him a castle-builder and a dreamer; and he has himself remarked, in his autobiography, upon the misfortune of allowing a mind of an active habit to be without fitting employment for its energies. But even at this early age, for he was not yet nine, the intellect of the boy could appreciate and even resist this intoxicating evil. He had the strength and resolution to shake off this disease of the spirit, by applying himself to the study of mathematics, no doubt at the suggestion of his instructors; and such was his industry that he soon mastered all the elementary parts of algebra, in which he became a forward student. Thus, even at this age, did Boyle give evidence of that eminently

practical and earnest nature, and conscientious sense of duty, which so remarkably distinguished him throughout life. Leaving Eton, he came to his father's seat at Stalbridge, and was transferred to the care of a native of Geneva, a M. Marcombe, under whom he prosecuted his studies diligently. Of this gentleman he speaks in terms of high consideration, and attributes much of his moral improvement to the care and influence of the preceptor. When he had attained his eleventh year he set out on his travels through the continent, under the charge of M. Marcombe, in company with his brother Francis. Visiting Paris and Lyons, they proceeded to Geneva, and resided there for three years, during which time Boyle acquired such a knowledge of the French language that he was afterwards able to pass as a Frenchman in Rome. In 1641 he went to Italy, staying a short time in Venice, and spending the winter in Florence. Here he occupied himself with the sciences and the study of the Italian language, and became acquainted with the New Paradoxes of Galileo, who died the same winter; thence he went to Rome, where he contrived to evade the vigilance of the law prohibiting protestants to remain in the city. Leaving Rome, on his route homewards, he returned to Florence, and visited Pisa, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles. Here being disappointed in the expectation of receiving funds from England, he was forced to return to Geneva; and after encountering many difficulties and embarrassments from want of money, he finally reached England in 1644.

The earl of Cork had died the previous year, leaving by his will the manor of Stalbridge, and considerable estates in Ireland, to his son Robert; but the disturbed state of that kingdom prevented his going there, and he took up his abode for a short time with his sister, Lady Ranelagh. The influence of this most accomplished and pious woman upon the young man was most salutary. Though Boyle was himself seriously impressed with religious feelings, and deeply attached to philosophic studies, yet his views were unsettled, and his temper and disposition—warm, excitable, imaginative, and romantic—exposed him to the temptations and tendencies which surround the young, especially if they are wealthy and highly-born; and he had formed the intention of entering the army. But his intercourse with this noble and good woman fixed his mind, and confirmed him in the right; thenceforth there was no wavering, and the rest of Boyle's life was spent in the cultivation and diffusion of knowledge, and the exercise of virtue and piety. Some time was unavoidably spent in the arrangement of his affairs, and obtaining the protection of parliament for his estates; after which Boyle retired to his house at Stalbridge in his eighteenth year, and spent the following four years in close and studious application. The range of his investigations was most extensive; ethics, mechanics, every department of natural philosophy, and chemistry were all investigated with an intensity and ardour that enabled him to accumulate that extraordinary amount of knowledge which distinguished him in afterlife. His seclusion was, however, not unbroken, nor his mind without the relaxation of occasional visits to London, Oxford, Paris, and Holland, and in correspondence with most of the distinguished men of the times, whose esteem and friendship he engaged even then. It will be remembered that it was just at this time that the nucleus of the Royal Society was formed, by the meeting of a few of the most eminent men of genius and learning, at first in London, and afterwards in Oxford. Amongst these men, mature in age and wisdom—the followers of Bacon and the precursors of Newton—Robert Boyle, ere he had attained the years of manhood, was included; and this connection no doubt conduced to increase his assiduity and mature his knowledge. He even added anatomy to his other studies, and obtained a competent knowledge of the construction and physiology of the human frame. "I satisfied myself," he writes, "of the circulation of the blood, and have seen more of the variety and contrivances of nature, and the majesty and wisdom of her Author, than all the books I ever read in my life could give me notions of." In quoting this remark of Boyle, one of his biographers makes the following just reflections:—"It is delightful to trace, as we proceed, the genuine character of the philosophic mind, seizing in its expansion those comprehensive truths which the scientist, entangled in the first elements, so often rejects, because his sagacity fails to reach them. With precipitate quickness of parts, shrewd and acute, but limited, he mistakes operations for essential powers, and rashly idolizes nature, though he will hardly admit of God. It is equally pleasing to watch the peculiar impressibility of Mr. Boyle in all things, modifying the growth of his mind and, while it helped to excite

his powers, casting at the same time an elevated moral beauty over his character."

The health of Boyle was never robust, and the intensity of his study greatly impaired it, and he was forced to adopt at an early age, and throughout life to adhere to, a strict regimen in diet, which alone enabled him to persevere in his arduous labours. Upon his return from Ireland in 1654 he retired to Oxford, carrying out an intention long previously formed of fixing his abode amongst those learned men whom the troubled times had driven to this seat of learning. It was their custom to meet at each other's apartments, for the discussion of philosophical subjects. Amongst them Boyle took a prominent and efficient part; and when Wilkins, a leading member, was made provost of Trinity college, Cambridge, the sittings were held at Mr. Boyle's chambers. He was early impressed with the importance of the views and discoveries of the Florentine academicians, and applied himself to follow out and confirm their investigations. The result was a considerable improvement effected by him in the air-pump, shortly before this invented by Otto de Guericke, a burgomaster of Magdeburg, and publicly exhibited by him to the emperor at the imperial diet at Ratisbon in 1654. Boyle suggested and instituted a variety of experiments upon air, and discovered its elasticity and other important properties. In these he was assisted in the mechanical arrangements by the celebrated Dr. Robert Hooke.

But while ardently prosecuting these investigations in natural philosophy, the conscientious, earnest, and enlightened spirit of Boyle did not neglect the more momentous inquiries into sacred things. For this the docile and cautious habits of his mind well fitted him. He had, while yet a boy, expressed himself determined "to be seriously inquisitive of the very fundamentals of christianity, and to hear what both Jews and Greeks, and the chief sects of christians, could allege for their opinions; that so, though he believed more than he could comprehend, he might not believe more than he could prove, and not owe the steadfastness of his faith to so poor an excuse as ignorance of what might be said against it." He now accordingly applied himself to the acquisition of the oriental tongues, and to a critical study of the sacred writings, and his proficiency was such that he composed an "Essay on the Scriptures," which was published in 1652, and pronounced by the best judges to be a work of great learning and critical merit. So zealous was Boyle in religion that he appropriated the entire revenues of certain lands granted to him by the crown in 1662 to the purposes of the maintenance and extension of christianity; and he accepted the presidency of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England. The estimation in which he was held at this time for piety, will be understood from the fact that Clarendon, then lord chancellor, urged him to enter into holy orders, which Boyle declined, alleging that his support of divine truth would be more efficacious coming from a layman, who could have no personal interest in its maintenance. The provostship of Eton college was shortly after offered to him by the king; but Boyle had no ambition for rank or station, and he had the moderation and good sense to refuse a gift which would withdraw him from his favourite pursuits. Still devoting himself to science, he published in 1664, in the Transactions of the Royal Society, many important experiments. Not to speak of several on the phenomena of heat and cold, and also on hydrostatics, his essay containing "Considerations and Experiments concerning Colours" is well known as probably not without their share in leading Newton, then about twenty years of age, to his more decisive discoveries in relation to the composition of light. We shall but allude to a circumstance here as showing the public estimation in which Boyle was held as a philosopher. A Waterford gentleman of the name of Greatrakes was said to possess miraculous powers of healing, somewhat similar to those put forward by the animal magnetizers of our own day. Boyle was publicly called upon to investigate the subject, in which he was aided by the Royal Society, and all parties looked to him as the arbiter. The result of his investigation is given in a letter which is remarkable for the wide compass of its learning, as well as for the cautious and sagacious spirit of inquiry which, while seeking for the causes of phenomena, does not reject as untrue all that we cannot understand. In 1667 Boyle took a prominent part in the memorable attack upon the Royal Society. It was in reality the era of a great revolution in the intellectual world—the conflict between the darkness of the scholastic age and the light of the Newtonian day now dawning upon the world. The nominal advocates,

but not the true followers of the Aristotelian philosophy, assailed the new school and its supporters with the charge of impiety. The same thing has happened often, and will happen again and again, as in the case of chemistry and astronomy, and more recently of geology. It will happen as often as men, mistaking the language and spirit of holy writ, appeal to it as an accurate philosophical declaration of physical science or natural philosophy, and not, what it in reality is, a medium of conveying, in the ordinary language of mankind, and adapted to the knowledge of the time in which it was written, a popular statement of the phenomena of nature. In this controversy, accordingly, where reason failed, the sacred writings were called in to aid, for the great fact was not yet fully recognized "that the truths of God need no veil of consecrated error, and that his word stands aloof and undefiled by the rashness of theories or the fanaticism of schools." Throughout this controversy the character of Boyle was respected by his antagonists; and to his philosophical labours and pure life the most honourable testimony was borne. A leading writer in the controversy admits "that in his writings are to be found the greatest strength and the sweetest modesty, the noblest discoveries and the most generous self-denial, the profoundest insight into philosophy and nature, and the most devout and affectionate sense of God and religion."

Boyle left Oxford in the year 1668, and settled in London with his sister, Lady Ranelagh, continuing his studies with unabated ardour, and publishing the results from time to time, notwithstanding a severe shock of paralysis which he suffered in 1671. Amongst his papers we must not omit to notice one read before the Royal Society in 1674, "On Quicksilver growing hot with Gold." It would seem that Boyle had not altogether abandoned some of the notions of the alchemists, and the paper drew from Newton a letter cautioning him against any premature disclosure on a fact apparently so favourable to that science. But this life of incessant labour and study began so seriously to affect his health, notwithstanding the great caution and temperance with which he lived, that he was obliged to resign some of his public employments, and to restrict himself exclusively to science. In furtherance of this object, and for the economization of his time, which he ever looked upon as a most precious thing, he publicly declined the numerous visits to which his great celebrity exposed him, and dedicated two mornings and two evenings in each week to the reception of those whom he could not refuse to see. And so this great man persevered till the summer of 1691, when his physical powers began rapidly to fail. In July he executed his will, convinced that the end of life was not far distant. On the 23rd of December, 1691, she who had been the dearest companion of his latter years preceded him to the grave, and on the 30th he followed this beloved sister. They were buried side by side at the upper end of the south side of the chancel of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster, and their funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Burnet.

Boyle was in person tall and slight, his face was pale and thin, but strongly expressive of the character of his mind; penetrating and slightly ascetic in its cast, but calm, mild, and solemn. He was remarkable for the peculiar grace of his manner, and for the interest and variety of his conversation. By the wits he was admired as a wit; but his pure taste and elevated morality rejected the free and licentious tone of the period, and it was chiefly in female society that the whole charms of his rich and graceful mind were suffered to appear. Too gifted and too humble for affectation, and too open-hearted for reserve, on these occasions his conversation was so singularly effective and brilliant, that Cowley, whose infirmity was too much wit, thought him superior to the first pretenders of this witty age. His liberality was large; and to every christian institution he was bountiful. He gave £300 for the propagation of the gospel in America, and £700 for the translation of the bible into Irish; and in his will he left a sum of £50 for ever, to found a lectureship in London for the defence of revealed religion. Boyle's christian spirit was the most beautiful feature of a moral character eminently lovely. To a mind simple, earnest, and conscientious, religion was an intense reality. The name of the Deity brought with it a host of solemn and affecting truths, and, as Burnet testifies, "his veneration for the name of God was so profound that he never pronounced it without a discernible pause;" and the high importance to which this feeling elevated, in his estimation, things that to the thoughtless were but commonplace, exposed him to the raillery and satire of the wits of the day. A thorough indifference to worldly

honours was another trait that harmonized finely with the preceding. While princes sought to be numbered amongst his correspondents, and his own sovereign more than once pressed upon him the dignity of the peerage, conferred so liberally on all the other members of his family, Robert Boyle, with a wise humility, ever refused such distinctions. He did well! The name of Robert Boyle would shine the less brightly were its lustre lacquered over with a title.

It is not an easy task to arrive at a just estimate of Boyle as a philosopher. To do so we must endeavour to place ourselves in juxtaposition with the age in which he lived, and examine his claims by the light which the knowledge of that age emits. To a forgetfulness of this may be attributed the fact that some modern writers have undervalued him quite as much as his own contemporaries overrated him. Let us remember that his time was that of a transition from the scholastic to the experimental schools—of emergence from the old philosophy, and the following of a new school under the illustrious Bacon. Of this great man, Robert Boyle is justly entitled to be considered the first follower, while he is the predecessor of many great men in the same path—Priestley, Newton, and others; and it is not too much to say that Boyle's discoveries and conjectures gave some light to guide them in the obscure track which they were destined to illuminate with the full effulgence of their genius. The extent, variety, and soundness of Boyle's investigations ranked him amongst the foremost experimental philosophers of his day, and placed natural philosophy on a firm and broad foundation, whereon aftercoming labourers have raised so noble a superstructure. Budgell, the biographer of his family, though often too partial to be taken as a safe guide, says of Robert Boyle, that "he animated philosophy, and put into action what was before little better than speculative science. He lays before us the operations of nature herself, shows the productions of foreign countries, the virtues of plants, ores, and minerals, and all the changes produced in them by different climates. His observations and discoveries in the animal world are no less curious. He has rescued chemistry from the censures it has long lain under, and has shown of what infinite use it is to philosophy when kept within due bounds. He has destroyed several errors in philosophy, and banished the notion of substantial forms by showing the true origin of qualities in bodies." The language of Burnet is not less eulogistic of Boyle as a philosopher, while it places him in a high position as a christian and a scholar. While such may be deemed as expressing the estimate formed of Boyle by his contemporaries, modern philosophers, both at home and abroad, accord to him high praise. Of these we shall name but two: Mr. Sikes, who in his *History of the Progress of Physics* justly says—"that it is impossible to follow Boyle through his labours without being astonished at the immensity of his resources for wresting her secrets from nature." This testimony to the physicist may be placed beside Dugald Stuart's observations on the metaphysician and theologian, in speaking of two of Boyle's works—the "Inquiry into the vulgar notion of Human Error," and "Whether and how a Naturalist should consider first Causes." "Both these tracts," he says, "display powers which might have placed their author on a level with Descartes and Locke, had not his taste and inclination determined him more strongly to other pursuits. I am inclined to think that neither of them is so well known as were to be wished. I do not even recollect to have seen it anywhere noticed, that some of the most striking and beautiful instances in the order of the material world which occur in the sermons preached at Boyle's lecture, are borrowed from the works of the founder." The works which Boyle has left after him are very numerous, though many others were lost in various ways, and amongst them, as he himself states, by the surreptitious depredations committed on his manuscripts by visitors. A full list of them will be found in Moreri. An abridged edition was published by Dr. Shaw in 9 vols. 4to. In 1677 an imperfect edition was published in Geneva; but in 1744 Dr. Birch superintended the first complete edition in 5 vols. folio, London, to which he prefixed a *Life of Boyle*. A second edition appeared in 1772.—J. F. W.

BOYLE, CHARLES, second surviving son of the second earl of Orrery and the Lady Mary Sackville, and grandson of the first earl, was born at Chelsea in 1676. He received his early education in English schools, after which he was entered a student in Christ Church, Oxford, at the age of fifteen, having for his tutors the celebrated Dr. Atterbury and the Rev. Dr. Friend,

afterwards master of Westminster school. Notwithstanding his rank, young Boyle applied himself with extraordinary diligence to his studies, so that he attracted the notice and gained the esteem of Dr. Aldrich, the head of the college, who is said to have drawn up his *Compendium of Logic* for the lad's use, and in his dedication of it to Boyle, he calls him "*magnum sedis nostræ ornamentum*"—a compliment which, we suspect, was paid to his birth as well as to his talents. While yet a student, his ambition for literary authorship displayed itself in a translation of Plutarch's *Life of Lysander*, which he published. This was probably undertaken at the suggestion of Dr. Aldrich. In his nineteenth year he edited the *Letters of Phalaris*, under the patronage of Christ Church, and at the suggestion of Aldrich. The work was undertaken in consequence of Sir William Temple, in his *Essay on Ancient Learning*, published shortly before, having pronounced them to be superior to any other production of the kind, ancient or modern. There was much reason to believe that these epistles were forgeries, and at all events they are quite unworthy of the extravagant commendation bestowed upon them by Temple, who, it must be confessed, was ill qualified to pronounce upon their genuineness, and dogmatized upon subjects he did not understand. The epistles themselves, and Boyle's edition of them, would probably be long since forgotten, but for the celebrated controversy to which they gave rise, known in literary annals as "*Boyle against Bentley*." In preparing his work for the press, Boyle was desirous of collating his text with a manuscript in the king's library in London, of which the celebrated Bentley was librarian. As Boyle alleged in the preface to his work, and indeed he is corroborated by the testimony of three others, Bentley refused to leave the manuscript sufficiently long in the hands of the printer for the purposes of collation, and of this Boyle complained somewhat sharply. This brought a contradiction from Bentley, and a rejoinder from Boyle. The question at issue, though itself of little importance, gave rise to one more serious. Bentley quietly waited till the proper time for his revenge arrived. He examined, with all the ability and critical acumen for which he is so deservedly celebrated, these epistles; and having satisfied himself that they were forgeries, he exposed them in a dissertation which he prefixed to the second edition of his friend Dr. Watson's *Reflections*, published in 1697. Not content with demolishing their authenticity, he assailed the compositions in terms of undeserved depreciation, asserting "that they were nothing more than a fardle of common places, and such a heap of insipid lifeless stuff, that no man of sense and learning would have troubled the world with a new edition of them," and he did not fail to repeat his denial with regard to the manuscript, adding that the edition published by Boyle was a faulty and a foolish one. Bentley's dissertation convinced all impartial readers, but amongst those, of course, Boyle and his friends were not to be found. A rejoinder was published in the name of Boyle, but which was in a great measure the work of Atterbury, Smalridge, the two Friends, and other Oxford men. If this dissertation was deficient in argument, it did not want smartness, sarcasm, and spirit. All the weak points of Bentley are attacked vigorously. Quotations from the epistles are adduced to prove that they are not such stuff as the great Cambridge critic pronounced them to be, but it must be admitted, that in the very outset Boyle betrays his own apprehensions of the untenableness of his position. "I have not," he says in his preface, "anywhere in my book asserted that the epistles which carry Phalaris's name, are genuine; so neither have I, with a decisive and assuming air, pronounced 'em spurious. I expressed myself with caution and reserve in this matter, which I thought became a young writer, who was sensible that the best and ablest judges were divided in their opinions about it, and I thought it would be a very indecent part in me to make myself a judge between 'em." Dr. Garth, too, came to the aid of Boyle, and in his *Dispensary* paid him a compliment, which is as ludicrous in its gross adulation of Boyle as it is unjust to Bentley:—

"So diamonds take a lustre from their foil,
And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle."

And, in fine, the bitter and keen genius of Swift lent his aid in "*The Battle of the Books*." All this wit and satire and smartness did not fail in its effects, and the mass of readers, who could better appreciate brilliant repartees than sound arguments, extolled this production, and thus the current of popular opinion ran in favour of the Oxonians and against Cambridge and Bentley, and the former indulged in a triumph which must have

added to their subsequent mortification. In the following year, 1699, Bentley came out with his final reply, which for ever silenced his opponents, and placed him at the height of his fame as a scholastic critic.

On leaving Christ Church, Boyle was returned for Huntingdon, not however without opposition, and a duel, in which he had a narrow escape with his life. In 1703 he succeeded his eldest brother, Lionel, in the earldom of Orrery, of whom nothing more worthy of note can be recorded by the family biographer, than that "he was a pleasant companion, drank hard, and died without issue." He shortly after married the daughter of the earl of Exeter, and in the same year he was appointed to a colonelcy in a regiment of foot, and two years after was elected a knight of the order of the thistle. Having been made a general, he went out as envoy to Flanders, and in 1712 served there under the duke of Ormonde. On his return he was made a privy councillor and a British peer, as Baron Boyle of Marston. Lord Orrery maintained for a time his position under George I., but though clever and dexterous, he was neither sagacious nor profound; and while endeavouring to stand well with all parties, he lost favour at court, and either lost, or was obliged to resign, several of his posts, and retired into a comparatively private sphere. In 1720 he was implicated in the conspiracy in favour of the Pretender, in conjunction with the earl of Arran, Atterbury, and others; and this being discovered, Orrery and the duke of Norfolk were sent to the tower in 1722, from which he was released on bail in consequence of the state of his health. From this period he took no very active part in public affairs, though he attended in his place in the house of lords, and after a short illness he died on the 28th August, 1731, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Lord Orrery was a man of no small genius and considerable accomplishments, though both were overrated in his own times. Mechanics was a favourite study, and he has given his name to a piece of mechanism representing the revolution of the planets, though the invention of a person of the name of Graham. He also wrote a comedy and some verses. He bequeathed his fine library to Christ Church college, Oxford.—J. F. W.

BOYLE, RICHARD, third earl of Burlington and fourth earl of Cork, was born on the 25th April, 1695. After receiving his early education in England, he prosecuted an extensive course of travel on the continent of Europe, especially in Italy, where he indulged his taste for architecture, and subsequently became one of the most distinguished amateur architects of his day. He erected a mansion at Chiswick after the design of the Villa Capra of Palladio, which, though inconveniently small, was nevertheless admired for its beauty. He also designed the front of Burlington house in Piccadilly, as well as the house of the duke of Richmond at Whitevale. His best work is said to be the assembly-room at York. Lord Burlington was a generous patron of the arts, and was the friend of Pope and Berkeley, and published at his own expense one of Palladio's works. In 1721 he married one of the daughters of the marquis of Halifax, and in 1730 the honour of the garter was conferred on him. Having retired from public life, he occupied himself principally in improving his seat at Chiswick, and died in 1753, when the title of Burlington became extinct.—J. F. W.

BOYLE, JOHN, earl of Cork and Orrery, son of Charles, earl of Orrery, was born in 1707. He received his early education from Elijah Fenton, and after spending some time at Westminster he entered Christ Church, Oxford. On the death of his father in 1731 he succeeded to the earldom of Orrery, and on the death of Lord Burlington to that of Cork. Though he took some part in politics, he was chiefly devoted to literary pursuits, and was an intimate acquaintance of Swift. He edited the dramas and state papers of his ancestor, Roger, earl of Orrery, and wrote some essays and translations himself. He died in 1762, aged fifty-six.—J. F. W.

BOYLE, HON. HENRY, son of Charles Lord Clifford, and nephew of Robert Boyle, devoted himself from an early age to politics, in which he took an active part during the reigns of William III., Anne, and George I. He was a member of the house of commons, where he distinguished himself so much, that he was made chancellor of the exchequer by King William, with whom he was much in favour. This post he occupied till 1707-8, when he was made one of the principal secretaries of state by Queen Anne. Upon the accession of George I., Boyle was created Lord Carleton, and was shortly after made lord-president of the council. He died on the 14th March, 1724-25.

Boyle was a man of respectable ability, of great judgment, and well versed in business. Though not an eloquent speaker, he was remarkable for his prudence and address; and it is said of him, that he was never known to say an imprudent thing in a public debate, or to hurt the cause he engaged in.—J. F. W.

BOYLE, RIGHT HON. HENRY, speaker of the Irish house of commons, was son of Colonel Henry Boyle, and grandson of Roger Lord Broghill. He was born at Castle Martyr in the county of Cork. He was returned to parliament for his native county, and soon became a leading and influential member, so that upon the death of the speaker, Sir Ralph Gore, in 1732, he was elected as his successor. In his new office Boyle conducted himself with ability and integrity. He appears to have possessed great influence in the house, and was called by Sir Robert Walpole, "the king of the Irish Commons." He was subsequently made a privy councillor. When the struggle took place between the Irish commons and the British cabinet in 1753, relative to the assent of the crown to the appropriations by the house of surplus revenues—a right which the commons denied—Boyle's influence was exerted against the ministers. The dispute continued till 1756, when the government found it necessary to put Boyle out of their way. He was accordingly raised to the peerage as earl of Shannon, with a pension of £2000 a-year. He died in 1764. Plowden describes him as a deep politician. The simplicity and unaffected ease of his address, and a natural politeness of manner, rendered him amiable even to his opponents. In appearance he was most open, in reality most reserved. He had the art of extracting the secrets of others, and of preserving his own, without any show of art or constraint. He had been raised to the chair and supported in it by the people, at least without the assistance of, if not in opposition to, the government. He had shown much firmness in resisting attacks upon him while carrying measures through the house, and had the uncommon address of preserving his popularity even in supporting unpopular acts.—J. F. W.

BOYLEAU, BOYLEAUX, or BOILESVE, ESTIENNE, provost of Paris under St. Louis, famous as the author of a collection of statutes relating to the military, administrative, and judicial affairs then under the cognizance of the first magistrate of Paris; born probably about the year 1200. He was of noble parentage, and accompanied St. Louis in the crusade of 1248. His Statutes, an excellent edition of which was published at Paris in 1837, form a curious monument of the state of trades, manners, and legislation in Paris, in the thirteenth century. He appears to have been superseded in 1270, about which date it was remarked, to the credit of his judicial labours, that vagabondism had less scope in the city than in any preceding period of its history.—J. S., G.

BOYLSTON, ZABDIEL, a physician of much eminence in New England, who introduced the practice of inoculation for the small-pox into America, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1680. After receiving a thorough education, he began the practice of physic in Boston, where he was very successful, and accumulated a large fortune. The small-pox appeared there in 1721, and caused great terror, as on two previous occasions it had destroyed many lives. Dr. Cotton Mather, a clergyman, who had read in the Philosophical Transactions an account of the successful practice of inoculation at Smyrna and Constantinople, called the attention of the medical faculty to the subject, but could make no convert amongst them except Dr. Boylston. He was a man of great resolution as well as sagacity and skill; and having satisfied his own mind upon the subject, he proceeded, in spite of a vehement outcry from his brethren of the faculty, to inoculate his own son, six years old, and two of his servants. The experiment was successful, and before the end of the year he inoculated 247 persons, of whom less than three per cent. died; while out of 5759 who, during the same time, took the disease the natural way, it was fatal to over fourteen per cent. Dr. Boylston visited England in 1725, where he was received with great attention, and made a member of the Royal Society, being the second American upon whom that honour had been conferred. He died at Boston in 1766, at the age of eighty-six.

BOYNE, GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, Viscount, born in 1639, was the youngest son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, a descendant of the Scottish Hamiltons, and a distinguished soldier under Gustavus Adolphus, after whom his son was named. He settled in Ireland, and Gustavus held a commission in the Irish army under Charles II., and was a privy councillor in the following reign.

When James II. attempted to overthrow the constitution, Gustavus Hamilton transferred his allegiance to the house of Orange. He was made governor of Enniskillen, and commanded and organized those brave troops which afterwards took so conspicuous a part in the civil war in Ireland. After exhibiting high proofs of bravery and skill in the defence of Coleraine, he commanded a regiment at the battle of the Boyne, where he distinguished himself by his usual valour, having his horse killed under him, and narrowly escaping death. At the storming of Athlone, shortly after, he waded the Shannon at the head of his regiment, and took the town, of which he was made governor. He was present and took a prominent part at all the principal battles fought by De Ginkle. On the reduction of the country he was made one of the privy council, promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and received grants of forfeited lands. In the reign of Queen Anne he was farther raised to the rank of major-general, and represented the county of Donegal in parliament till created a peer. At the siege of Vigo he commanded a regiment, and made himself so useful on the occasion that he was presented with a service of plate by the queen. In 1714 George I. advanced him to the dignity of Baron Hamilton of Stackallier. The same king granted him a military pension, and promoted him to the title of Viscount Boyne by patent dated 1717. He died in September, 1723, in the 84th year of his age.—J. F. W.

BOYSE, BOYS or BOIS, JOHN, an English divine, one of the translators of the bible, and a member of the committee intrusted with the revision of the work, born at Nettlestead, Suffolk, in 1560; died in 1643. He succeeded his father-in-law in the curacy of Boxworth in 1596, and in 1615 was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Ely. He left an immense quantity of MSS., and a work entitled "Johannis Boisi veteris interpretis cum Beza aliusque recentioribus Collatio, in IV. Evangelis et Actis Apostolorum," 1655.—J. S., G.

BOYSEN, FRIEDRICH EBERHARD, a German historian, born at Halberstadt in 1720; died in 1800; author of a translation of the Koran, with notes; "A Universal History;" "Theological Letters," in German, and other works.—J. G.

BOYSSIÈRES, JEAN DE, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1555. The date of his death is unknown. He was educated for the bar, but abandoned all regular occupations for the purpose of giving himself exclusively to literary pursuits. In 1573 he published his "Premières Œuvres Amoureuses," consisting of odes, chansons, plaints, tears, despairs, &c., amatory, allegorical, devotional, intermixed with some which could scarcely be read aloud, and which seem to refuse the veil of allegory. We have "Des Humeurs de la Femme," in which the ladies are attacked with malignant pleasantry; and we have "Les Perfections Célestes de la Femme," in which idealised woman is almost a subject of worship. He published in 1584 a poem which he calls "La Croisade," which he seems to have intended for an epic poem. It was never completed. Moréri, who probably did not see any essential distinction between French poetry and prose, took it for a historical account of the crusades, and another biographer calls it a translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered. This mistake probably arose from De Boyssières having translated some cantos of Ariosto.—J. A., D.

BOZE, CLAUDE GROS DE, a French antiquary, born in 1680; died in 1753. In 1705 he was nominated a scholar of the Academy of Inscriptions, and, in spite of his youth, he was in the following year elected secretary. In 1715 he was offered and declined the office of subpreceptor to Louis XV., and was admitted a member of the French Academy as the successor of Fenelon. In 1719 he was appointed keeper of the cabinet of antiquities, which in 1741 was transferred from Versailles to Paris. De Boze rendered important services to those branches of science with which he was conversant. He edited the first fifteen volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, and wrote all the eulogies to be found in them except the first six. He also published a second edition, with a continuation, of the Medallic History of Louis XIV., a treatise on the Jewish jubilee, a dissertation on the Janus of the ancients, and some other works of less importance.—J. T.

BOZZOLI, GIUSEPPE, born at Mantua in 1724; died towards the close of the eighteenth century; successively professor of physics and of canon law and ecclesiastical history at Rome, and subsequently professor of oriental languages at the university of Mantua; author of a translation of Homer and Virgil, in Italian verse.—J. G.

BRABANT, DUKES OF. The following are the more distinguished of these princes—they boasted descent from Charlemagne:—HENRI LE GUEROYEUR, the first duke of Brabant (his predecessor bore the title of count), died in 1235.—HENRI II. LE MAGNANIME, an amiable and virtuous prince, died in 1248.—HENRI III. LE DEBONNAIRE, beloved for his mild government, and renowned for his French songs, died in 1261.—JEAN I. LE VICTORIEUX, married in 1269 Marguerite de France, daughter of St. Louis. When his sister, Marie de Brabant, queen of France, was accused of having poisoned her stepson, Prince Louis, he disguised himself as a cordelier, and went to Paris to interrogate her. Convinced of her innocence he challenged to the combat all her accusers. In 1292 the Emperor Adolphus constituted him supreme judge of the provinces between the sea and the Moselle. He was killed in a tournament in 1294.—JEAN II. LE PACIFIQUE, granted to his subjects a bill of rights; and by a charter, called the charter of Cortenberg, instituted a supreme council in his duchy. He died in 1312. JEAN III. LE TRIOMPHANT, maintained successfully various wars with the princes of Germany. Died in 1355.—JEANNE, duchess of Brabant, succeeding Jean III. in 1356, married Wenceslas of Luxemburg, who, in a war with the duke of Juliers, was made prisoner, and only released on condition of ceding a portion of his estates. She died in 1406.—ANTOINE, killed in the service of France at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, was the son of Phillip the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, and inherited the duchy through his mother, who was heiress to the preceding.—JEAN IV., the last who wore the title of duke of Brabant, married in 1418 his cousin Jacqueline, countess of Holland and Hainault. This princess, having been divorced from her husband by the antipope, Benedict XIII., married Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, who, after defeating the Flemings and Burgundians, whom the duke of Brabant had called to his assistance, left her at Mons to return to England. The inhabitants of that town delivered her into the hands of Phillip the Good, by whom she was conducted to Ghent. From that place she escaped in disguise into Holland. In 1425 Jean IV. was proclaimed count of Holland. He died childless in 1427. His successor was the Count St. Pol, who also left no posterity. The estates of Brabant now constitute a province of Belgium.—J. S., G.

BRABAZON, SIR WILLIAM, eminent for his steadiness, bravery, and the important services which he rendered the English government in Ireland. In 1534 he was appointed treasurer and receiver-general of that kingdom; and in 1535 distinguished himself by his resistance to Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, and the following year by his defeating O'Connor Faly in Kildare. In 1539 he was appointed commissioner for receiving the surrender of abbeys. On the accession of Edward VI. he was made a privy councillor, and suggested and carried out important improvements in the defence of the country. He attacked and defeated Charles Kavanagh M'Art in 1549, compelling him to submit to the English government. He died at Carrickfergus in 1552, and his body was buried in St. Catherine's church, Dublin, his heart having been conveyed to England.—J. F. W.

BRACCAN, SAINT, an Irish ecclesiastic who lived in the seventh century. His prophecies, chiefly in verse, were, according to Ware, collected and published by Walter de Islip in the year 1317.—J. F. W.

BRACCIOLINI, better known by his christian name POGGIO, was born at Terra Nuova, a small town near Florence, in the year 1380. Very few literary men have met with so many changes of fortune as Poggio did. Having been the pupil of the two greatest classic scholars of that age, John of Ravenna, and Emanuel Crisolora, he was enabled, at the age of twenty-one, to partake of the reputation of his preceptors, and was considered an eminent classic scholar. Boniface IX. created him his apostolic secretary, an office which he filled under seven successive popes. Leonardo Bruni d'Arrezzo, and Nicoló Nicoli were his most intimate friends, and partook of his literary renown, by encouraging and helping him in his literary researches. Although approaching the throne, he did not hesitate often to state the truth, even when against his own interest, and he loudly disapproved of the judgment and execution of Jerome of Prague and John Huss. It was about that time, 1416, Poggio acquired indisputable claims to the gratitude of his country, by the discovery of a great number of precious manuscripts. We owe to him the twelve plays of Plautus, several discourses of Cicero, Ascanius Pedianus, Silus Italicus, Valerius Flaccus,

Ammianus Marcellinus, the three grammarians, Capro, Eutichius, and Probus, and, according to Ginguéné, Lucretius, Manilius, Frontinus, and Quintilian. During the disputes which distracted Italy and catholicity, respecting the succession of the popes, Poggio lost and recovered his lucrative office, and finally, under Martin V., fearing the resentment of that pontiff, against whose election he had spoken at the council of Constance, he fled to France, and from thence to Winchester, putting himself under the protection of Beaufort, the bishop of that diocese, who received him with the utmost courtesy. On his return to Italy, he spent his time in writing satires against the monks and preachers of that epoch, whether they were bishops or members of the sacred college. In 1434 Poggio resolved to revisit Tuscany, and after many vicissitudes, he fixed his residence in Florence, expecting the patronage of Cosimo de Medicis. This sovereign having been expelled from the Tuscan territory by his fellow-citizens, Poggio undertook to defend him against the attacks of Filelfo, the greatest Hellenist of that time. The dispute soon degenerated into mutual abuse, and the correspondence of these two illustrious scholars remains only to show how far Italy was in their day from possessing that spirit of politeness which distinguished the wise and sober criticism of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Cosimo having been reinstated, Filelfo fled to Sienna, whither a satire from the pen of Poggio, the severest ever dictated by hatred and vengeance, followed the fugitive. This unfortunate and unmanly war lasted for several years, and engaged both Poggio and Filelfo in many disputes, by which, however, literature gained some exquisite poetical satires from two of the greatest classics of that age. Poggio having disposed of a copy of Titus Livius at a very high price, he bought with the proceeds a very handsome villa, near Florence, ornamented it with the rarest archæological antiquities, and wearied of a bachelor's life, he married at the age of fifty-five a very young lady called Selvaggia Buondelmonti, by whom he had a very numerous family. It is supposed that to this circumstance the literary world owes his work, entitled "An senio sit uxor ducenda," which he wrote in answer to many attacks from his numerous enemies. In 1437 Poggio published a collection of letters, by which his reputation as a writer was vastly increased. This collection was dedicated to his friend Nicoló Nicoli, who died soon after, and whose death induced Poggio to write a funeral oration, which has been handed down to posterity as a model of elegance and eloquence. This eminent man wrote many funeral orations in praise of one Lorenzo de Medicis, of Cardinal Albergato di Santa Croce, of Leonardo Bruni Aretino. These compositions, and the answers to the severe and often unjust criticism of the implacable Filelfo, kept him busy from 1440 to 1447, the year in which his friend Tomaso di Sarzana, a literary man of great merit, was elected pope under the name of Nicholas V. This pontiff recalled Poggio to Rome, and restored him to his former rank and office of apostolic secretary, a favour which he felt so deeply that he wrote and dedicated to that sovereign, in token of gratitude, his treatise on the "Misfortunes of Princes." He wrote also three books on the vicissitudes of fortune. At the suggestion of this pope, Poggio translated into Latin the first five books of Diodorus Siculus, and Xenophon's Cyropædia. In 1450 the plague having desolated the Roman estates, and Rome itself being threatened, Poggio left the eternal city and retired to Terra Nuova, where, in imitation of Boccaccio, he wrote many jocose, and very often most obscene tales, taken from ancient manuscripts, and afterwards reproduced by La Fontaine. A more useful work issued from his pen, the fruit of his many conversations with eminent personages, entitled "Historia Disceptativa Convivalis," perhaps a parody of Dante's Convito. His reputation, now at its zenith, and the favour and friendship of the Medicis family, incontestably proclaimed him the worthy successor of Carlo Aretino, the chancellor of Tuscany. His irascible nature, however, hurried him into an unworthy warfare with that eminent latinist, Lorenzo Valla, and curious to say, Filelfo, who had been lately reconciled with Poggio, smoothed the path to a friendly meeting between these two personages, and succeeded in removing all obstacles to their final reconciliation. To this circumstance we owe the publication of Poggio's philosophical dissertation, entitled "De Miseria Humanæ Conditionis," soon followed by a translation in Latin of Lucian's *Λογικὸς ἢ ὄνος* (Lucius sive asinus). Finally, profiting by the free access he had to all the archives of the state, and having in his long public career acquired a thorough

knowledge of things and men, he wrote in Latin the "History of Florence." This work, which the author intended to review and enlarge, has remained very imperfect, on account of his death, which carried him off at the age of seventy-nine, on the 30th of October, 1450. All biographers agree that Poggio's sincerity was very remarkable, and that he contributed more than any other writer to the literary progress of the fifteenth century. Florence put an imperishable seal on his fame, by erecting a splendid tomb to his memory in the church of Santa Croce, the pantheon of Italy.—A. C. M.

BRACCIOLI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, born at Ferrara in 1698. He studied under Parolini and Crespi. He painted for churches. His best works are a "Flagellation," and "Christ Crowned with Thorns." He died in 1762.—W. T.

BRACCIOLINI, FRANCESCO, a celebrated Italian poet, was born of a noble family at Pistoja in 1566. While yet in his youth, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Florence, where his talents gained him a great number of friends, although his sordid avarice annihilated almost all his better qualities. Cardinal Barberini, afterwards Urban VIII., appointed him secretary to his brother, Cardinal Antonio Barberini, who brought him to France, where he was admitted a member of various literary academies. Anxious to surpass Tasso and Tassoni, he wrote two poems—a heroic one, entitled "La Croce Racquistata," in thirty-five books, and the other in imitation of La Secchia Rapita, entitled "Lo Scherno degli Dei." Tiraboschi admits that although both these productions are by far inferior to the two inimitable models, yet they are until now the next in merit. He wrote also many other poems, such as one at the election of Pope Urban VIII., in twenty-three cantos, so much thought of by that sovereign, that he allowed Bracciolini to add to his family escutcheon the arms of Barberini's family, and to style himself henceforth, Bracciolini dalle Api. "L'Assedio della Rocella," an heroic poem in twenty cantos, was written by Bracciolini whilst sojourning in France with Cardinal Antonio Barberini, and many passages are cited by Dell' Ongaro as models of poetry. The versatility of his genius is exhibited in some fables and tragedies, but these are not his best compositions. On the death of Urban VIII. he retired to his native place, where he died in 1645.—A. C. M.

BRACELLI, GIACOMO, was born towards the end of the fourteenth century at Sarzana in Tuscany, then under the dominion of Genoa. Nicholas V., his countryman, called him to Rome, and offered him many honours; but he preferred the protection of the Ligurian republic, of which he became chancellor. He wrote the history of Genoa from 1412 to 1444. A classic reader will easily perceive in that history, written in Latin, a studied and not unsuccessful imitation of the style of Cæsar's Commentaries. It has gone through many editions. He is also the author of "De Clavis Genuensibus Libellus," "Descriptio Liguria;" "De Præcipuis Genuensis Urbis Familiis," &c. The date of this illustrious man's death is not certain, although Monnoye, a French author, has fixed that event in 1447.—A. C. M.

BRACELLI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian painter and engraver, born at Genoa. He was a pupil of Paggi, and painted history in his manner. He engraved plates for Borozzio's architectural work in a neat stiff style, and died in 1609.—W. T.

BRACTON, HENRY DE, the earliest writer on English law, lived in the thirteenth century. He was most probably a native of Devonshire. He studied at Oxford, and took the degree of doctor of laws. He rose to great eminence as a lawyer, and in 1244 Henry III. appointed him one of the judges itinerant. His great work, "De legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ," was first printed in 1569. A very carefully prepared edition, collated from various MSS., was issued in 1640. The treatise is divided into four parts. The author displays a very full acquaintance with the Roman lawyers and canonists. So manifestly, indeed, is his style influenced by these writers, that he has been accused of a want of fidelity as an exponent of the English code. But, notwithstanding the attempts that have been made to detract from his merit, there can be no doubt that, as far down as the days of Coke, Bracton was justly looked on as the chief source of legal knowledge.—J. B.

BRADE, WILLIAM, an English musician, resident at Hamburg at the commencement of the seventeenth century. He was a proficient on the viol, and published "Paduanen, Galliarden, Canzonetten," &c., Hamburg, 1609, in 4to; "Neue Paduanen

und Gagliarden met stimmen," Hamburg, 1614, in 4to; "Neue lustige Volten, Couranten, Balletin, &c., met 5 stimmen," Frankfurt, 1621, in 4to. These publications are highly interesting, as containing many once popular English airs. Brade died at Frankfurt in 1647.—E. F. R.

BRADEL, JOHN BAPTIST, a neat-handed French engraver, born about 1750. He executed portraits of Paoli, Crebillon, John Bart, two popes, and the chevalier d'Eon.—W. T.

BRADFORD, ALDEN, an American historian, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1760; died at Boston in 1843; graduated at Harvard college in 1786, studied for the ministry, and for eight years was pastor of a church at Wiscasset, Maine. Ill health obliged him to leave the profession, and he came to Boston, first to be a bookseller, and afterwards a politician and an author. He was secretary of state in Massachusetts from 1812 to 1824. He was an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, wrote frequently for periodicals, and published several works on history and biography. The most considerable of his works were a "History of Massachusetts from 1764 to 1820," 3 vols. 8vo, being a continuation of Hutchinson's History; "American Biography;" "Memoir of Dr. Jonathan Mayhew;" "Evangelical History, or the Books of the New Testament, with a General Introduction and Notes;" and a "Biography of Caleb Strong."

BRADFORD, JOHN, an eminent English martyr, born shortly after the accession of Henry VIII., was a native of Manchester. Being of a highly respectable family he received a liberal education, but with a view to his following commercial or political, rather than professional pursuits. At an early age he was appointed clerk or secretary to Sir John Harrington, paymaster of the English forces in France. This situation offered peculiar temptations to what was then the very common sin of peculation, and to these he unfortunately succumbed, acting a principal or a secondary part (it is not clearly ascertained which) in the abstraction of a sum of £500 from the exchequer of his office. The money was restored, and Bradford appears to have been in no danger of losing his place; but his conscience troubled him sadly, especially, it is said, after hearing a sermon of Latimer's, and he determined on dismissing himself the service of the state. In 1547 he began to study law in the temple, but finding his inclination to the church always on the increase, he removed next year to Clare hall, Cambridge, where after a residence of little more than twelve months, he was admitted to the degree of M.A. Ordained deacon in 1550, he rapidly acquired celebrity as a preacher; was presented to a stall in St. Paul's by his patron, Bishop Ridley, and shortly after appointed one of the royal chaplains. From the accession of Mary his doom was sealed. Bold and zealous, as well as eloquent, in the defence of protestant doctrine, he could not be overlooked by the conclave of bishops who directed the counsels of the sovereign. He was one of the first victims of her bloody reign. Gilbert Bourn preached a sermon at St. Paul's cross, which had the effect of inspiring his hearers with a violent desire to tear him in pieces. Bradford, who was passing, interfered to save the Romish orator from his infuriated audience, and for this service to a champion of the church, the story being properly perverted, he was condemned to imprisonment in the tower. In 1554, when he had been eighteen months in confinement, it was thought proper to examine him again, touching his heresies, and accordingly he was removed to Southwark, and placed at the bar of a court over which presided Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, and Bonner, bishop of London. Sentence of death was immediately passed on him; but in order to give him leisure to consider well the offers of place and power with which he was assailed by the minions of his judges, execution was delayed till 1st July, 1555, when this incorrigible heretic and illustrious martyr, in company with a youth, named John Lyefe, was brought to the stake at Smithfield. His writings consist chiefly of sermons, tracts, letters, meditations, and prayers. They have recently been printed in 12mo by the Religious Tract Society.—J. S., G.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, the first printer in Pennsylvania, was born in Leicester, England, in 1659. He became the son-in-law of Andrew Sowles, a wealthy printer in London, and a friend of William Penn, by whose invitation, and in company with whom, Bradford went to America in 1682, and landed where Philadelphia was afterwards built. The first book he printed "near Philadelphia," was Leed's Almanac for 1687. In 1689, some dissensions having arisen as to the rights of the

settlers, Bradford printed the Charter, or Frame of Government of the Province, with some remarks by Joseph Growden; but anticipating trouble, put no imprint upon the tract. But as it was known to have come from his press, he was arrested and brought before the council; and we learn from the records, both of his examination and that of Growden, that the proprietor, William Penn, had given "particular order for the suppressing of printing" in his province. (See the Forum by David Paul Brown, Philadelphia, 1856, vol. i. p. 275.) But Bradford stood up manfully for the freedom of the press on this, and on a subsequent occasion in 1692, when, having printed a pamphlet by George Keith, on a question partly civil and partly religious, between the magistrates and the people, his press was seized, and he was brought before the justices, charged with having published a seditious libel. When the jury were told that they were only to try whether he printed it or not, Bradford interposed, saying, "they are to find also whether this be a seditious paper or not," "for the jury are judges in the law, as well as in the matter of fact." (Ibid. p. 280.) In asserting this principle, he anticipated, by nearly a century, Lord Camden and Mr. Erskine. Bradford removed the next year to New York, printed the laws of that colony, and in 1725 started the *New York Gazette*, the first newspaper in that city. He also established a mill for the manufacture of paper, said to be the first in America, as early as 1687. He became rich, and died in New York, May 23, 1762, aged 93. His son and grandson were Philadelphia printers after him.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, great-grandson of the preceding, second attorney-general of the United States under President Washington, was born at Philadelphia, September 14, 1755. In August, 1780, he was made attorney-general of Pennsylvania. Eleven years afterwards, he was promoted to the bench of the supreme court of that state. In 1793, at the request of the governor, he drew up a very able report to the legislature, showing that the punishment of death might safely be abolished in all cases, except murder and high treason; and an act was immediately passed in conformity with his suggestions. The next year Washington appointed him attorney-general of the United States, in which capacity he was sent to confer with the agitators and leaders of the western insurrection of 1794. He reported that the laws could not be enforced by the ordinary processes of the civil authorities, and an adequate military force was therefore called out, which soon quelled the rebellion.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, governor of Plymouth in New England, was born in 1589 at Austerfield, Nottinghamshire. At the death of his parents, while he was yet a child, Bradford inherited a small property. His religious opinions and course were determined when he became an attendant on the preaching of Richard Clifton and John Robinson, pastor and teacher of the separatist congregation at Scrooby. Archbishop Bancroft's officers found out the humble flock, and as there was no hope of continuance there, it was resolved to go into the Low Countries. After several unsuccessful attempts the scattered flock was, in the autumn of 1608, collected at Amsterdam, where were already two congregations of English separatists. After a year they resolved to remove to Leyden, but the experiment of a few years there, disposed them to think of another removal; and the congregation, after considering various plans, determined to attempt a separate plantation in what was then called Virginia in America, and resolved to send out a portion of their number at once as pioneers. In order to obtain the means requisite, an agreement was made with some merchants in London, by which, in consideration of supplies, those who should emigrate bound themselves to work, trade, and fish for a term of seven years, for the benefit of a partnership, to consist of themselves and the merchants, the profits to be then divided in proportions, which were agreed upon. These matters being understood, the emigrants, after an affectionate parting with their friends, accompanied by religious services, went on board a little vessel, the *Speedwell*, which lay awaiting them at Delfthaven. At Southampton, whither they were conveyed, they found the *Mayflower*, which had come round from London, with some persons who were to join their company. The two vessels sailed for America with about a hundred and twenty passengers, but twice were compelled to return by the unseaworthy condition of the *Speedwell*. After the second attempt she was left in port, and the *Mayflower* proceeded with a hundred and two passengers. After a passage of nine weeks, she came to anchor off Cape Cod on the 9th of November. John

Carver was chosen governor. On the 11th of December (old style), the place since called Plymouth, was fixed on for the site of a town. Twenty huts were erected and occupied. A fatal sickness soon set in, the consequence of bad food and exposure to the weather. Of the hundred and two persons who composed the company, forty-four died before the first of April. At one time during the winter, only six or seven had strength left to nurse the dying and bury the dead. The first week in April Carver died, and Bradford was chosen governor in his place. From that time his history, more than any other man's, is the history of the colony of Plymouth, the oldest English colony, after that of Virginia, on the American continent. Till the third harvest there was at times great distress for want of food, and this exigency divided the governor's attention with the cares of guarding the colony against plots of the Indians, and struggles to meet the approbation of the London partners. The scheme of a community of property was found to work ill for both parties; and at the beginning of the third year, the governor had ventured so far to deviate from it, as to assign to each family the cultivation and profit of a small separate parcel of land; an arrangement which, on observing its favourable operation, he extended in the following year. As the prospect brightened, the emigrants began to hope to be soon joined by their beloved pastor, and their other friends who had remained at Leyden. But there were persons among the London partners who had no sympathy with them in this wish, and who in various ways took care to obstruct its accomplishment. As the inconveniences of the partnership to all concerned were made manifest by trial, negotiations were prosecuted to effect its dissolution. In 1626, Isaac Atherton, one of the principal emigrants, who had been sent to England for the purpose, succeeded in purchasing for the colonists the whole property of the partnership for £1800, payable in nine equal annual instalments—an arrangement speedily followed by another, by which Bradford and four associates, on consideration of conducting the whole trade of the colony for six years and receiving its profits, agreed to pay the debt of the London partners, and perform certain other obligations. This settlement of their affairs enabled them to execute a long-cherished design. Many of their former associates were brought from Holland and settled with them at their expense. Their affairs were assuming a most prosperous shape, and now the larger emigration to Massachusetts commenced. In 1629, Robinson, their spiritual guide, having died shortly before, Bradford went to Salem to assist in the formation of a church, of principles and constitution like those of the church in Plymouth. Governor Winthrop cultivated the same good understanding with his neighbours; and in 1632, the second year after his arrival, made a journey through the woods from Boston to visit Bradford at the older settlement. Notwithstanding Bradford's wish repeatedly expressed to be released from public office, he was chosen governor by annual election for thirty-one years out of the thirty-six years between his arrival and his death; the last twelve years without a single intermission. He died May 9th, 1657, having lengthened out a wise, religious, and heroic life nearly to the limit of threescore years and ten. Though without early advantages for study, and always leading a busy life, he loved learning and found time for study. He spoke French and Dutch, and read Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He wrote a full history of "Plymouth Plantation from the beginning of the proceedings which led to that enterprise, down to the end of the year 1646." This volume, which, remaining in manuscript, had been used and referred to by historians of Plymouth at different times down to the year 1767, had since that period disappeared. In 1846, Bishop Wilberforce, in his History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, made references in foot-notes to a manuscript history of the plantation of Plymouth in the Fulham library. The language of these references was found to coincide with that of passages which had been published by old historians of New England, as extracts from Bradford's history. An application being made to the late bishop of London, his lordship promptly allowed an examination to be made of the manuscript. By marks which had been described in detail by the writers who had formerly used it, it was incontrovertibly proved to be the long-lost autograph of Bradford. It was known to have belonged in 1758 to the New England library, kept in the tower of the Old South church in Boston. In 1755 that church was converted into a riding-school for a force of British cavalry; and there can be little doubt, that at that time the manuscript was abstracted, to find its way event-

ually, by means not now to be traced, to the library of the bishop of London. Dr. Bloomfield permitted a copy of it to be taken, and the Massachusetts Historical Society published it in 1856, with valuable notes from the hand of Mr. Charles Deane of Cambridge.

BRADLEY, JAMES, born at Sherborn in Gloucestershire in 1692; died at Chalford in 1762: the most exact observer of former times in England, the man who, through the rare combination of scientific knowledge and generalizing power, with that fineness of sense and delicacy of touch which are indispensable to a practical astronomer, is entitled to have his name inscribed third on the roll, that, reckoning in the order of time, begins with Hipparchus, and presents us next with Tycho. Newton very early designated Bradley as the "first astronomer of Europe;" nor can his estimate be charged with exaggeration. If we except La-Caille, the lamented Bessel, and two or three others whose names we may not mention, because, happily for science, the men who wear them still survive, Bradley up to this day has had no rival.—The position in Astronomy occupied by this remarkable person is very peculiar. To his general exactness and sagacity no greater tribute could be paid than that in which Bessel has been sustained by the concurrence of the whole scientific world. Desirous to fix with every attainable accuracy the most important constants of Astronomy, the great observer of Königsberg fixed upon the catalogue of Bradley; and he has emphatically recorded the degree of esteem in which he held him, by the labour so willingly bestowed on the reduction of that catalogue, and which resulted in his invaluable *Fundamenta Astronomiæ*. But we have said Bradley's position is altogether peculiar, and his fame does not rest merely on his general exactness. It has long been known that the crude observation of the apparent place of a star, in no ways suffices to indicate its true place in the heavens. The apparent place differs from the true place, because of the circumstances in which the observer is placed—circumstances which cause him to see an object external to the earth's atmosphere, as if it were in a position different from the one it really occupies. Until these disarranging influences are understood, and their amount made subject of calculation, there can be no accurate observation; and what is termed Stellar Astronomy could never reach the character of reliability. One of these influences is atmospherical Refraction. Any distant body viewed through the earth's atmosphere appears higher than it really is in the sky; and the amount of displacement varies with the apparent height of the object. This effect of refraction was known before, and Tycho rudely and erroneously allowed for its value. The nature of the true formula was one of the conquests of Bradley. In so far as its structure is concerned, this formula has never been altered. New terms have been added, and the constants Bradley employed somewhat modified; but the correction due to these recent refinements does not exceed half a second of space.—But, besides Refraction, there are other causes of disturbance, the existence as well as the amount of which was discovered by the English astronomer. The first is technically named ABERRATION. Bradley had been puzzled by the existence of small irregularities in the annual position of the fixed stars, of which no previous observation had taken any account. Stars in the plane of the ecliptic seemed to oscillate backwards and forwards by a small quantity in the course of the year; and in every other place in the sky they appeared to describe small ellipses. Dr. Robison of Edinburgh has recorded in his article *Seamanship*, a curious anecdote as to the mode in which Bradley reached the secret of the phenomenon, and we find it given as follows by Dr. Thomson in his History of the Royal Society:—"When he despaired of being able to account for the phenomena which he had observed, a satisfactory explanation of it occurred to him all at once when he was not in search of it. He accompanied a pleasure party in a sail upon the river Thames. The boat in which they were was provided with a mast, which had a vane upon the top of it. It blew a moderate wind, and the party sailed up and down the river for a considerable time. Dr. Bradley remarked that every time the boat put about, the vane at the top of the boat's mast shifted a little, as if there had been a slight change in the direction of the wind. He observed this three or four times without speaking; at last he mentioned it to the sailors, and expressed his surprise that the wind should shift so regularly every time they put about. The sailors told him that the wind had not shifted, but that the apparent change was owing to the change in

the direction of the boat, and assured him that the same thing invariably happened in all cases." No great or cardinal discovery ever results from an accident. Accident is a simple indication of law, as indeed the whole world is: it is the Intellect capable of generalizing, that alone can extract the secret. Previous to this time Römer had discovered that light has a definite although a marvellous velocity, the velocity, viz., of nearly 200,000 miles in a second of time. But the Earth moves in its orbit at a rate of about eighteen miles in a second; and just as the motion of the boat affected the apparent direction of the wind, so must this motion of our globe necessarily affect the apparent direction of the rays of light entering the eye. Every star must therefore undergo an amount of displacement, inasmuch as we infer the place of objects from the apparent direction of the ray emanating from them. The amount of this displacement could be theoretically determined,—depending on the proportion of those two velocities: and Bradley found that the irregularities which so puzzled him, received here their complete solution. It is farther of importance to remark, that this discovery constitutes our earliest physical demonstration of the reality of the orbital motion of the Earth.—*Secondly*, There are other displacements caused by the instability of the pole or axis around which our globe rotates. We refer all stars to the pole of the heavens, that is, to the point opposite the pole of the earth. Were that point steadfast, determinations of polar distance made at one epoch would be the same for every epoch. But if that point varies, determinations made at different times would not be comparable. So long ago as Hipparchus, that great motion of the pole, manifested by its describing a circle in the heavens every 25,000 years—a motion that is termed *Precession*—was known and estimated. But the pole does not describe a regular circle; on the contrary, it moves through a waving line, thus originating other and important although minor irregularities, which Bradley was the first to comprehend. The irregularity we now speak of is termed *Nutation*. Bradley detected the connection of the period of Nutation with the revolution of the Moon's Nodes; and subsequent researches, partly theoretical, partly by observation, have traced the physical cause of the change to its remotest consequences, and finally removed this last ground of uncertainty from among the obstacles to the conquests of Astronomy.—Concerning the private life of a man to whom the most imposing of the sciences owes so much, it is not unnatural that a certain curiosity should be felt. But Bradley's existence was a very quiet one. He married a niece of the astronomer Pound, to whom he was earnestly recommended by Halley. After a brief excursion into the fields of Theology he resigned his ecclesiastical appointments, and became Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He observed chiefly at Kew and Wanstead, until he was selected to the office of Astronomer Royal by Sir Robert Walpole, on the eve of his retirement. Bradley's nomination was probably the last official act of patronage by that great, but in many respects somewhat unsatisfactory Minister.—Bradley's observations were published in three volumes folio (superseded in great measure by the *Fundamenta Astronomiæ*) by the university he adorned; and to whose well-known and considerate munificence we have recently been indebted for an account of his life and a collection of his papers, in a quarto volume, edited by Professor Rigaud.—J. P. N.

BRADLEY, RALPH, an English conveyancing lawyer, was born in 1717 at Greatham in the county of Durham, and died and was there buried in 1788. His parentage was humble, and his education self-acquired. His name is not associated with that of any patron or friend; and the attainment of provincial eminence almost unrivalled as a property counsel was due to his own judgment and exertions. He was called to the bar at Gray's inn, but his place of business was Stockton-upon-Tees, the neighbour town to Greatham; and his practice ruled over near half a century. Among his pupils were Ritson, an eccentric genius, and Holliday, C. Butler's master. His style of expressing opinions and drawing instruments was chargeable with the vices of tautology and diffusiveness. Bradley was never married. He possessed social qualities to a great degree; and the ultimate disposition of his property denotes the benevolence of his heart, although its frustration by the chancellor, Thurlow, proved the fallibility of its author's legal judgment. Having no near relations, he by his will directed that the income (except £500 a year for twenty years, and £1000 a year afterwards) of the bulk of his property should accumulate for seventy years.

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The income of the principal and its accumulations was then, and the £500 a year and the £1000 a year were in the meantime, to be from time to time for ever applied in the purchasing of such books as might have a tendency to promote the interests of virtue and religion and the happiness of mankind. This charitable purpose to be carried out by the court of chancery. When application was made to establish this charity, Lord Thurlow, ignoring the existence of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, said he did not know what books had a tendency to promote the happiness of mankind, and set aside the bequest in favour of the next of kin. In 7 ves. 50 n. the charitable trusts are set forth at length. They are characteristic of the style of their author. If he had described more fully the main purpose and elaborated less the details of the scheme, a different result might have been expected. To commemorate his bounty, a suitable inscription had, on the occasion of his burial, been put upon his tomb in Greatham churchyard, and after the decree his relations annexed to this inscription a few words to show how his intentions had miscarried.—S. H. G.

BRADLEY, RICHARD, a popular writer on gardening and agriculture, lived in the early part of the 18th century. He made himself known at first by papers on the nature of the sap in vegetables, and on the quick growth of Mouldiness on Melons, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions. He became a fellow of the Royal Society, and was chosen professor of botany at Cambridge in 1724, but he does not appear to have conducted himself well, and Dr. Martyn was appointed to lecture for him. He published a treatise on husbandry and gardening, a gardener's calendar, a philosophical account of the works of nature, a "Botanical Dictionary," and a history of succulent plants. He lectured on materia medica in London in 1729. This course of lectures was published. Died in 1732.—J. H. B.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, an English barrister, better known as President Bradshaw, because he presided in the court which condemned Charles I. He was born in 1586 of an old Lancashire family, and became a student at Gray's inn. He was warmly attached to the parliamentary party, and obtained among them a considerable amount of chamber practice. He was one of the commissioners to whom the custody of the great seal was intrusted by the house of commons in 1646, and in the following year he was appointed chief justice of Chester by a vote of both houses. In 1648 he was raised to the rank of serjeant. When the republican party had resolved to put King Charles to death under colour of judicial forms, Bradshaw's name was inserted in the record or revised list of commissioners for trying the king, and he was by them chosen president of the court. He displayed considerable self-possession throughout that memorable trial; but treated the unfortunate monarch in an exceedingly insolent and unfeeling manner. His party seem to have been satisfied with his behaviour, for they rewarded him with a gratuity of £5000, a town house, and country seat, the gift of Lord Cottington's estate in Wiltshire, and other landed property, yielding in all a rental of £1000 a year, and made him chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Bradshaw was a sincere republican, and, therefore, opposed the ambitious designs of Cromwell, who deprived him of the office of chief justice of Chester. After the death of the protector, Bradshaw was elected president of the council. He died November 22, 1659, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster abbey; but after the Restoration his body was disinterred, and exposed on a gibbet along with the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton. Clarendon describes him with apparent truth as a man of some ability, but insolent and ambitious.—J. T.

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, an English puritan, born at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, in 1571. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, after leaving which, through the influence of Dr. Laurence Chasterton, he became in succession tutor to the family of Sir Thomas Leighton, and fellow of Sidney Sussex college. Having obtained orders in a way which indulged his scruples on the subject of ordination, he was for some time employed as lecturer in the churches of Abington and Steeple Morden, near Cambridge, and afterwards at Chatham in Kent. From Chatham, on occasion of a dispute with his ordinary, he removed to London, and was appointed lecturer of Christ Church, Newgate Street. A treatise of his on some litigated points of ecclesiastical rule caused his demission from this office, and he retired to his native county, where he died in 1618. He is chiefly remarkable as the author of a small treatise, entitled

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"English Puritanism," 1605, an abstract of which is to be found in Neal's History of the Puritans. Besides that work he wrote a "Treatise on Justification," and "A Plaine and Pithy Exposition of the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians."—J. S., G.

BRADSTREET, SIMON, one of the early governors of the colony of Massachusetts, was born at Horbling, a small village near Folkingham, Lincolnshire, England, in March, 1603. His father, a nonconformist minister, was a fellow of Emanuel college, and much esteemed for his piety and learning. In several positions which he occupied, the son was thrown much into the company of those who were then proposing to emigrate to New England, and, after marrying Anne Dudley in 1628, he decided to join them. He arrived at Salem, in Winthrop's company, in June, 1630, was present at the first general court held at Charleston, in August of the same year, and was there elected an assistant and secretary of the colony, which office he held for fourteen years. When the New England colonies formed their memorable confederation for mutual defence in 1643, Mr. Bradstreet was appointed one of the two commissioners on the part of Massachusetts, and took an active part in all their proceedings. After the Restoration, when the colony were in a fever of apprehension lest Charles II. should take away their charter and their privileges, he drew up the address and report defending both, and was sent to England, with Mr. Norton, to make the best terms they could with the monarch. He showed much prudence and address in this delicate office, and brought back a letter from the king, which he maintained was really favourable to Massachusetts, though the more resolute puritans were dissatisfied with it, and censured his conduct as compromising the honour and rights of the colony. Also, when the royal commissioners arrived in 1665, he advised a quiet compliance with their demands, instead of the stiff-necked course actually adopted. In 1673 he was chosen deputy-governor, and was re-elected for six successive years. Then, in 1679, at the age of seventy-six he was first chosen governor, having previously served as an assistant for fifty successive years. To this high office he was annually re-elected till May, 1686, when the charter was dissolved; and then, though nominated first of the seventeen councillors who were to act under Dudley, the first royal president, he nobly refused to serve. The tyranny of Andros followed, grievous but short; and when, on the news arriving of the revolution of 1688, the people of Boston and the vicinity, without waiting for authority from England, rose in arms, and required Andros immediately to give up the government and the fortifications; the venerable Bradstreet was at their head, and Massachusetts once more coming together in general court, chose him governor again. And "the Nestor of New England," as he was fitly termed, was annually re-elected to this office till May, 1692, when Sir William Phips arrived with a new charter, which no longer allowed the people to choose their own chief magistrate. Still he was nominated as senior councillor under the new government; but he refused to serve, and retired to Salem to await the long-deferred summons to meet the Master whom he had so long served on earth. He died at Salem, March 27, 1697, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

BRADWARDIN or BREDWARDINE, THOMAS, surnamed the PROFOUND DOCTOR, an eminent English schoolman, born in the diocese of Chichester of an ancient family, deriving its name from Bredwardine, a village or camp on the river Wye. The date of his birth is uncertain, but as he was proctor in the university of Oxford in 1325, it could not have been later than the middle of the reign of Edward I. At Merton college where he graduated, he became professor of divinity, holding in conjunction with that office the chancellorship of the university. Resigning both these dignities, he was appointed chaplain to the famous bishop of Durham, Richard de Bury, and subsequently became chancellor of the diocese of London, prebendary of Lincoln, and chaplain and confessor to Edward III. This victorious monarch he attended in his French wars, influencing his councils to a remarkable degree by the candid exercise of the functions which belonged to a confessor in the times of chivalry, if not, as is pretended by contemporary writers, directly influencing his fortunes by virtues and piety, which could not belong to the chaplain without prospering the king. On the death of Stratford, archbishop of Canterbury, he was elevated to that see; but the king refused to ratify the election, observing that "he could very ill spare so worthy a man to be from him, and he never could perceive that he himself wished to be spared." The see

being again vacant within the year, however, Bradwardin was consecrated at Avignon in 1349. Shortly after his return to England he fell a victim to the plague. The work which procured for him from the reigning pope the appellation of the Profound Doctor, is his "De Causa Dei," a digest of his lectures at Oxford, edited by Sir Henry Savile in 1618. It is directed against the Pelagians. His other published works are—"Geometria Speculativa," &c., Paris, 1495; "De Proportionibus," Paris, 1495; "De Quadratura Circuli," Paris, 1495.—J. S., G.

BRADY, NICHOLAS, D.D., an Irish divine, who, in connection with his fellow-countryman, Nahum Tate, composed the metrical version of the psalms now in use in the church of England. He was the son of Major Nicholas Brady, a descendant of Hugh Brady, first protestant bishop of Meath, and was born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, on the 28th October, 1659. He received his early education in England, but obtained his degrees in Trinity college, Dublin. He obtained preferments in Ireland, and being a firm adherent of the Orange party, he was sent with an address to William III. on his accession to the throne. Remaining in London, he obtained some good livings, and became successively chaplain to the king and queen, Queen Anne, and the prince of Wales; and though he was in receipt of a large income, he contrived to spend it, and was obliged to keep school at Richmond to eke out his means. He died on the 20th May, 1726. He translated the *Æneid* of Virgil, a performance now neither read nor known; published some volumes of heavy sermons, of which the same may be said; and wrote some dramas and a tragedy which were not devoid of merit, and had reasonable success, though the subject and its treatment were rather strange for a divine. Brady and his works would have long passed from the memory of mankind, but for the happy chances that have floated them down the stream of time in the poor composition to be found appended to the book of Common Prayer.—J. F. W.

BRADY, REV. PHILIP, a clergyman of the county Cavan in Ireland. He lived in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was a man of great wit, a good scholar, and particularly versed in the language of his country. He composed several poems, and translated some English works into the Irish language.—J. F. W.

BRAGANZA, the dukes of, took their title from Braganza, the chief town of the Portuguese province of Traz-os-Montes. The following are the more remarkable of these princes:—ALFONSO, illegitimate son of John I., king of Portugal, created duke of Braganza in 1442 during the minority of Alfonso V. His brother, Peter, duke of Coimbra, regent of the kingdom, led by his arts into a quarrel with the young king, fell by the hand of his sovereign in 1449. Died in 1461.—FERDINAND II., third duke, decapitated as a traitor in 1483 by his brother-in-law, King John II.—JAMES, fourth duke, eldest son of the preceding, was restored to the dukedom by King Emmanuel; and, as a further proof of his sovereign's favour, in 1489 nominated his successor.—J. S., G.

BRAGANZA, JOHN I. and JOHN IV. of. See JOHN.

BRAHAM, JOHN, the celebrated singer, was born in London of Jewish parents in 1774. He was left an orphan at an early age, and in such humble circumstances that it is said he sold pencils about the streets. However, he was still very young when he became the pupil of Leoni, an Italian singer of celebrity; and his first appearance on the public stage was at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, April 21, 1787, for the benefit of his master. In the bill it is announced—"At the end of Act i., 'The Soldier Tired of War's Alarms,' by Master Braham, being his first appearance on any stage." When the well-known John Palmer opened the Royalty theatre, at the close of the same year, Master Braham formed part of his corps, and performed in a burletta composed by John Carter, the author of "Oh, Nanny!" "Stand to your Guns," &c., and entitled "the Birthday, or the Arcadian Conquest." The locale of his debut was not the most favourable to rising musical talent: neither the titled patron nor the accomplished virtuoso frequented the *ultima Thule* of Wellesloe Square. Nevertheless the fame of the wonderful boy who was singing at the Royalty, the astonishing pupil of Leoni, spread itself even into the western regions, and drew many gentle auditors from their usual routine to the humbler scenes of his surprising efforts. About the period when young Braham's voice broke, his master Leoni was compelled, through pecuniary embarrassment, to quit England, and leave the young

orphan entirely dependent upon his own resources, at a moment when the most valuable of those resources had, for a time at least, failed him. Fortune, however, soon raised him up patrons in the powerful and wealthy family of the Goldsmids, under whose protection and auspices he acquired considerable practice as a teacher of the pianoforte. But although the pianoforte became for an interval his immediate profession, the cultivation of the returning powers of his voice formed the great object of his hopes and his ambition. It was already settling into a tenor, remarkable alike for tone, flexibility, and compass; and he omitted no opportunity of polishing it by study, or strengthening it by practice. In one of the many musical societies which he frequented, Braham became acquainted with Ashe, the celebrated flute-player, who, struck with the beauty of his voice, proposed to him an engagement for the following season at Bath, which was immediately and gladly accepted; and in 1794 he made his first appearance as a tenor singer at the concerts in that city. In the conductor of these concerts, Signor Ranzini, the debutant found all that was wanting to give high finish to a voice which nature had formed in one of her most prodigal moulds; an instructor to whom all the rules of art were familiar, and in whom all the delicacies of the highest refinement of that art were personified. In Braham, Signor Ranzini recognized a pupil on whom it was a pleasure to lavish all the resources of which time and study, learning and taste, had rendered him master. To the last hour of his life he boasted of his famous pupil, and Braham never failed to acknowledge his obligations to his talented instructor. The fame of the new singer soon extended to London, where it was first carried by J. P. Salomon, who, from the moment he heard Braham at Bath, pronounced him to be the finest tenor singer in Europe. In the spring of 1796, an engagement for a limited number of nights was offered to him by the managers of Drury Lane, and the genius of Storace expended its last efforts in the composition of the songs which were to exhibit the extent and variety of his powers. The early and lamented death of the composer delayed, for a short time, the production of his last opera, but the difficulties were at length overcome; the parts left unfinished were completed by Kelly, and on the 30th of April, 1796, "Mahmoud" was performed for the benefit of his widow and family; and Braham, then only twenty-two years old, at once took the rank in which, for upwards of a quarter of a century, he had no competitor. Before the year of his debut had closed, Braham achieved another professional triumph of the highest class, in being engaged as a principal tenor at the Italian opera; and here again it is impossible to repress a feeling of wonder at the talent and industry which qualified so young a man to burst forth at once as leader in styles so different, and perform not only in his native, but in a foreign language. His first appearance on the opera stage was on the 26th November, 1796, in the character of Azor, in Gretry's opera, "Zemira e Azore." He was highly applauded, and one of his airs encored; afterwards he performed with Banti in Sacchini's serious opera, "Evelina," and continued to sing until the end of the season. In the same year he was engaged at the oratorios, and established his reputation as a singer of sacred music by his delivery of some of Handel's *chef-d'œuvres*. Braham now determined to increase his knowledge of the mechanical resources of his art, by studying the best models which Italy afforded. He accordingly embarked for the continent in the autumn of 1797, and proceeded in the first instance to Paris, not contemplating a stay of more than a week in that city; but some concerts which he gave (at the first of which Bonaparte and Josephine were present) turned out so successful, and so lucrative, that he remained there eight months. A plan was organized for the performance of Italian operas, and a permanent engagement offered to Braham. Italy, however, was his object, and declining all overtures for remaining in Paris, he continued his journey southward, and in the autumn of 1798, appeared as primo tenore at the Teatro Pergola in Florence, as Ulysses, in an opera of that name composed by Basili; and as Orestes in "Le Furie d'Oreste" of Moneta. He was next engaged for the succeeding carnival—an unheard of honour for an Englishman—and appeared at the Scala (Milan), with his gifted countryman, Billington. The opera in which they performed was composed by Nasolini, and entitled "Il Trionfo di Clelia." Rome and Naples now contended for the English tenor; but Braham's success at Milan led to a renewed engagement there for the following year; and when he left the capital of northern Italy he

proceeded to Genoa, where he devoted much time to the study of composition, under the able instructions of the maestro Isola, and had an opportunity of singing with the celebrated musico, Marchesi. From Genoa he returned to Milan, and went thence, in 1799, to Venice. Here he assisted at the funeral obsequies of Cimarosa, and performed in the serious opera of "Artemisia." His next engagement was at Trieste, where he performed in Martin's opera, "La Cosa Rara," a work from which Storace took a great part of the music of his "Siege of Belgrade," and which Braham, five or six years afterwards, introduced with such success at the opera-house in London. Whilst remaining at Trieste, our great tenor received invitations from Lisbon, Naples, Milan, Vienna, and England. That from Vienna he accepted, reserving to himself the liberty of singing one year in England, previous to making his debut in the Austrian capital. Following this plan, he proceeded across Germany, *via* Hamburg, to his native country, where the unanimous and enthusiastic applause he met with, made him forget or forego his German engagements. On the 9th of December, 1801, Braham made his reappearance before an English audience at Covent Garden theatre, in an opera called "Chains of the Heart"—the joint composition of Mazzinghi and Reeve. The music, however, was so feeble in the serious, and so commonplace and vulgar in the comic parts, that, notwithstanding it was supported by such talents as Braham's and Madame Storace's, it lived only a short time, and was succeeded in February following by "the Cabinet." In this opera Braham was the composer of all the music of his own part, a custom to which he continued for several years pretty closely to adhere, and seldom has any music been more universally popular. Among these operas we name "Family Quarrels," 1802; "the English Fleet," 1802; "Thirty Thousand," 1804; "Out of Place," 1805; "False Alarms," 1807; "Kais, or Love in a Desert," 1808; and the "Devil's Bridge," 1812. To follow Braham through all his engagements would exceed the limits of this notice; it is sufficient to say, that in the theatre, the concert-room, or the church, he had scarcely a rival. *Non ce in Italia tenore come Braham*, was the frequent exclamation of foreigners who heard him. During the seasons of 1804-6, he was engaged as principal tenor at the Italian opera, singing with Mrs. Billington in "Il Trionfo dell' amor fraterno;" "Gl'Orazi e Curiazi;" and *La Clemenza di Tito*. In 1816 he again appeared at the opera, as Guglielmo, in the "Cosi fan Tutte" of Mozart; and in 1826 acquired fresh laurels in the arduous part of Sir Huon, in Weber's wondrous opera of "Oberon, or the Elf King's Oath." Down to the present time everything which Braham undertook prospered; but in 1831 the tide of fortune changed. In this year he purchased, jointly with Yates, the building known as the Colosseum, in the Regent's Park, for which the large sum of £40,000 was paid. Five years afterwards he opened the St. James' theatre, which he had erected at a cost of £26,000. The large fortune which his genius and energy had once gained him was lost by these unfortunate speculations; but his declining years were passed in the most cheerful comfort, secured to him by the affectionate care of his daughter. He died in February 17, 1856, at the advanced age of eighty-two. In energy and pathos of style, Braham stood unrivalled as a public singer, and his powers in this respect were especially conspicuous in accompanied recitative, which generally expresses strong passion; thus "Deeper and deeper still," of Handel, was the *chef-d'œuvre* of his declamatory and pathetic manner, describing, as it does, Jephthah in the agony of his rash vow. As a composer, Braham completely attained the object he aimed at, in his numerous songs, duets, &c., many of which attained the highest degree of popularity. As a national song, his "Death of Nelson" has pleased, and continues to please, a vast majority of the inhabitants of the British isles; it has therefore accomplished its purpose. Braham's private character was marked by kindness and urbanity, and he was never known to treat the public, in a single instance, with levity or caprice. In matters of business he was remarkably honourable; and it was the common remark of those who knew him long and well, that he was never known to speak disrespectfully of any public singer—declining to censure where he could not in justice applaud, but cheerfully bestowing praise whenever truth permitted. The only spot upon Braham's character was his *liaison* with Signora Storace, but this, we believe, has been much misrepresented. He left five sons and one daughter. The eldest son (by Signora Storace) is now a clergyman of the church of England. The other members of

his family are the fruits of his marriage with Miss Bolton of Ardwick, near Manchester, in 1816. One son is, we believe, in the army. The other three, Hamilton, Charles, and Augustus, are rising members of their father's profession. His daughter married, first, John James Henry Waldegrave, Esq.; secondly, in 1840, George Edward, seventh earl of Waldegrave; and, thirdly, in 1847, George Granville Vernon Harcourt, Esq., eldest son of the late archbishop of York.—E. F. R.

BRAHE TYCHO. See **TYCHO**.

BRAINERD, DAVID, a celebrated American missionary to the Indians, was born at Haddam in Connecticut, April 20, 1718. His parents died when he was quite young, and until the age of nineteen, he expected to spend his life as a farmer. But he possessed by nature a thoughtful, conscientious disposition, and the strong religious cast of his mind made him very desirous to prepare himself for the clerical profession. In 1738 he went to reside with Mr. Fisher, the minister of his native town, and in 1739 he entered Yale college. About this time, Whitfield came to New England, and most of the students were greatly excited by his preaching. Brainerd's feelings were strongly roused, and in his zeal he made use of some rash expressions against one of the college officers, which caused his expulsion. This, however, did not interfere with his preparation for the ministry, and in 1742 he was ordained, and immediately commenced his labours as a missionary among the Indians. His services were engaged by an association in New York, and he was first sent to the settlement of Kanaumek, between Stockbridge and Albany, and here he laboured most conscientiously in the midst of privations and sufferings. His health had never been good, and amid the sufferings of his Indian life, it often gave way altogether. He was a rigid Calvinist, and subject to the most distressing fits of religious depression; but notwithstanding this distress of body and mind, he pursued his work indefatigably, until he found that he might be more useful elsewhere; and in 1774 he left Kanaumek, and removed to Crossweksung, at the Forks of the Delaware. His duties were now of the most arduous description. Notwithstanding his ill health, he spent a life of unremitting activity, making frequent journeys from one place to another, and devoting all his energies to the advancement of civilization and religion. For a long time his labours seemed almost entirely without success; he had no time to learn the Indian language, and his preaching lost much of its effect when communicated to his hearers through an interpreter, who himself only partially understood the true import of what was said. Finally, however, he achieved a great success. The Indians listened with attention, and many were not only converted to Christianity, but made considerable progress in civilization; he baptized seventy-eight savages in one year. Meantime his health suffered fearfully. He was obliged to sleep in smoky cabins, or else in the open air, protected only by a few boughs; the symptoms of consumption increased, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he continued his duties. He struggled on, however, for several months, when it became evident that he must abandon his labours for a time, if not for ever. In April, 1747, he set out for New England, and was received at Northampton into the family of Dr. Jonathan Edwards, where he was told by the physicians that his case was hopeless; he lingered a few months, a daughter of Dr. Edwards attending him devotedly as his nurse. His death took place at Northampton, October 9, 1747, in the thirtieth year of his age. Dr. Edwards published a memoir of him, composed chiefly of extracts from a diary which he kept with great minuteness throughout his career. It is a deeply affecting record of spiritual experience, of the hardships of his life, increased by the morbid tenderness of his conscience, and the enthusiastic zeal with which he pursued his Master's work in sickness and solitude. John Wesley abridged the work, and published it in England. In 1822 the original, with additional extracts from Brainerd's diary, was published at New Haven by Sereno E. Dwight.

BRAITHWAITE, JOHN, a member of the British embassy at Morocco at the period of the Emperor Muley Ishmael's death. He wrote an account of the political movements of 1727 and 1728, following that event. The work was published in London in 1729, and was translated into several continental languages, and is interesting for its details concerning the history and condition of Morocco.—J. B.

BRAITHWAITE, WILLIAM, one of the forty-seven divines appointed by James I. to prepare the version of the Bible at

present in use, born about the middle of the sixteenth century, was fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and afterwards master of Gonville and Caius college.

* **BRAKEL, G. A.**, a Swedish poet, born in 1782, author of "Oden i Svithiod," a tragedy, published in 1826, and "Wäinemoinen," a lyrical drama, 1829.—M. H.

BRAKEL, JAN VAN, a Dutch naval officer, born in 1618, began his gallant career under the famous De Ruyter. For distinguished service in the engagement between the Dutch and English fleets, August 4, 1666, he was raised to the command of a ship in the squadron despatched by the states of Holland against Chatham. In this expedition, having forced his way up the river in the face of a tremendous fire, he succeeded in destroying a part of the English fleet. His most gallant exploit, however, was his boarding the leading ship of the enemy in an action between the Dutch and the combined fleets of Great Britain and France in 1672. The earl of Sandwich, his opponent, fought with the most determined bravery, and having the advantage of a larger ship, would have sunk that of Brakel, but the encounter, one of the most desperate in the annals of naval history, unexpectedly terminated in favour of the Dutch, through the accident of the English flag-ship taking fire. Brakel was killed in an engagement with the French in 1690.—J. S., G.

BRAKENBERG, RENIER, a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem in 1649. He first studied under Mommsen, and then under Schendel, whom he imitated with all Brouwer's dissolute riot and coarse repulsive fun. Sometimes the drinking-bout merry-makings of Ostade were his models. His figures are mannered and badly drawn, and he painted with a careless facility which only simulated finish. His chiaro-scuro is cleverly balanced, neither light nor dark having too much their own way. His later pictures betray negligence in the drawing of hands and feet. His earlier pictures are ingeniously varied in subject, the colouring strong and natural, the touch vigorous and firm. He died at Haerlem in 1702.—W. T.

BRAMAH, JOSEPH, whose name is known in connection with numerous mechanical improvements, was born at Stainborough, Yorkshire, in 1749. He was apprenticed to a carpenter in his native place, and having served his apprenticeship, he removed to London, and ere long began business as a cabinet-maker. Having shown great aptitude for mechanical invention, by some improvements which he effected in the construction of water-closets, he devoted himself to that branch of labour. His next invention, which he patented in 1784, was an improvement on the construction of the lock, rendering it more inviolable. Perhaps his most important achievement was the construction of a hydraulic press, acting on the principle of the hydrostatic paradox, which produced great force, and could be conveniently applied to many useful purposes. Its power was tested in Holt Forest, Hampshire, where 300 of the largest trees were raised from the ground by its means, managed by only two men. Bramah erected at Woolwich arsenal a machine for planing timber, moved by this power, which acted with great rapidity and exactness. In 1807 he invented, for the bank of England, a machine for numbering and dating their notes, which effected a great saving of time and labour. He died in 1814, in consequence of cold caught in Holt Forest, while superintending his experiments there. Mr. Bramah left "A Dissertation on the Construction of Locks," and "A Letter on the subject of an alleged Violation of Patents."—J. B.

BRAMANTE. So little is recorded of the origin of this great Italian architect, that his name and birthplace are equally unknown. He is called DONATO BRAMANTE, and BRAMANTE LAZZARI—the former is probably the correct name—and he was, according to Vasari, born at Castel Durante, or, according to another account, Monte Asdrualdo, both in the duchy of Urbino, in 1444. He was brought up as a painter, and studied from the works of Fra Bartolommeo of Urbino, called Fra Carnovale, a painter of reputation in his time; but Bramante's real disposition was for architecture, and from 1474 he travelled throughout the north of Italy in search of occupation accordingly, until he settled, about 1480, in Milan, where he found patrons in Gian Galeazzo Visconti, and in Lodovico il Moro. He was finally appointed, in 1491, engineer of the cathedral. He had already furnished plans for the cathedrals of Foligno and Faenza. Bramante was also the architect of the new cathedral of Pavia, of which the first stone was laid by Cardinal Ascanio Sforza, June 29, 1488; and he superintended the works while he resided in Milan.

About 1499, or more probably a few years earlier, he left Milan, and established himself in Rome. Though Bramante was now advanced in life, his great influence on modern art commenced in Rome; he followed the steps of Brunelleschi, who died within a year of the time that Bramante was born. The classic revival had commenced, the Gothic and Byzantine were superseded, and the round arch in its turn supplanted the pointed. Bramante took advantage of the opportunities afforded by the ancient ruins of Rome, of perfecting his knowledge of classical art, and qualified himself for the high position as an architect which he shortly attained. The art of Bramante, however, was not classical, but the classical applied to the uses of modern society—it was the Italian renaissance in a grand and simple form. One of the noblest examples of Bramante's style, is the Cancelleria Apostolica, formerly known as the Palazzo San Giorgio, a magnificent and spacious palace built as the private residence of Raphael Riario, cardinal of San Giorgio, in the pontificate of Alexander VI. It bears the date 1495, and besides being one of the earliest, is one of the most important monuments of the renaissance in Rome. The principal front on the Campo Fiore, presenting above a basement, a double row of Corinthian pilasters, comprising three upper stories, extends to about 275 feet in length; but the great feature of the building is the inner court, surrounded on all four sides by a double colonnade. This palace was confiscated to the papal government in the time of Leo X., in consequence of the participation of the Cardinal Riario in the conspiracy of Cardinal Petrucci against that pope. Bramante executed many works in the pontificate of Alexander VI., but Julius II. was his principal patron, and the Vatican was the great arena of his glories. Here he carried out vast works for that pope. He first joined the Belvedere villa to the old palace of the Vatican, and enlarged and embellished the palace by the addition of the court of San Damaso, and the famous Loggie, containing the celebrated arabesques of Raphael, with many other improvements. Raphael himself, the fellow-townsmen of this architect, was invited to Rome through the representations of Bramante. In 1506 he commenced his immense undertaking—the rebuilding of the Basilica of St. Peter. Julius II. laid the first stone on the 18th of April of that year; but Bramante, though the maestro architetto for eight years, did not carry the building much beyond the four great piers of the dome; but these were the key to the whole, and the work was necessarily continued with corresponding magnificence of proportions by his successors, but upwards of a century elapsed before its completion.

Bramante died on the 11th March, 1515, and was buried beneath the church of St. Peter, in the so-called Grotte Vaticane. He was frate del piombo, or keeper of the leaden seals. The duty of this officer is to attach the leaden seals to the papal bulls. After Bramante's death, Raphael was, by the express desire of the architect, appointed his successor by Leo X. He had for assistants, Giuliano da San Gallo and Fra Giocondo da Verona, who had been also the assistants of Bramante. After Raphael's death in 1520, the work was carried on by Baldassare Peruzzi. In 1536 Antonio da San Gallo, the nephew of Giuliano, succeeded Peruzzi and considerably altered the original plan. Michelangelo succeeded San Gallo in 1546, and superintended the work to the completion of the dome in 1564. The continuation was then undertaken by Vignola, aided by Pirro Ligorio, under the express condition that they were to adhere to the plan of Michelangelo; and as Ligorio wished to change the design, Pius V. removed him. After the death of Vignola in 1573, Giacomo della Porta assumed the direction of the works, and with the assistance of Domenico Fontana, completed the cupola, and fixed the cross above it in 1590 in the pontificate of Gregory XIV. Giacomo della Porta died in 1604, and the work was finally carried to completion by Carlo Maderno and Giovanni Fontana, and consecrated by Urban VIII. in the year 1626, one hundred and twenty years after the laying of the first stone by Bramante and Julius II.—(Pungileoni, *Memoria intorno alla vita ed alle opere di Donato Bramante*, 1836; Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*, &c., Ed. Le Monnier; Platner and Bunsen, *Beschreibung der Stadt Rom*, &c.)—R. N. W.

BRAMBILLA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a Piedmontese artist, who studied under Delfino. He became renowned at Turin, and executed there his best work, "The Death of St. Dalmatius." He flourished about 1772.—W. T.

BRAMER, LEONARD, a Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1596.

He learned in Rembrandt's school, and tried to imitate him in little. He went to Italy at eighteen, and resided chiefly at Florence and Venice, where his works were much esteemed. He seems to have devoted his life to the impossible and foolish attempt of forgetting Flemish art, in which he would have been original, and imitating Italian art, in which he was compelled to be a poor mean copyist. He excelled in painting towns on fire at night, and caverns with light pouring in from above, the poetry in fact of firelit rooms and grating-lit cellars turned into flaming Sodoms and dungeons of Ugolino. His mannerism was the introduction of gold and silver vases into his pictures; these he painted bright, lustrous, and bold, with a fine rich relief. He drew his shadows very thin and transparent. Pilkington says he had a good taste in design, noble and commendable expression, a delicate pencil, and a bright full tone. His best pictures were a small "Pyramus and Thisbe" on copper; a "Denial of St. Peter;" and a "Raising of Lazarus." The palace at Ryswick had or has some of Bramer's pictures. He died at Delft, year unknown.—W. T.

BRAMPTON, WILLIAM DE, one of the four justiciars of England in the reign of Edward I., 1274–1307. In 1288 he was accused and found guilty of breach of trust and of peculation, and, along with three accomplices, was condemned to pay the enormous fine of forty thousand marks, and to be confined in the Fleet prison. The celebrated Latin treatise on the entire body of the English law, called *Fleta*, from the place where it was written, is supposed by some to have been compiled by de Brampton, or by one of his colleagues, Thomas de Weyland, J. de Lovetot, and Adam de Strutton. This excellent work was first published by Seldon in 1635.—J. T.

BRAND, JOHN, celebrated for his research as an antiquary, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1743. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but found means to prosecute his studies, and at last to reach Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and where he published a poem named "Illicit Love; written among the ruins of Godstow nunnery," his mind having been attracted by the memories of the fair Rosamond and her royal lover. In 1774 he was presented to the curacy of Cramlington, Newcastle, and ten years later to the church of St. Mary-hill, London. On his removal to London he was chosen secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, having become distinguished by the publication of a work called "Observations on Popular Antiquities," including Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with addenda to every chapter. In 1789 he published "The History and Antiquities" of his native town and county. He died in 1806.—J. B.

BRAND, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a German artist, born at Vienna in 1723. He became a celebrated landscape painter, and professor in the Imperial Academy. He studied under Schmutzer, engraved several plates, and died in 1793. His brother, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, became also a landscape painter and engraver.—W. T.

*BRANDE, WILLIAM THOMAS, who for nearly half a century has occupied a distinguished position among British chemists, was born in 1788, in Arlington Street, St. James', London. He was educated first at a private school at Kensington, and afterwards at the Westminster school, which he left in 1802. In 1803 he was sent to Hanover, but Bonaparte's threatened invasion obliged him to escape to Hamburg, and thence he returned home, having, however, during his residence abroad, perfected his knowledge of the French and German languages. On his return he was entered as a pupil at St. George's hospital, where he attended the medical lectures, and worked hard in the dissecting room. He communicated occasional papers to *Nicholson's Journal*, and in 1805 he drew up a short account of some experiments on guaiacum, which were read before the Royal Society, and published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1806. In 1808 he made a chemical examination of the calculi in the Hunterian museum, and in the winter of the same year he delivered a course of lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry at Dr. Hooper's medical theatre in Cork Street. He afterwards joined the newly-established medical school in Windmill Street, and thus became fairly embarked as a teacher and demonstrator of chemistry. In 1809 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1813 he received the Copley medal; three years afterwards, on the resignation of Dr. Wollaston, he was elected senior secretary of the Royal Society, an office which he held till 1826. In 1812 Sir H. Davy recommended him as his successor to the professorship of chemistry in the Royal Institution, to which office, after

a probationary course, he was elected in June, 1813. The chemical classes of St. George's hospital and of the Windmill Street medical school were soon afterwards transferred to the Royal Institution, so that, in addition to the weekly lectures in the theatre of the institution, Mr. Brande gave an extended course of lectures and demonstrations in the laboratory of that establishment. In 1820 Mr. Faraday became associated with Mr. Brande in this course of lectures, which for many years were justly regarded as the best on the subject in London. Mr. Brande now devoted himself entirely to lecturing and chemical pursuits. Having, in 1812, been requested to report upon the laboratories belonging to the Society of Apothecaries in London, he was shortly afterwards appointed professor of chemistry and *materia medica* to that corporation; and in 1851 he became master of the company. He edited, conjointly with Mr. Faraday, the *Quarterly Journal of Science and Arts*, from its commencement in 1816 till 1836. In 1825 he was appointed to the office of superintendent of the die department in the Royal Mint, and was also intrusted with the supervision of the machinery of that establishment. In 1836 he was named one of the original fellows of the university of London, and a member of the senate of that body; and in 1846 he became one of their examiners, an office which he resigned in 1858. On the installation of Lord Derby as chancellor of the university of Oxford, Mr. Brande received the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws in that university. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of several other British and foreign societies. He is the author of a dictionary of pharmacy and *materia medica*, and in 1842 he undertook the editorship of the Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art. But the most important work he has published is his "Manual of Chemistry," which contains a faithful digest of the facts and discoveries of the science up to the date of publication, and an explicit exposition of its fundamental principles and laws. It has passed through six editions, and been translated into French, German, and Italian, and deservedly ranks as one of the best treatises on chemistry in the English language. As a lucid expositor of science Mr. Brande has been eminently distinguished. Few scientific men have enjoyed so prolonged and so successful a career. He may be regarded as a connecting link between the brilliant period of Davy, Wollaston, and Hope, when inorganic chemistry was most zealously cultivated, and that of Faraday and Graham, when the physical department was most fertile in discovery; while his vigorous intellect still keeps pace with those extensive researches in the domain of organic chemistry, which have recently changed the aspect of the science, and yielded a rich harvest of results from the products of animal and vegetable life.—F. P.

BRANDAO, ALEXANDER, a Portuguese historian of the second half of the seventeenth century; wrote "Istoria delle guerre di Portogallo," &c., 1689.

BRANDAO, ANTONIO, a celebrated historian, was born in Portugal on the 25th of April, 1584. He entered the order of St. Bernard, and was appointed to teach sacred history at Coimbra, where he became abbot of Alcobaça. He continued the History of Portugal by Bernardo di Brito, and was appointed royal historiographer. Died in 1637.—A. C. M.

BRANDENBURG, ELECTORS OF. The margraviate of Brandenburg in the time of Caesar was inhabited by the Suevi, one of the most warlike of the German races. They claimed the whole territory between the Baltic and the Rhine and Danube. Somewhat later, the two Marks, the Old and the Middle Mark, into which this extensive region was divided, were known to the Romans as respectively peopled by the Langobardi and the Suevi. Both nations subsequently following the stream of northern rapacity into Italy, their deserted homes were taken possession of by the Vandals or Slavonians, who, with an interval of a hundred years or more, in which they were under subjection to the Franks, held the Middle Mark till 789, when they fell under the sway of Charlemagne. They were not completely subdued, however, till the reign of Henry I., who in 931 finally established the authority of the counts whom he had appointed to guard the Saxon borders. These were the margraves of Lower Saxony, called also from their patrimony margraves of Stade. On the extinction of the line of Stade, Lotharius gave the North Mark and the Salzwedel Mark to Albert the Bear (see that name), who was the first to assume the title of margrave of Brandenburg. His successors increased their patrimony by the addition of the New Mark, Lower Lusatia, and other

districts; but their line terminating in the Margrave Henry, who died in 1320, Brandenburg passed, as a lapsed fief of the empire, into the hands of Lewis of Bavaria, who confirmed it on his eldest son, Lewis. Lewis was succeeded by his brother Otho, who in 1373 was superseded, in what had then become the electorate of Brandenburg, by Wenzel, eldest son of Charles IV. From Sigismund, Wenzel's successor, the electoral Mark passed to his cousins, Jobst and Procopius, princes of Moravia, and in 1417 to Frederic, margrave of Nurnberg. This illustrious prince was succeeded in 1440 by Frederic II., who redeemed from the hands of the Teutonic knights the New Mark, which they had held in pawn for sums advanced to Sigismund, and otherwise greatly extended the electoral territory. He was succeeded in 1471 by his brother, Albert Achilles (see that name), who resigned the electoral dignity in 1486 to his son, John Cicero. Joachim I., the persecutor of the Jews, son of John Cicero, succeeded in 1499, and was followed by that patron of learning and the reformed religion, Joachim II., who became lord-paramount over the duchy of Prussia. In 1571 John George, who inherited the New Mark and the principality of Crossen from his uncle, succeeded to the electoral dignity. His son, Joachim Frederic, succeeded in 1598, and reigned till 1608, when, together with the electoral possessions, there fell to his son, John Sigismund, the domains of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg, and the duchy of Prussia. His son, George William, who succeeded in 1619, bequeathed his immense patrimony to his son, the "great elector," Frederic-William. (See *FREDERIC-WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA*.) The son of this illustrious prince became king of Prussia under the title of Frederic I. in 1701.—J. S., G.

BRANDES, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, a German actor and dramatic writer, was born at Stettin in 1735, and died in 1799. He led an adventurous life as apprentice, shopkeeper, quack, serving-man, secretary, actor, and manager. His dramas were for a long time highly popular. He published an interesting autobiography.

BRANDI, GIACINTO, a scholar of Lanfranco, born at Poli, near Rome, in 1623. He also studied under Sementi of Bologna. He acquired much reputation in the churches and palaces of Rome; but getting fond of pleasure, extravagant, and needy, he painted too fast and roughly, and lost both fame and credit. Brandi died in 1691. He was head of the St. Luke academy, and knight of the order of Christ.—W. T.

* BRANDIS, CHRISTIAN AUGUST, a German philosopher, son of Joachim Dietrich, born in 1790, author of commentaries on Aristotle; "Rheinisches Museum für Philologie," &c.; and "Handbuch der Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Philosophie."

BRANDIS, JOACHIM DIETRICH, conference-raad, and physician to the king of Denmark, was born in 1762. He received his doctor's degree at Kiel, where afterwards, in 1786, he became professor of medicine, and whence he was summoned to Copenhagen as royal physician. As a practical physician he attained to the highest celebrity in Denmark.—M. H.

BRANDMULLER, GREGORY, a Swiss artist, born at Basle in 1661. His father's collection of prints led him to art, and he studied under Gaspar Meyer. At seventeen he went to Le Brun, at Paris, and worked with him at Versailles. The hardy Swiss carried off the Royal Academy prize, and was at last driven home by the envy of his fellow-students. On his return to Switzerland, Brandmuller was invited to the courts of Wirtemberg and Baden Dourlach. His best work is a "Descent from the Cross," at the Capuchin church in the latter place. He excelled in history and portraits, the latter always like, and enriched with analogous and historical attributes. He had nobility of feeling, spirit, and fire for an eclectic. His designs and expression are true and animated; his sentiment grand and elevated. He laid on his colours pure, and did not torture or blend them. He would have been a great painter, but death stepped in just as he was thirty, broke his palette, and pushed him into the grave he had not observed at the foot of his easel.—W. T.

BRANDOLINI, AURELIO, one of the best orators and poets of the fifteenth century, and an eminent theologian, philosopher, and musician. Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary, induced him to accept the professorship of oratory in the university of Buda. The suavity of his manners and his profound erudition won for him the affection of both the king and queen, who consulted him in all important matters, and bestowed on him riches and honours. His celebrated works, "De humane vitæ conditione, et toleranda corporis ægritudine," and "De comparatione reipublicæ et regni," were dedicated to that sovereign, on whose

death he returned to Florence, and entered the order of St. Augustine. He afterwards journeyed through Italy, where he was universally acknowledged the first of sacred orators. He also translated into Latin verse Pliny's Natural History, and was the tutor of Pope Julius III. He died of the plague at Rome in 1497.—A. C. M.

BRANDOLINI, RAFFAELE, a brother or cousin of Aurelio, born at Florence towards the middle of the fifteenth century, a nobleman of singular talents, who, although deprived of sight whilst yet an infant, could compose impromptu the most elaborate Latin poems on any given subject. Mazzucchelli relates of him, that having recited an oration before King Ferdinand, and being desired by that monarch to turn it into verse, he did so without the least hesitation; whereupon the king exclaimed—"Magnus orator, summus poeta!" After the death of Aurelio, his near relation, he went to Rome, where he contracted the closest friendship with the famous Marone and Pontano. With their assistance he published many of Aurelio's posthumous works, which he dedicated to Cardinal Giovanni de Medicis, who, when on the papal throne, under the name of Leo X., assigned to his protégé splendid apartments in the Vatican. Although blind, every one considered and called him "Oculus pontificis." Only three of his splendid orations, some treatises, and a few letters written in classic Latin, have been preserved. Brandolini died at the beginning of the sixteenth century.—A. C. M.

BRANDT (in Latin, TITIO), SEBASTIAN, a celebrated German poet, was born at Strasburg in 1458, and died May 10, 1520. He studied law at Basle, where he became professor in the university, and afterwards was appointed by the Emperor Maximilian to high civic offices in his native town. He is the author of the renowned satirical poem, "Das Narrenschiff" (the Fools' Ship, or the New Ship of Narragonia), in which he satirizes the vices and follies of his age, and sends all fools by shiploads into their own country, called Narragonia. Less for its poetical merit, than for its high moral tendency, this poem enjoyed so universal a popularity, that it was translated into almost all European languages (into English by Alexander Barclay, 1509), and that the well-known Geiler von Kaisersberg even selected the texts for his sermons from its pages. He also published a volume of Latin poetry and other works. The best editions of the "Narrenschiff" are by A. W. Strobel, Quedlinburg, 1838, and by Fr. Zarncke, 1854.—K. E.

BRANKER, THOMAS, an English mathematician of the middle of the seventeenth century, author of a translation of the Algebra of Rhonius, and of a treatise on the doctrine of the Sphere.

BRANT, JOSEPH, a celebrated Indian chieftain of the Mohawk tribe, the head of the Iroquois Confederacy, or "Six Nations," as they were called, in the state of New York. Thayendanegea was his Indian name; whether he was of pure or mixed blood is a disputed point. He was born on the banks of the Ohio river about 1742, and when only fourteen years old, was sent by Sir William Johnson to Dr. Wheelock's Indian charity school in Connecticut, where he received a good education. In 1762 he was employed as an interpreter by the Rev. Charles J. Smith, a missionary to the Mohawks; he appears to have befriended the missionaries, and to have exerted himself for the religious instruction of his Indian brethren. He published the Book of Common Prayer and the Gospel of St. Mark, translated by himself into the Mohawk language, in London in 1787; and he proposed to write a history of the Six Nations, but never fulfilled this intention. When the Revolution broke out, the influence of the Johnsons, the agents of government with the Six Nations, inclined him to adopt the royalist side; and this inclination was strengthened during a visit which he made to England in the winter and spring of 1776. He was received in London with flattering attentions; the earl of Warwick engaged Romney to paint his portrait, and James Boswell in a characteristic manner gloried in forming an intimacy with him. He returned to America in April, 1776, having previously pledged himself to take the field in the royal cause, with 3000 warriors of his race. He fulfilled his promise as far as he could, not bringing so many of his tribe with him as he had expected, but still affording essential aid to the king's arms. After the peace, he visited England again, to adjust the claims of the loyal Mohawks upon the crown, for indemnification of their losses and sacrifices during the war. He was received even with greater attention than before, being quite a lion in fashionable

society; all his claims were satisfied, and he returned to his native land in high good humour. A tract of land for the residence of his tribe was assigned to them upon Grand River, on the north side of Lake Erie. The remainder of Brant's life was spent at the handsome seat which he owned in Upper Canada, at the head of Lake Ontario, where he died November 24th, 1807, aged 65. Two of his sons were educated at Moor's Indian school, connected with Dartmouth college. His daughter married William J. Kerr, Esq., of Niagara, in 1824.

BRANTÔME, PIERRE DE BOURDEILLES, born about 1540; died in 1614. He was the third son of Francis, vicomte de Bourdeilles, and of Anne de Vivonne de la Chataigneau—by both his parents of the best blood of Bretagne. He lived in a day when the distinction of birth was everything in France. His early years were past at the court of Margaret de Valois, sister of Francois I., and queen of Navarre, to whom the mother of Pierre was *dame de corps*. The romance of real life which he witnessed here impressed the boy more than his royal mistress's lively novels, amusing as they are. On the death of "la reine spirituelle" in 1549, he commenced his studies at Paris, and completed them—to use the language of his day—at Poitiers, 1555. Bourdeilles, from which the family took one of its titles, as well as the name by which Pierre is often styled, is about three leagues from Périgueux, the ancient capital of the province of Périgord. But they were also the owners of the district round Brantôme in the same province. At Brantôme there was an abbaye, the gift of which it would appear was in the crown, and this in 1556 was given to Pierre by Henry II., in recompense of some services rendered by his brother, Seigneur d'Ardelay. The abbaye was held by Pierre sometimes in his own name, sometimes in that of others but for his use, for the rest of his life; and, from this circumstance, he was more often known by the name of the abbaye than his own. The character and pursuits of the abbé, which we chiefly know through his own writings, are not calculated to suggest the notion of a churchman; nor does his receiving the means of support from church property seem to have had annexed to it any inconvenient condition. It certainly imposed no restriction on his courting pleasure in any of the courses which suggest themselves to the mere layman. It did not interfere with his pursuing military life as a profession; and we have him everywhere, like a knight-errant in search of adventures, running over Europe wherever he found employment for his long sword, saddle, and bridle. We cannot speak much for the modesty of his pretensions; still nothing very great is claimed for him by himself or others on the score of his martial achievements. They are not performed "en capitaine, capable de se faire un nom parmi les grands guerriers contemporains mais en vaillant soldat, en homme qui savait manier avec adresse une longue épée ou une dague." Brantôme was observant, and was active—very much of a gossip—very shrewd—very credulous—never seeing more than the surface of things—and seeming never to suspect that much of what great men say and do in public, is for the purpose of misleading inquisitive spirits like his. Of his strange credulity it is scarce possible to imagine a stronger proof than what he says of the Emperor Charles V. He tells us that he made efforts to be elected pope; that failing in this, he still indulged the ecclesiastical passion which suggested his strange ambition of becoming a monk. Brantôme made his way wherever a battle was to be fought, and he behaved in the field gallantly. In the festivities after victory, in the camp, or during truces, he was sure to be as far as possible with "captains and colonels, and knights in arms," learning all he could of what led to the fortune of the day; and even when little else could be had in such communications, learning that for which he is now chiefly consulted, and for which he is indeed an indispensable authority to students of French history—the characters of the persons with whom he was thus brought in contact.

Brantôme, though always holding some appointment at court, or with the duke of Alençon, whose chamberlain he was for some time, complains of the neglect of the great—tells of disappointments with respect to offices which he wished for, and which others obtained. On the death of Charles IX. he finally retired from public life, and employed himself in the management of a sister-in-law's property, and the education of a brother's children, whom he adopted. It was impossible that such occupations should be sufficient to satisfy Brantôme's restless and discontented spirit. His imagination still carried him back to the scenes which he had

quitted with regret, and it peopled the solitude in which he lived with the brilliant phantoms of the stirring life in which he had so long mingled. The earnestness with which he reacts some of the old scenes of his life; the desire he has to set things right which he thinks the world has misapprehended, and to substitute his own view for another—one often too much more probably true—which he thinks it his interest to disprove; remind us more of the character of some of Napoleon's conversations at St. Helena, than of anything else with which they can be compared. The books, however, of Napoleon's secretaries are as dull compared with Brantôme's as Napoleon himself was superior to most of the worthies of whom Brantôme writes. Brantôme's "*Dames Gallantes*," if great allowances are not made for the period in which he wrote, is a book which leaves a sad stain on his memory. It is as bad, and that is saying a good deal, as anything written by his old mistress, Margaret of Navarre. Brantôme's books are in some respects very curious. He seems not to have thought of writing till his retirement, and he writes very much from recollections of his own, not confirmed or aided by notes taken at the time of the occurrences; though he does not reject from his narratives anything that he heard at a later period from good authority. The books are gossiping books, yet the gossip is one who seems talking only to himself, and writing with no other view than to amuse and occupy himself. Yet he anticipated the reputation which his writings would acquire, and had some fear lest his books should be ascribed to some other than the true author. He orders his representatives to print his works after his death. He describes the manuscript volumes—"Lesquels on trouvera couverts de velours tant noir que verd et bleu, et un grand volume, qui est celui des dames, couvert de velours verd, curieusement gardés et très bien corrigés." Brantôme complains, with but little justice, of the caprices of fortune and the neglect of courts. He appears at all times to have been received with favour and attention. Charles IX. gave him a pension of 10,000 livres. He had, besides, the abbacy of Brantôme.—J. A. D.

BRARD, CYPRIEN-PROSPER, a French mineralogist, born at l'Aigle in 1786, became director of the mines of Savoy in Saxony, engineer-in-chief of the mines of Alais, and engineer of the school of mines in Paris, and died at Lardin on the 28th of November, 1838. Brard was the author of several valuable elementary works on mineralogy and mining, the most important of which are his "*Nouveaux éléments de minéralogie, ou manuel du minéralogiste voyageur*," published at Paris in 1838 (this is the third edition of a work which appeared under its second title in 1803); and his "*Éléments pratiques d'exploitation*," &c., published at Strasburg in 1829. He also published a "*Minéralogie populaire*," Paris, 1826, which was frequently reprinted, and some other popular works on mineralogy, chemistry, physics, and natural history.—W. S. D.

BRASK, SAMUEL P., a Swedish poet of the seventeenth century, and pastor of Clara. He wrote a "*Comœdia om den forlorade Son*," 1645. He died in 1668.—M. H.

BRESSAC, JEAN GALLARD DE BEARN, comte de, a statesman and ambassador of the reign of Louis XIII., superintendent of the queen's household, born of noble parentage in the province of Saintonge in 1579; died at Paris in 1645. He began public life as king's lieutenant at Saint Jean d'Angely, where, although professing to be of their party, he made himself hated as an oppressor of the protestants. The better to make his way in the world, he latterly recanted the heresies of the reformers, and under the pontificate of Urban VIII. was ambassador at Rome.—J. S. G.

BRASSICANUS, JOHANN ALEXANDER, a poet and philosopher, born at Wirtemberg in 1500; died at Vienna in 1539.

BRAITHWAITE or BRAITHWAYTE, RICHARD, a pastoral poet of the reign of James I., born of a respectable family in Westmoreland in 1588. After spending a number of years at Oxford and Cambridge, where, according to Wood, "he avoided as much as he could the rough paths of logic and philosophy, and traced those smooth ones of poetry and Roman history, in which at length he did excel, he settled in his native county, on an estate given him by his father." He latterly resided at Appleton in Yorkshire, and died there in 1673. A list of his productions, the best of which are his pastoral pieces, is given by Wood.

* **BRAUN, ALEXANDER**, a famous German botanist, who has done much to advance physiology. He has written monographs of the North American species of *Equisetum*, *Isoetes*, and

Marsilea, and notices of *Charæ*. He has published valuable papers on "*The Plant Individual*," and on the "*Rejuvenescence of Plants*."—J. H. B.

BRAUN, AUGUST EMIL, a German archæologist, was born at Gotha in 1809, studied at Göttingen and Munich, and afterwards was appointed librarian and secretary to the Archæological Institute at Rome. He published many valuable works and treatises on archæological subjects, some of which have been translated into English. We mention his "*Antike Marmorwerke*," "*Griechische Mythologie*," "*Vorschule zur Kunstmythologie*," &c. He first employed the galvano-plastic process for multiplying works of art, and died at Rome in 1856.—K. E.

* **BRAUN, WILHELM VON**, a Swedish lieutenant and poet. His poems, which are descriptive of every-day life, are witty but coarse. Two volumes were published in 1827–28.—M. H.

* **BRAVAIS, AUGUSTE**, born in 1811; an exceedingly ingenious and industrious French physician, from whom science expects many farther and valuable contributions. Bravais was a leading member of the great scientific expedition to Scandinavia. In the report of the *voyage*, his memoirs on the aurora borealis, and on various magnetical and meteorological points, are very valuable. He is the author of many separate memoirs in the *Annales de Physique et Chimie*, and we owe chiefly to him and M. Charles Martins, those four volumes of the *Annuaire Meteorologique*.—J. P. N.

BRAVAIS, LOUIS F., a French naturalist, has written valuable memoirs on the geometrical arrangement of the leaves and inflorescence of plants.—J. H. B.

* **BRAVO, NICHOLAS**, a Mexican general, one of the leaders in the war of independence, born about the year 1780. From the commencement of the insurrection which separated Mexico from Spain, till the forced abdication of Iturbide in 1823, he was constantly in arms, contributing greatly to the success of the movement by various brilliant exploits, particularly his victory over the Spanish general Musitra. After the downfall of Iturbide, along with Vittoria and Negrette, he came into power; and notwithstanding that the monarchical party, of which he was the chief, was at the moment the weaker of the two which divided the republic, he was named vice-president in 1824. This post he retained till 1827, when his party having determined to oust the government of Vittoria, which was pledged to republican principles, he joined the rebel Manuel Montano, and being defeated by Guerreiro was taken prisoner, and sentenced to six years' banishment. Before the expiry of his sentence he was recalled in 1829, on the election of Bustamante to the presidency. He has since been revenged on his adversary, Guerreiro, who was shot as a rebel in 1831, and had been once more defeated in the field by Vittoria in 1833. He is said to be living in retirement in a village of the United States.—J. S. G.

BRAWE, JOACHIM WILHELM FRIEHR VON, a young German poet of great promise, was born at Weissenfels, February 4, 1738, and died at Dresden, April 7, 1758. He wrote two tragedies, "*Der Freigeist*" and "*Brutus*,"—the first German drama in blank verse—which were edited after his death by Lessing, Berlin, 1768.—K. E.

BRAXFIELD, ROBERT MACQUEEN, Lord, a Scottish judge of eminence; born on the 4th of May, 1722. His father was proprietor of the estate of Braxfield in Lanarkshire. Lord Braxfield was educated partly at the grammar school of the county town, and partly at the university of Edinburgh. After this he completed an apprenticeship with the view of becoming a writer to the signet, but finally devoted himself to the more ambitious career of the bar. He passed advocate in 1744. He made himself well acquainted with the intricacies of feudal law, and was employed by the crown in the numerous disputes which arose in regard to the estates forfeited in the rebellion of 1745. This gave him an opportunity of making his talents known, and he speedily became possessed of very extensive practice. His position at the bar, and his social qualities, which were of a kind suited to the times, brought him into intimacy with Dundas, the president of the court, and with his brother, the then lord-advocate, afterwards Lord Melville. His intimacy with them is said to have continued throughout life. Although at a great sacrifice of professional income, they prevailed upon him to accept, in 1766, a seat upon the bench, when, in the way customary in Scotland, he assumed the title of Lord Braxfield, from the estate which he had inherited from his father. In 1780 he obtained a judgeship in the criminal court also. Seven years afterwards

he was elevated to the office of lord-justice-clerk in Scotland, which gave him the second position in the supreme civil court, and made him the ordinary president of the supreme criminal court. In this capacity he is best remembered as having presided at the trials of Muir, Palmer, and others, for sedition, in 1793 and 1794. He died on the 30th of May, 1799.—It is difficult now to form an accurate estimate of Braxfield's character. His political friends represent him as able and honest; his political opponents, as coarse and unprincipled. That he possessed great intellectual energy, and was clear, vigorous, and logical, within his own domain of feudal and civil law, is admitted by all. That he was honest, there seems no reason to call in question, though he appears to have adopted his political opinions without examination, and to have adhered to them with but little knowledge of their bearing. The late Lord-President Hope describes him in private as "a kind-hearted man, and a warm and steady friend." With these qualities, and with a fearless discharge of what he believed to be his duty, his virtues end. The rough humour of the times degenerated with him into excessive coarseness. His boldness and strength of mind, unchecked by serious opposition either from his brother judges or from the bar, or by public opinion, rendered him on the bench too often insolent and overbearing. Strongly built, with heavy overhanging eyebrows, clear piercing eyes, and large firmly-marked features, his aspect made him appear more violent than he was. It is in relation to his conduct in the sedition trials already mentioned, that the severest charges against his memory rest. The numerous anecdotes are not to be trusted, but in the trials, as reported by Howell—*State Trials*, vol. xxiii.—there is much to justify severe condemnation.—J. D. W.

BRAY, ANNA ELIZA, born KEMPE, an eminent English novelist, was born in the county of Surrey towards the end of last century. Her early passion for the stage being happily converted into an enthusiasm for art, she received lessons in painting from Thomas Stothard, and in 1818 married the son of that artist, Charles Alfred, famous for his illuminations, and for his drawings of antiquities. In company with her husband, she made a tour through Normandy and Brittany, and published on her return in 1820, a series of descriptive letters, illustrated by designs from her own pencil and her husband's. The melancholy death of Charles Stothard in the following year, threw on her the task, the artist's last and fatal task, of illustrating the account of Derbyshire in Lyson's *Magna Britannia*. At this period she recovered from one overwhelming grief only to be subjected to another. She lost in succession her father and her only child, and, to crown her sorrows, she was seized with temporary blindness. In 1823 she published the "Memoirs of Charles Stothard." Two years later she married Mr. E. A. Bray, curate of Tavistock, London, and author of several theological works. Mr. Bray died in 1857. Mrs. Bray's novels are of two classes, historical and legendary. She has been thought to excel chiefly in the former; but both are characterized by considerable vigour and by healthy moral sentiment, and have been extensively popular. We mention—"Courtenay of Walreddon," "Gaston de Foix," "Protestant," "Talba," "Trials of Domestic Life," and "White Hoods."

BRAY, THOMAS, an eminent English divine, memorable in connection with various missionary enterprises of the beginning of the eighteenth century, was born at Marton, Shropshire, in 1656, and received his early education at the school of Oswestry. After graduating at Hart hall, Oxford, he obtained, through the influence of Lord Digby, the vicarage of Over-Whitacre and the rectory of Sheldon. His catechetical lectures, which were published while he held these preferments, having attracted the favourable notice of Bishop Compton, that learned prelate selected him as his commissary to Maryland. In this responsible position his talents and missionary zeal were so usefully exercised as to command for him general favour in the church. The missionaries he employed were selected with the greatest care, and instructed thoroughly in their duties. To aid them in their labours, he took pains to provide for them parochial libraries, giving thus the first hint of an institution, which, under the authority of parliament, was afterwards adopted throughout England and Wales. He sailed from England in December, 1699, and remained in Maryland two years, pursuing with untiring energy his schemes for the settlement of the church in that province. On his return in 1701 he published his "Circular Letters to the Clergy of Maryland," for which he received the

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thanks of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, an association which he had been mainly instrumental in forming, and was publicly eulogized by the most eminent churchmen, particularly the bishop of London and the archbishop of Canterbury. Having been appointed to the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in 1706, he continued in that preferment till his death in 1730. The impulse which he communicated to missionary enterprise in this country deserved, as it attracted, the notice of his sovereign and of parliament, and the reputation for piety which he left behind him was justified by the records of a long and laborious life devoted to the ends of christian philanthropy. Besides the publication above mentioned, Dr. Bray gave to the world, "Proposals for the Encouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations," and "An Account of the Present State of Maryland."—J. S., G.

BRAY, WILLIAM, F.S.A., a noted antiquarian, was born in 1736, and received his early education at Rugby. He was articled to a solicitor at Guildford, but subsequently became a clerk in the board of green cloth, through the interest of the Evelyn family. He was the author of a "Tour in Derbyshire and Yorkshire," completed Manning's History of Surrey, and was a frequent contributor to the *Archæologia*, &c. He catalogued and edited the MSS. of John Evelyn (Sylva), and published his Memoirs when already eighty years of age. He died in December, 1832, aged ninety-six.—E. W.

BREA, LODOVICO, an old Italian painter, born at Nizza. He flourished from 1483 to 1513. He was the founder of the Ligurian school, and Genoa has many of his works. His heads are fine, his drapery graceful, his grouping good. He painted small, and among his best works were a "Massacre of the Infants," and a "St. John."—W. T.

BREBEUF, GUILLAUME DE, born at Thorigny in Lower Normandy in 1618, and died at Venois, near Caen, in 1661. He enjoyed considerable reputation for poetry and poetical translations. His first publications were of the character which is described by the name of burlesque, and travesties of parts of Lucan and Virgil attracted attention, and afforded amusement to idle readers. Topics of the day were the subject of these extravaganzas, and scandals of Brebeuf's own time were daily related pleasantly under the disguise of ancient names and manners. Brebeuf was fitted for something better than this, and he published a translation of Lucan, which had many of the faults which are ascribed to Lucan himself. It would seem almost as if Brebeuf's own taste was adulterated by that of his author; for in his earlier days Horace is said to have been the only classical author he admired, and it would not be easy to imagine a stronger contrast than between Horace and Lucan. The style of Lucan is tumid, and his translator in this outdid his author; still the work is conceived in the spirit of one worthy the task in which he engaged, and one who was certainly possessed of much poetical fervour. In the preface to his work, which is deserving of perusal by persons who may not care to look farther, he tells us that his object being to render his author easily intelligible, he has at times abridged, at times expanded the language, seeking thus to express the thought more truly than if he servilely pursued the mere words. We have read parts of this translation with great pleasure. Brebeuf had expectations from Cardinal Mazarin, which were disappointed by Mazarin's death. Soon after this he went to reside at Caen. His health was at all times feeble, and he describes himself as suffering from what he calls a long and obstinate fever of twenty years, in the more acute attacks of which, he says, his verses were chiefly composed. He published some religious poetry, under the title of "Entretiens Solitaires," dedicated to Cardinal Mazarin. After Brebeuf's death, a collection of what were called his "Œuvres Diverses" appeared, in which are a series of 150 epigrams, written for a wager against a lady who wore rouge, of which a few are very amusing.—J. A., D.

BRÉCOURT, GUILLAUME MARCOUREAU. The date of Brécourt's birth has not been recorded. He died in 1685. The family is said to have come from Holland. He was an actor, and he wrote pieces for the theatre. His first appearance on the stage was as one of Molière's company. He afterwards passed into that of the *Hotel de Bourgoigne*, and when these companies were united he remained in the "joint troupe." At a boar-hunt he killed the animal, and Louis XIV. praised his dexterity. This is recounted as though the royal compliment was more than a patent of immortality.—J. A., D.

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BREBIETTE, PIERRE, a French artist, whose works are forgotten, born at Marne on the Seine in 1596. He engraved many religious and classical pictures.—W. T.

BREDA, JOHN VAN, a Flemish landscape painter, born at Antwerp in 1683. He was instructed by his father, Alexander, who painted Italian views, fairs, and cattle markets. Breda studied Breughel in the great De Witt gallery. He became celebrated for his exact copies, forgeries, almost twins and undistinguishable. He visited London with Rysbrack the sculptor, who executed the monuments of Prior, Sir Isaac Newton, and the duke of Marlborough, and was patronized by the rich and tasteful, particularly the unfortunate Jacobite earl of Derwentwater. On his return to Antwerp, Louis XV. visited his studio, and purchased two landscapes and two scriptural pieces. Breda was a mixture of Wouvermans and Breughel. His skies and distances were thought too blue and gaudy, but his touch was clear, firm, and good, and his colour pure. Some think him equal in fire to Breughel, but Bryan calls him a poor undisguised imitator of Wouvermans. His pictures were generally conversations, fairs, and skirmishes. He died in 1750.—W. T.

BREDAEL, PETER VAN, a Flemish artist, born at Antwerp in 1630. His landscapes were from nature, and his figures were correctly drawn, his trees and water clearly painted, and well handled. He decorated views, and made up scenes with Roman fountains, bas reliefs, and monuments. His style resembles John Breughel, but is inferior. He went to Spain, and was there much patronized. He died in 1681, director of the Antwerp academy, a sure proof he had not too much talent.—W. T.

BREDAL, NIELS KROG, a Danish poet, was born at Trondhjem in 1738. His father, also a poet, was the son of Bishop Gr. Bredal, and his mother the niece of Bishop Niels Krog. Breda commenced his studies in 1749. In 1761 he was borge-mester of Trondhjem, and ten years later rector of the theatre of Copenhagen. He died in 1778. He was the author of various theatrical works, the most noted of which was "The Royal Succession of Sidon" (Tronfølgen i Sidon), which, brought on the stage soon after Nordahl Brun's Zarine, led to a theatrical war, whence resulted a sounder literary taste in the nation.—M. H.

BREDOW, GABRIEL GOTTFRIED, a German historian, was born at Berlin, December 14, 1773, and died at Breslau, September 5, 1814. He was successively professor at the universities of Helmstedt, Frankfurt, and Breslau, and wrote a number of valuable popular and educational works on history and geography. We quote—"Handbuch der alten Geschichte, Geographie und Chronologie," and "Merkwürdige Begebenheiten aus der allgemeinen Weltgeschichte," 21st ed., 1838.—(*Kunisch* Bredow's Leben und Schriften, Berlin, 1816).—K. E.

BREDSBORFF, JACOB HORNE-MANN, a Danish philologist and naturalist, born at Skjerninge in Zealand in 1790. In 1818 and 1819 he travelled, at the expense of the Danish government, through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France; and after assisting in the societies for the advancement of physical science and of rural economy, he became in 1823 lecturer on mineralogy in the university of Copenhagen, and in 1828 professor of botany and mineralogy in the academy of Soroe. He died in 1841. Of his works we notice his "Elements of Geognosy," 1827, and "Handbook for Botanical Excursions," 1834. To his memoir "On the European Mountain-Systems" the prize was awarded by the Geographical Society of Paris in 1825.—W. S. D.

BREEMBERG, BARTHOLOMEW, a Flemish landscape painter, born at Utrecht in 1620. He studied at Rome, where the Bentvogels named him "Bartolomeo." He studied nature at the old pumped-dry sources of Tivoli and Frascati, and stuffed his landscapes with composite ruins—with what good old Pilkington calls "an elegant and charming taste." His animals were spirited, his figures well composed. His smaller pictures are his best. His first manner is black, his second abounds in ultramarine. In expression his figures are sensible and lively. He died in 1660. There are extant some forty of his etchings of Roman antiquities.—W. T.

BREGUET, ABRAHAM LOUIS, born in 1747 at Neuchâtel; died in 1823. Breguet was one of the nicest, the most exact, and most ingenious mechanicians that France ever produced. After serving some time with his father-in-law, a watchmaker at Neuchâtel, young Breguet removed to Paris, and entered on a career of success only interrupted for a time by the troubles of the Revolution. His workmanship has never been surpassed, and his genius, aided by a store of sound mathematical and physical

knowledge, enabled him to introduce improvements and invent instruments, of value so great, that his name became renowned through Europe. The French government did not overlook the services of Breguet: he became chronometer-maker to the marine, member of the Bureau des Longitudes, and subsequently member of the Academy of Sciences. Certainly reward has rarely been better merited, for his labours achieved for navigation, for astronomy, for physics, instruments the most accurate, ingenious, and durable; and his taste as an artist was such, that the richness and beauty of his ornamentation was a fit accompaniment of that more permanent and essential excellence which characterized everything issuing from his hands. His specific inventions and improvements are so numerous, that one would almost write a treatise on horology in attempting to enumerate them and to render them appreciated. Breguet early effected what was never done before—the construction of repeaters hermetically sealed, and therefore protected from all dust. He vastly improved the escapement; invented the sympathetic pendulum, the military reckoner or timepiece, the astronomical reckoner, &c. &c. Need we refer to those exquisite watches of so small a diameter, and yet with a double box, that became the envy and ambition of fashionable ladies?—One contribution of Breguet's to physics demands especial mention, viz., the metallic thermometer. This exquisite instrument acts through the enlarging or contracting of a spiral, composed of two or three strips of metals of different moduli of expansion. Its expense prevents its use for ordinary purposes; but in delicacy it immeasurably surpasses all other modes of measuring heat, with the exception of the thermo-multiplier.—Breguet and our horologist Arnold were fast friends.—J. P. N.

BREHM, CHRISTIAN LUDWIG, a distinguished German ornithologist, was born at Schönaun in 1787. He made a large collection of European birds, of which he is said to have had more than 5000 specimens. Wrote "Text-Book of the Natural History of the Birds of Europe," Jena, 1823 and 1824.—W. S. D.

BREISLAK, SCIPIONE, a celebrated geologist, born at Rome in 1748 of German parents. He obtained the professorship of physics and mathematics in Ragusa, and afterwards a professorship at the Collegio Nazareno in Rome. He travelled to Naples and Paris, and made the acquaintance of many eminent French naturalists. While director of an alum factory, near Naples, he had the opportunity of making numerous geological investigations, and in 1811 he published at Milan his "Introduzione alla geologia." He became teacher of physics in the military school at Naples, and afterwards resided in Rome, until the political troubles of his country disturbing him in his studies, he removed to Paris, where he remained until Napoleon appointed him inspector of the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder throughout Italy. From this time he resided principally at Milan. He died at Turin in 1826, when his celebrated cabinet of minerals passed to the Borromeo family. His system of geology maintains the singular view that the globe of our earth was originally a fluid mass, which has cooled from within outwards.—W. S. D.

* **BREITHAUP, JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST**, one of the greatest German mineralogists of the present century, was born at Probstzelle, near Saalfeld, in 1791. At Freiberg he studied geology under the celebrated Werner, who obtained him in 1813 the position of inspector of the collections of the academy at Freiberg, and assistant teacher; and in 1827 that of professor of oryctognosy. In his greatest work, "Vollständigs Handbuch der Mineralogie," of which the first volume appeared at Dresden in 1836, he proposes a new system, founded indifferently upon external chemical characters. He wrote several other works on mineralogy and the topography of Freiberg.—W. S. D.

BREITHAUP, JOACHIM JUSTUS, one of the most distinguished theologians of the school of Spener and Francke, was born in 1658 at Nordheim in Hanover, where his father was pastor and superintendent. He studied for the ministry of the Lutheran church, at Helmstadt, and early manifested an earnest and devout spirit. After being for some time co-rector in Wolfenbüttel, and professor of theology in Kiel, he removed to a chair in the university of Erfurt, where in 1690 he became intimately associated with Francke, who in that year was appointed pastor of the Augustinian church in Erfurt. In 1691 he was appointed, on the recommendation of Spener, professor of theology in the newly founded college of Halle, in which office he became the first representative of that peculiar religious and theological tendency which gave to the school of Halle, in its earlier period, so important and beneficial an influence upon the

whole protestant church of Germany. Along with his professorship, Breithaupt held other important ecclesiastical offices in Halle and Magdeburg, between which two places his time and labours were divided. He was never married. He died at Kloster-bergen, near Magdeburg, 16th March, 1732. His published sermons, disputations, programmes, and polemical pieces were numerous. His principal work was the "Institutiones Theologicae," Halle, 1694, 2 vols.; to which was added in 1732, "Institutiones Theologiae Moralis," in which the doctrine of the Lutheran confession was orthodoxly expounded, but in a biblical form and a practical spirit, without unfruitful speculations, and with constant application of the truth to the heart and life. He was a man of deep devotion and humility, and of great simplicity of life and manners. "Let him alone," exclaimed the elector of Mainz on one occasion when loud complaints were made against him by his opponents; "he may be a very good man after all: he prays for us."—P. L.

BREITINGER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss protestant divine and ecclesiastical historian, born at Zurich in 1575; died in 1645. In 1618 he headed the Swiss deputation to the synod of Dort, and in that assembly maintained powerfully the tenets of Zwingle. An account of the proceedings of the synod, and a translation of the New Testament into German, are the performances by which he is best known. The rest of his writings remain in MS. in the library of Zurich.—J. S. G.

BREITINGER, JOHANN JACOB, a German scholar, was born at Zurich in 1701, and died in 1776. He was professor of Greek and Hebrew in his native town, and by his critical writings, greatly contributed towards the improvement of German literature. Besides his "Kritische Dichtkunst," 1740, 2 vols., he published also a valuable edition of the Septuagint, 1731–32, 4 vols., and other works.—K. E.

BREITKOPF, JOHANN GOTTLIEB IMMANUEL, an eminent German printer and publisher, was born at Leipzig, November 23, 1719, and died January 28, 1794. After having completed his education at the university of his native town, he entered the printing and publishing business of his father, which he gradually enlarged, and brought to a highly flourishing state. He introduced numerous improvements into the art of printing; he gave his letters a clearness and elegance never before attained in Germany; printed notes and maps with movable types; and greatly improved the construction of the press. He also wrote some valuable works on the origin of printing, but was unable to complete his "History of the Art of Printing," for which he had been collecting materials during the greater part of his life.—His son, CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB, born 1763, died 1800, continued his father's business in company with Gottfried Christoph Härtel, and originated the first musical gazette in Germany.—K. E.

BREKLENKAMP, a Dutch painter and disciple of the microscope-eyed Gerard Douw. He followed Rembrandt's manner, and painted spirited cottage scenes and conversations. He flourished, hoped, and despaired about 1650.—W. T.

BREMBATI, ISOTTA, a celebrated poetess of the latter half of the sixteenth century. She was considered one of the greatest linguists of the time, and Mazzuchelli asserts that her attempts in Spanish verse were much superior to those of the best Spanish poets. Her writings are—a collection of letters, some of which have been inserted by Sansovino in his *Secretario*, and a great number of sonnets and canzones. She died in 1586.—A. C. M.

* BREMER, FREDRIKA, the well-known Swedish novelist, whose works have created throughout the civilized world an interest for her native North, was born in 1802 at or near Abo, in Finland. At that time Finland formed part of the kingdom of Sweden, but on its cession to Russia her father sold his estates there, and removed with his family to Stockholm. In the slight biographical sketch furnished by Miss Bremer to the German translation of her works published at Leipzig, she says—"I was born on the banks of the Aura, a river which flows through Abo, and several of the learned men of that university were my god-fathers. Whilst very young I was removed with my family from my native Finland. Of this part of my life I have retained but one single memory. This memory is a word, a mighty name, which in the depths of paganism was pronounced by the Finnish people with fear and love, and is still so pronounced, though in these days perfected by christianity. I still fancy that I hear this word spoken aloud over the trembling earth by the thunder of Thor, or by the gentle winds which bring to it refreshment and consolation. That word is *Jumala*, the Finnish name for

God, both in pagan and christian times." According to the same account, her father's family passed their winters in Stockholm, where the daughters received instruction, played on the piano, sung ballads, read novels, drew in black chalk, and looked forward to the future, "when they hoped to see and do wonderful things." In the summer they removed to their country residence, where German was studied, and the German poets read, especially Schiller, whose Don Carlos made a deep impression on the susceptible mind of the young authoress, who even now occupied herself with literary composition. Nay, indeed, according to her own account, this had long been the case, for she says—"I began to write in my eighth year;" and continues—"I wrote during the greater part of my youth under the impulse of restless youthful feelings; afterwards under that of another emotion, I wrote that which I had read." At what period in Miss Bremer's life she lived with the Countess Sonnetheim in Norway, and also as a teacher in a ladies' school at Stockholm, does not appear; but be it when it might, she obtained there, like the authoress of *Jane Eyre*, much useful experience from a hard and painful life wherewith to enrich her after writings. Nor does Miss Bremer's earlier life appear by any means to have been happy. "A dark cloud," to use her own words, "came over the splendour of her youthful dreams"—for she writes of herself in the third person.—"Like early evening it came over the path of the young pilgrim of life, and earnestly, but in vain, she endeavoured to escape it. The air was dimmed as by a heavy fall of snow; darkness increased, and it became night. And in the depth of that endless winter's night she heard lamenting voices from the east and from the west, from plant and animal, from dying nature and despairing humanity; she saw life with all its beauty, its love, its throbbing heart, buried alive beneath a chill covering of ice. . . . All was dead, all was dying, except pain." . . . Looking at her a few years later, it will be seen that a great change has taken place. "Her eyes have long been filled with tears of unspeakable joy; she is like one who has arisen from the grave to a new life. What has caused this change? . . . The illusions of youth are past, the season of youth is over, and yet she is again young, for there is freedom in the depth of her soul, and, 'Let there be light!' has been spoken above its dark chaos."

Arsta, the residence of the Bremer family, is described as being remarkable in a historical point of view. The house, which is of stone, was built during the Thirty Years' war, with large and lofty apartments, overlooking the meadow where Gustavus Adolphus reviewed the army at the head of which he marched into protestant Germany as its deliverer. It is surrounded with magnificent trees, commanding a fine view of the Baltic. Here, when the spring and summer of life were over, a happy season dawned upon our authoress. "Here," she says, "standing on the verge of the autumn of my life, I still see the same objects which surrounded me in the early days of my spring, and I am so happy as out of many dear ones still to possess a beloved mother and sister." At Arsta Miss Bremer wrote many of her most celebrated works; and here, in companionship with her mother and sister, she lived till the time of leaving Europe for America, whence she returned, after two years, to find that death had removed her best-beloved friend and sister, and that Arsta had ceased to be that home of the heart which it had been for years.

In 1828, when in her twenty-sixth year, Miss Bremer published in Stockholm her "Teckningar ur Hvardagslifet" (Sketches of Everyday Life). These consisted of Axel and Anna, the Twins, and other stories and sketches, which, though greatly inferior to her after works, attracted immediate attention, and awoke a lively interest. It was not, however, until the publication of the "H. Family," a work which still retains a great share of public favour in Sweden, though decidedly one of the less pleasing of her novels, that the public recognized an author of unquestionably original talents; and the decision thus arrived at was fully confirmed by her after works, which followed in rapid succession. These were—"The President's Daughters," "Nina," "The Neighbours," "The Home," "Strife and Peace," the scenery of which is laid in Norway. Of these "The Neighbours" is the work which, more immediately than any of the others, gained her a popularity out of her own country. In 1841 these works were translated into German, and published by Brockhaus of Leipzig, and spread from one end of that vast intelligent country to the other, finding everywhere a response in the national heart. In 1842, William and Mary Howitt, then residing in Germany, and students of Scandinavian literature, recognizing the domestic element of

these works as a sentiment native to the English heart, resolved also upon introducing them, by translation, to the British public. At that time very little, comparatively speaking, was known of northern literature, and the works of Miss Bremer therefore were not only warmly welcomed from their own intrinsic qualities, but because they led, as it were, into other realms of mind. A translation of "The Neighbours" was first published, by the Messrs. Longman, which was quickly followed by "The Home," "The President's Daughters," and the remainder of the "Sketches of Everyday Life," by the same translators; nor was the reception of these works in England less enthusiastic than it had been in Germany. From England the Howitts' translations instantly passed over to America, where from one end of the Union to the other they soon became household property. They were also translated about the same time into French; but being naturally less kindred to the domestic heart there than among the Teutonic races, they were less generally read. It is hardly necessary to particularize the characteristics of these excellent works. It is sufficient to say that all are remarkable, whatever may be their various degrees of literary merit, for the same attractive peculiarities, great womanly purity, clearness of judgment, the most thorough good temper, with a not unfrequent touch of humour (which, however, never degenerates into jest), a keen perception of the truth in life, great knowledge of human nature, a lucid and often eloquent style, and great powers of description. With all these qualities of the successful novelist, the stories themselves are often of the simplest construction, dependent rather upon their fidelity to nature and the soundness of their principles, than on the intricacy of their plot, for attracting the universal reader. The eagerness with which these works were received, and the place which they at once established for themselves in the affections of the public, are a cheering proof of sound moral life in the heart of the age. The peculiar sphere in which Fredrika Bremer exercises her greatest power, and where she is most valuable as a writer, is that of domestic life. Home, and all its joys and sorrows, its repose and its anxiety, its light and its shadow, its fair daughters and its hopeful sons, its drawing-room festivities, its active duties of the kitchen, its servants, its very animals—all have their place in her pages, and are interpreted by her.

After Fredrika Bremer had attained to this wide celebrity, she published "The Diary," "Life in Dalecarlia," "Brothers and Sisters," and "The Midnight Sun." Another little work also, though bearing an earlier date of authorship, was translated about the same time by the Howitts, "The Morning Watch, or a Confession of Faith," intended to counteract the writings of Strauss, and in which the authoress, as may be expected, avows her entire faith in Jesus as the Saviour.

In the autumn of 1840 Miss Bremer, induced by the solicitations of her numerous friends in America, and also by her own desire to study life under what appeared to her its most favourable circumstances, as exhibited in the New World, paid a visit, entirely alone, to America, where she remained for two years, studying the social, moral, and religious life of that great republic, from the north to the south. The result of these two years' observation and study was afterwards given to the public in 1853 in 3 vols., translated by Mary Howitt, under the title of "The Homes of the New World." A severe blow, as has been already stated, met Miss Bremer on her return home, in the death of her beloved sister, which she then learned for the first time. To this sister, an invalid for many years, and to whom frequent affectionate reference is made in many of Miss Bremer's works, her letters from America had been addressed. Two years afterwards she also lost her mother; after which she removed from the old family home at Arsta to Stockholm, whence she gave the world, in 1856, her last-published romance, called "Hertha," perhaps the least popular of her works, but the one probably of which the purport was the most deeply studied, and which aimed at the highest results—the alteration of the laws of Sweden as regards the property of women. These laws are extremely oppressive and unjust, and the effect of them is represented by no strained or unnatural means as operating upon Hertha, no merely imaginary character, as we are assured; there being many living Herthas in Sweden. But the subject was painful, and the picture presented by the story disheartening; and the ordinary reading public, which had loved its home more, and cherished its home affections more proudly in consequence of Fredrika Bremer's former works, was disappointed that she could still show another side to the picture. Still her labour, we are assured, has not been in vain, for the sad and

unpleasing story of Hertha has, together with other causes, led thinking men, and even the Swedish king himself, to a deliberate consideration of these antique but oppressive laws, with a view to their amendment.

Miss Bremer, like her countrywoman, Jenny Lind, is actively benevolent, and spends a considerable portion of her income in benevolent purposes. In times also of extraordinary distress, as in the cholera at Stockholm, and after the Danish war in Holstein, she was active at Copenhagen for the establishment of refuges and schools for destitute orphans. During a remarkable season, also, when the poor of Stockholm suffered more than usual from cold and hunger, hundreds, it is said, who would otherwise have perished, owed their lives to her active means in their behalf. The complete English editions of Miss Bremer's works, translated by William and Mary Howitt, are published as follows—"Sketches of Everyday Life," including all her most popular works, in 4 vols., by H. G. Bohn; her "Brothers and Sisters," and "The Midnight Sun," by Colburn, 4 vols.; and her "Homes of the New World," 8 vols.; and "Hertha," 1 vol., by Hall and Virtue.—M. H.

* BREMIKER, KARL, of Berlin, one of the many able astronomical calculators of the continent. He has recently produced our best modern tables of logarithms of numbers and trigonometrical fractions to every tenth second; Berlin, 1852.—J. P. N.

BREMOND. The name of several noble families of France, the most distinguished of whom were the lords of Ars in Perigord.—PIERRE DE BREMOND D'ARS, knighted by Charles VII. in 1442 for his services in expelling the English from the district of Saintonge and the Angoumois, died in 1456.—CHARLES DE BREMOND D'ARS, known under the name of Baron des Chateaux, a brave and loyal soldier of the reign of Henry III. He played a prominent part as lieutenant of Saintonge, &c., in the religious wars of the period.—JOSIAS BREMOND D'ARS, son of the preceding, also distinguished in the religious wars of the reign of Henry III., but more particularly in those of the reign of Louis XIII., died in 1651, leaving a reputation for bravery earned by military service extending over a period of seventy-five years, in the course of which he had seen twenty battles and eighteen sieges.—PIERRE-RENÉ-AUGUSTE, COMTE DE BREMOND D'ARS, born at Saintes in 1759, deputy to the states-general in 1789, voted in that assembly against revolutionary measures, took refuge in Holland after the death of the king, and returning to France in 1800, lived retired and undistinguished near his birthplace. Died in 1842.—CHARLES DE BREMOND, marquis d'ARS, a French naval commander, killed in an engagement with the English in 1771. In 1760, while in command of the frigate *L'Opaille*, he captured from the English a ship of the line, and a frigate of twenty-four guns.—LOUIS BREMOND D'ARSES or ARS, a French commander of the first half of the sixteenth century, born in the district of Saintonge. As lieutenant of Louis of Luxembourg, count of Ligny, he fought with distinction at Fornovo, the Chevalier Bayard being of his company. Under Louis XII. his exploits were numerous and brilliant. At the battle of Novara he encountered hand to hand the famous Ludovico Sforza. He took part in the reduction of Naples and the siege of Canosa, was wounded at Cerignole in 1503, and after the death of the count of Ligny, succeeded him in the command of the district of Apulia. In 1511, with Bayard for one of his lieutenants, he fought at the battle of Ravenna.

BREMOND, GABRIEL DE. Of the precise dates of the birth and death of Gabriel de Bremond, little or nothing is known. He is first known as, towards the close of the seventeenth century, supporting himself by writing novels for the Dutch booksellers, and is spoken of as a French refugee, whom religious or political causes drove from his country. In his new country he again gave cause for suspicion, and was thrown into prison for some political intrigue. While in prison, he recast and abridged Chapelain's translation of Guzman d'Alfarche, and not only did this, but sought to make a French scoundrel of the Spanish rogue. This mode of dealing with works of foreign literature is never very successful, but the insertion of some stories having the interest of local and temporary scandal did something for the book. Bremond's own adventures led him to dwell with some severity on all persons engaged in the administration of the law. His book is by no means unamusing. It was printed first at Amsterdam in 1695, and in the same year at Paris. Le Sage's book has, of course, had the effect of throwing the older book out of circulation, but

it is worth looking at. When Bremond got out of prison, he made his way to the Levant, and no more is heard of him.

The publication of memoirs under the name of remarkable persons, has been at all times the disgrace of French literature, and we find our poor bookmaker in the way of his trade thus employed. Some Guzman d'Alfarache of the press had published what he called the *Memoires of Madame Mancini*, an impudent forgery, but which sold, or seemed likely to sell; and straight-way Gabriel de Bremond is in the field with the "*Veritables Memoires de Madame Mancini, connétable de Colonna, écrits par elle-meme.*" Our hero's was the more popular book, probably because it was the more skilful forgery. The scandal of Charles II.'s court supplied him with the subject of a novel which told—under feigned names, to which, however, a key was soon supplied—the loves of the English king and Lady Castlemain. He published several other novels, but there seems no object in recording the names, though some of them are still in request with the collectors of rare books.—J. A. D.

BREMSE, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, a distinguished German physician and naturalist, born at Wertheim-on-the-Maine in 1767. In 1801 he exerted himself greatly to promote the introduction of vaccination into Austria, and published an essay on the subject, followed in 1806 by a memoir entitled "*Vaccination considered in its relation to the interests of the State.*" From 1806 Bremser devoted himself principally to the study of the entozoa or intestinal worms, and his reputation rests principally upon the works published by him on this curious and interesting branch of zoology. Of these the most important is his "*Zoological and Physiological Treatise on the Intestinal Worms of Man.*" Vienna, 1819. This work is still of considerable value, both to the physician and naturalist; but it will probably soon become only historically important, as great advances have lately been made in our knowledge of the natural history of the entozoa. In 1824 Bremser also published "*Icones hihminthum, systema Rudolphi entozoologicum illustrantes.*" Died in 1827.—W. S. D.

BRENDAN, SAINT, of Clonfert, patron of Kerry. There are few names connected with the ancient ecclesiastical history of Ireland more celebrated throughout Europe than that of Saint Brendan—the legend of whose marvellous seven years' voyage in the Atlantic, for a long period superseded the more classical wanderings of Ulysses, and was the wonder and delight of many generations of men. If another, perhaps still more celebrated Irish legend—that of St. Patrick's purgatory—has been made memorable by the magnificent and immortal transformation it underwent in the first and greatest of christian epics—the *Purgatorio* of Dante, as well as the more direct use made of it by Calderon in his *El Purgatorio de San Patricio*—the Legend of St. Brendan may boast of a more enduring interest, and a more unflinching belief; since we read in Spanish history of an expedition being fitted out so late as the year 1721, and despatched from the Canaries in search of the island supposed to have been discovered by the Irish saint in the first half of the sixth century. Indeed, so strong was the belief in the actual existence of this shadowy region entertained alike by Spaniards and Portuguese, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, that the treaty by which the crown of Portugal ceded to that of Castile its right to the conquest of the Canaries, included among the number, the island of St. Brendan, to which it gives the very appropriate name of the *Unreached*. Each country, in its adoption of the legend, added, as might be expected, something of its own peculiar traditions to the story. The Spaniards believing for a long period that the island of San Borondon, as they called it, was the place whither Don Roderic retired after the fatal battle of the Guadalete; the Portuguese assigning it as the asylum of their king, Don Sebastian, and on their first discovery of the Indies, believing that region to be the island of St. Brendan they had so long sought for in vain.

The wide diffusion of this legend, and the important influence it has had in keeping alive the spirit of adventure and inquiry in the maritime countries of Western Europe, entitle it to mention in a work like this. A farther investigation of its details would be out of place, as possessing an interest peculiarly antiquarian and ecclesiastical. The main facts of the legend are considered by many cautious writers to have some historical foundation. It is supposed that, whether from the tradition preserved from the earliest period throughout Europe of the existence of a great western region—an Atlantis, as Plato calls it—or from some other and more mysterious cause, St. Brendan pro-

vided for a longer voyage than was usual at that remote period with sea-faring people of the west and south of Ireland—that he journeyed thus several days, perhaps weeks, until falling in with the gulf-stream, his little bark was wafted to the coast of the New England states, thus anticipating by about five centuries the supposed discovery of America by the Welsh prince, Madoc, in 1169. St. Brendan, after his return from his wonderful voyage, founded various monastic and educational establishments, particularly his great monastery of Clonfert. He also founded the nunnery of Annadown, over which he placed his sister Briga. It was in this establishment he died, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, on the 16th of May, 577—the day on which his festival is still observed by the dioceses of Kerry and of Clonfert.

In Ireland, at least in modern times, the island of St. Brendan is better known under its poetical name of Hy-Brasail, than under the venerable name of its supposed discoverer. It is under this latter aspect it is alluded to in the poems of Moore, Griffin, and others. A living writer has endeavoured to revive an interest in the more ancient and authentic legend, by his poem entitled the *Voyage of St. Brendan*, which is based upon this story. MS. copies of the original Latin legend are to be found in the principal British and continental libraries—the Imperial library of Paris alone possessing eleven or twelve of them, each differing in some slight degree from the other. One of these with a prose, as well as a metrical translation in the Romance language, has been published in Paris, as mentioned below. A picturesque version, in old English, is given in Caxton's *Golden Legende*, London, 1483. There are also versions in Irish, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and most of the continental languages. To those who take an interest in the subject, the following list of books, &c., may be useful—"La Legende Latine de S. Brandaines, avec une traduction en prose, et en poesie Romanes," publiée par Achille Jubinal, Paris, 1836; "The Lyfe of Saynt Brandon," in Caxton's *Golden Legende*, London, 1483, a copy of which is in the British museum. A transcript of this life of Saint Brendan was made by Mr. McCarthy (the author of the poem above mentioned), and published by him in the *Dublin University Magazine* for May, 1852. The *Codex Kilkeniensis* (so called) in Marsh's library, Dublin, contains a curious but imperfect version of the Latin legend. The *Voyage of St. Brendan*, in McCarthy's poems, Dublin, 1850; London, 1857; Dublin, 1858. Some interesting remarks on the legend will be found in the late Rev. Caesar Otway's *Sketches in Erris and Tyrawley*, published in Dublin.—D. F. M.

BRENNAN, JOHN, M.D., was born at Ballahide in the county of Carlow, of a respectable family, but impaired fortune. He was educated to the medical profession, in which he acquired a reputation not only in England but abroad, as the first person who brought into practice the use of turpentine in puerperal disorders. Previously to 1812 he was a contributor to the *Irish Magazine*, conducted by the notorious Walter Cox, with whom he then quarrelled, and set up a rival periodical under the title of the *Milesian Magazine*, which lived under the auspices of the government till 1825. He struck out for himself a new line in satire and censoriousness—a warfare of ridicule on the Roman catholic leaders of the day, and a ludicrous scurrility on the members of his own profession. Dr. Brennan was an excellent classical scholar, a man of considerable talents and much caustic humour, and his bon-mots were long current in society. It is to be regretted that he turned these powers, natural and acquired, to very unworthy uses. He died in Dublin on the 29th July, 1830, in the sixty-second year of his age.—J. F. W.

BRENNER, ELIAS, a Swedish antiquary, born in 1647; died in 1717; author of "*Thes. numm. Sueco-Gothicorum.*"

BRENNER, HENRY, a Swedish historian, who formed part of the embassy which Charles XI. sent into Persia; author of an "*Account of the Persian Expedition of Peter the Great.*"

BRENNER, SOFIA ELIZABETH, born at Weber in 1659, the earliest Swedish authoress, and a greatly-admired poetess of her time. She married Assessor Elias Brenner, and was the mother of fifteen children. Her works were published in 2 vols., 1713–32. She died in 1730.—M. H.

BRENNUS, a celebrated chief of the Senonian Gauls, settled in the north of Italy, who is said to have flourished about 389 B.C. On the invitation of Aruns, a citizen of Clusium, who had some private feud to avenge, he wasted the country around Clusium, and laid siege to the city itself. The inhabitants

implored succour from the Romans, and the senate sent an embassy to Brennus to remonstrate with him on his unprovoked attack upon the allies of the Roman state. When asked what business the Gauls had in Etruria, the haughty chief replied that "might is right," and that "everything belongs to the brave." The Roman deputies took part in the conflict which followed, and the Gauls, indignant at this violation of international law, marched against Rome sixty thousand strong. They encountered a Roman army of forty thousand men near the confluence of the Allia with the Tiber, who fled without striking a blow. On reaching the city, the Gauls found it deserted and the gates standing open. After some hesitation they entered, and perceived a number of aged senators seated each at his own door, arrayed in their robes of office, and calmly awaiting their fate. The ferocious invaders massacred the whole, and then set fire to the city. They next endeavoured, but without success, to storm the capitol, into which a handful of the Romans had thrown themselves, with the determination to defend it to the last extremity. An attempt to surprise it by night was equally unsuccessful. Some geese that were kept in the temple of Juno gave the alarm, while the Gauls were silently scrambling up an unguarded part of the rock on which the capitol stood, and aroused the garrison, who killed a great number of the assailants, and put the rest to flight. After a siege of seven months, the defenders were reduced to such extremities by famine that they were obliged to capitulate, and to pay to Brennus, by way of ransom, the enormous sum of one thousand pounds' weight of gold. The tribune Sulpicius complained that the weights used by the Gauls were not correct, on which Brennus threw his sword into the scale, and exclaimed, in words which have become proverbial—"Alas for the vanquished." On their return homewards, the victorious Gauls, according to Diodorus, were waylaid by the people of Cære, and cut off to a man. Livy, however, states that Camillus, the dictator, refused to ratify the capitulation made with Brennus by the garrison of the capitol, and attacked and destroyed nearly the whole army of the Gauls; but this is generally regarded as a fiction, invented by the Romans to conceal their defeat.—(*Titus Livius*, lib. v., cap. 34-49.)

There was another Gallic leader of this name who invaded Macedonia and Greece about 280 B.C., and plundered and laid waste the country, inflicting every species of outrage upon the inhabitants. He met with a severe defeat at Delphi, and ultimately destroyed himself by drinking, to drown his feelings of shame at the ruin of his enterprise.—J. T.

BRENT, NATHANIEL, the translator into English and Latin of the Italian history of the council of Trent by Paul Sarpi, was born at Little Woolford, Warwickshire, in 1573. He studied at Merton college, Oxford, took his master's degree in 1598, and entered on the study of law. He married the niece of Dr. Abbott, archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was sent to Venice to procure a copy of the history which he afterwards translated, and to whom he owed his preferences as a lawyer. He was at first an adherent of Charles I., by whom he was knighted in 1629, but he afterwards sided with Abbott and the puritans against Laud and his party. He died in 1652.—J. B.

BRENTANA, SIMONE, a Venetian historical painter, born about 1656. He resided chiefly at the great amphitheatred city Verona. He imitated the fire and whirlwind of Tintoretto, mixing it with a little of the sobering dignity of the more tranquil Roman school. His pictures are scarce, being painted chiefly for palaces and churches. His finest work was a "St. Sebastian being crowned by an Angel."—W. T.

BRENTIUS, BRENTZEN, or BRENTZ, a German reformer of the age of Luther, born at Weil in Suabia in 1499; died at Stuttgart in 1570. Adopting the reformed doctrines after a perusal of some of Luther's writings, he took his doctor's degree in his eighteenth year, and five years afterwards became pastor at Halle. In 1530 he took part in the proceedings of the diet of Augsburg, and four years later, on the invitation of Ulric, prince of Wirtemberg, undertook, conjointly with Camerarius, the direction of the university of Tübingen. In 1547 Charles V. threatened to destroy the town of Halle if the reformer were not given up to him; but he effected his escape in disguise, and wandering about as a fugitive from place to place, derived, as he afterwards related, a consolation from the psalms, which only one in his circumstances could have experienced. In 1553 the successor of Ulric gave him an asylum at

Stuttgart, where he drew up the "Confession of Wirtemberg." He attended the diet of Worms in 1557. His works, the doctrinal system of which nearly coincides with that of Luther, were published at Tübingen in 1576-90, in 8 vols. fol.—J. S., G.

BREQUIGNY, LOUIS-GEORGE OUDARD-FEUDRIX DE, a French historian and antiquary, born at Granville in 1716, and died at Paris in 1795. As the result of three years' labour in deciphering and arranging the documents relative to the history of France in the tower of London, and of the toil of a quarter of a century in interpreting and illustrating them, he published in 1791, "Diplomata, Chartæ, Epistolæ, et alia Monumenta ad res Francicas spectantia." He continued also, in conjunction with Villevaut, the "Collection des lois et ordonnances des rois de la troisième race," and, in conjunction with Mouchet, published in three volumes a "Table Chronique," of public titles, charters, and other documents referred to by historians, but not previously printed. In conjunction with the same Mouchet, he added to these enormous labours that of continuing the "Mémoires sur les Chinois" of Amiot, Bourgeois, &c. 1776-89.—J. S., G.

BRERA, VALERIANO LUIGI, a celebrated Italian surgeon and writer, born at Pavia on the 15th December, 1772. His medical writings are very numerous, and many of them of great importance. Amongst them we may mention his "Sylogæ opusculorum select. ad praxin, præcipue medicam, spectantium," Pavia, 1797-1811; his "Annotazioni medico-pratiche sulle diverse malattie, trattate nella clinica med. dell'univ. di Pavia dell'anno 1796-98," Pavia, 1798; "Legioni med. prat. sopra i principali vermi del corpo umano," published at Cremona in 1802, and since translated into several languages; and "Memorie fisico-med." on the same subject, at Cremona in 1811; *Giornale di Medicina*, of which twelve volumes appeared at Padua in the years 1812-17, and which has since been continued by Brera in conjunction with Caldani and Bruggieri, under the title of "Nuovi comment. di medic. e di chirurg.," and "Commentarie Clinico per la cura della idrofobia."—W. S. D.

BREREWOOD, EDWARD, a mathematician and antiquary, born at Chester in 1655. Having been educated at Oxford, he was in 1596 chosen first professor of astronomy in Gresham college, which office he held till his death in 1613. His works were published after his death. Of these we mention—"De ponderibus et pretiis veterum nummorum, eorumque cum recentioribus collatione;" "Enquiries touching the Diversity of Languages and Religious Thoughts in the chief parts of the World;" "Tractatus duo, quorum primus est de meteoris, secundus de oculo;" "Commentarii in Ethica Aristotelis," written when the author was only twenty-one years of age.—J. B.

BRES, JEAN PIERRE, the name of two French physicians, uncle and nephew, who enjoyed some little literary celebrity in the first half of the current century—the first a novelist, whose pretentious works have passed into total oblivion, and the second a miscellaneous writer, whose style still finds admirers. The uncle died in 1816, and the nephew in 1832.

BRESCIA, GIOVANNI MARIA DA, a painter, born at Brescia about 1460. He was originally a goldsmith, and then a painter and engraver. After thus running the whole cycle of the arts, he became a Carmelite, and painted under the quiet shadow of his monastery, where he slept in 1510. His frescos were stories of Elias and Elisha; his plates frail compounds of Marc Antonio and Andrea Mantegna. His brother, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, studied engraving in Mantegna's school, finished well, but drew badly. LEONARDO, of a different family, flourished at Ferrara about 1530.—W. T.

BRESSANI, GREGORIO, born at Treviso in 1703, was educated among the fathers of the congregation, and afterwards at Padova, where he took the degree of LL.D. The bent of his mind was towards metaphysical rather than theological studies. He preferred the philosophical systems of Plato and Aristotle to that of modern philosophers, Galileo not excepted. In defence of this preference he wrote a treatise, in which he compares Galileo's doctrines with those of the two ancient philosophers. Bressani's principal works are, "Il modo di filosofare introdotto dal Galileo," and "Discorsi sopra le obiezioni fatte dal Galileo alla dottrina d'Aristotle." He died at Padova in 1771.—A. C. M.

BRETAGNE, kings and dukes of. A few of the more ancient and less-known sovereigns of Bretagne are here noticed. The rest will be found under their respective names of Jean, Arthur, &c.—AUDREN or AUDRAN, fourth king of Bretagne, son of Salomon I., succeeded to the throne in 445, and died in 464; a

doughty warrior, who repulsed the Romans under Littorius Celcus, and extended his conquests as far as Orleans.—**ALAIN I.**, born in 560; died in 594; son of Hoel II.—**ALAIN II.**, born in 630, the last of eleven kings of Bretagne from 383 till 690, succeeded his father, Judicael, in his eighth year.—**ARASTAGNUS**, proclaimed king by the Bretons in the latter half of the eighth century, followed Charlemagne in his expedition into Spain, and was killed in the famous battle of Roncesvalles in 778.—**ALAIN III.**, duke of Bretagne, called "the Great," famous for his encounters with the Normans, sixteen thousand of whom he all but annihilated in one engagement in the neighbourhood of Vannes; died in 907.—**ALAIN IV.**, called "Barbe-torte," duke, grandson of Alain le Grand, came from England about the year 936 with a host of his countrymen, and expelling the Normans from Bretagne, was proclaimed duke.—**ALAIN V.**, duke, succeeded his father, Geoffrey I., in 1008. He resisted successfully the seigniorial pretensions of Robert II. of Normandy, father of William the Conqueror, and latterly was on terms of cordial friendship with the Norman duke, who, in his last illness at Nice in Bithynia, appointed him guardian of his son. He was poisoned while engaged in subduing a rebellion in Normandy.—**ALAIN VI.**, called "Fergent," son of Duke Hoel, accompanied William the Conqueror into England at the head of 5000 Bretons, and for his services in the subjugation of the kingdom, obtained the county of Richmond. When the Norman duke attempted afterwards to put Bretagne under tribute, Alain stoutly maintained the independence of his duchy, and by one decisive battle compelled the Conqueror to sue for peace. He took part in the first crusade, and in 1106 played an important part on the side of Henry I. of England in the victory of Tinchebray. Died in 1119.—J. S., G.

BRETAGNE, ANNE DE. See ANNE.

BRETAGNE, ARTHUR DE. See ARTHUR.

BRETEUIL, LOUIS AUGUSTE LE TONNELIER, baron de, was born in 1733 at Preuilly in Touraine, of a noble family. Distinguished during the reign of Louis XV. by his diplomatic skill, he was sent successively as ambassador to the elector of Cologne, to Russia, Sweden, Holland, Naples, and the court of Vienna. On his return to France he became minister of state to Louis XVI.; and next to Colbert, the French acknowledge that he was most conspicuous among his countrymen in patronizing art and science, and in improving the capital. In the celebrated affair of the diamond necklace, he exhibited more vindictiveness than truth. When the French revolution broke out, he retired first to Soleure, and afterwards to the neighbourhood of Hamburg. Died at Paris in 1807.—T. J.

* **BRETON**, FRANÇOIS PIERRE HIPPOLYTE, born in Paris, October, 1812. At once a painter and a writer, Breton belongs to a school which must necessarily be circumscribed, for art is too absorbing a pursuit to allow much attention to be given to authorship. When both pursuits are combined, they cannot be so in equal degrees. Either art must sink into simple illustration, or literature wait on art as a graceful exponent of fine principles, and an attendant teacher and critic, according to the examples afforded by Hogarth and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and others of our own day. Breton, after he had exhibited some landscapes of merit, adopted the line of writing in art periodicals with accompanying illustrations, which is as much in vogue in France as in this country. By way of proof how such a mode of production may be raised and dignified, we may mention the work which, undertaken in 1838 with M. Jouffroy, called "Monumens de tous les peuples," constitutes a brief but complete history of the architectural monuments of all countries.—J. F. C.

BRETON, GUILLAUME (GULIELMUS BRETO-ARMORICUS), born about the middle of the twelfth century at St. Pol-de-Leon in Bretagne, and died in 1226. He was educated at Nantes and at Paris, was chaplain at the court of Philip Augustus, and sent to Rome on negotiations by this monarch frequently between the years 1193 and 1201. He left two historical works relating to the period in which he lived, both published in Duchesne's *Scriptores Rerum Francicarum*. One, the "Philippiad," a sort of epic poem in Latin hexameters, divided into the proper number of twelve books. The "Philippiad" has been translated into prose, and forms part of the eleventh volume of M. Guizot's *Mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France*. The other is a prose narrative, which is also published by Duchesne and by Guizot. Guilielmus is a lively writer, and was an eye-witness of many of the scenes which he records.—J. A., D.

BRETON, NICHOLAS, a sonneteer and pastoral poet of the reign of Elizabeth, born, it is supposed, in Staffordshire. He published an interlude entitled "An Old Man's Lesson and a Young Man's Love," noticed by Dr. Percy, and a variety of little pieces in prose and verse, all remarkable for elegant simplicity. Percy has reprinted a charming little ballad by this author—*Phyllida and Corydon*.

BRETONNAYAU, RENÉ, a French surgeon, who turned his talents for verse to the account of his art by the publication of a poem, or rather extracts from a poem, in which, almost without offence to the dignity of the muses, he enters into the most curious details of physiology and pathology. It appeared at Paris in 1583, under the title of "*La generation de l'homme*," &c.

BRETONNIERE, FRANÇOIS DE LA, a French Benedictine of the seventeenth century, who is said, but on very doubtful authority, to have been the author of the famous libel "*Le Cochin Mitré*," and to have expiated his offence by a thirty years' confinement in the iron cage of the Mont St. Michel.—J. S., G.

BRETSCHNEIDER, CHARLES GOTTLIEB, an eminent German theologian of the present century, was born at Gersdorf in the territory of Schönburg, 11th Feb., 1776. After the death of his father, a learned Lutheran divine, he was sent to the Lyceum at Chemnitz, and in 1794 he entered the university of Leipzig as a student of theology. He settled at Wittenberg in 1804 as an academic teacher, and delivered lectures as a *Privat Dozent*, in philosophy and theology. But the war of 1806 obliging him to leave Wittenberg, he accepted in 1807 a ministerial charge in Schneeberg, and in 1808 was appointed superintendent in Annaberg. In 1816 he was chosen general-superintendent in Gotha, and in that office he continued till his death on the 22nd of February, 1848. His autobiography published by his son in 1851, reveals the fact that it was from no inward impulse of religious feeling that he made choice of the theological calling in the first instance, and that the influence of personal spiritual life had little to do afterwards with the formation of his theological system. He had imbibed at the university of Leipzig much of the rationalistic spirit which then predominated in its theological faculty. Still he was not an extreme rationalist. He was the principal representative of the so-called "rational supernaturalism," which endeavoured to hold a middle position between church orthodoxy and free-thinking. His literary activity was indefatigable, and his published writings in various departments of scientific theology are very numerous. In philology his principal work was one of great value, the "*Lexicon Mannale Græco-Latinum in libros Novi Testamenti*," Leipzig, 1824-29-40. In dogmatic theology, his "*Handbuch der Dogmatik der Evangelisch Lutherischen Kirche*," Leipzig, 1814, reached a fourth edition in 1838; and his "*Systematische Entwicklung aller in der Dogmatik Vorkommenden Begriffe*," &c., Leipzig, 1805-19-25-41, is particularly rich in the exhibition of the literature of the subject, and is still considered in Germany an indispensable help to the scientific student. But of all his works the most valuable and important is the "*Corpus Reformatorum*," bearing also the title "*Philippi Melanthonis Opera quæ supersunt omnia*," vol. i.-xv. 4to, Hal. Sax. 1834-48. Of this laborious work he edited the first fifteen volumes, and the undertaking is still in progress under the editorship of Professor Bindseil of Halle. The first eleven volumes, containing Melanthon's *Epistolæ*, *Prefationes*, *Consilia*, *Judicia*, &c., are of inestimable value, and furnish the most authentic and ample materials for the life of Melanthon, and the history of the German Reformation.—P. L.

BREUGHEL. The name of several Flemish painters, of whom the most distinguished are PIETER, and his two sons, PIETER and JAN BREUGHEL.

BREUGHEL, PIETER, called OLD BREUGHEL, was born at Breughel, near Breda, about 1525, and became the scholar of Pieter Koek, whose daughter he afterwards married. Having studied some years in Italy, he settled about 1555 in Antwerp, but removed after his marriage to Brussels. He was in Rome in 1553; he had, however, been already admitted a member of the Academy of Antwerp in 1551. The date of his death is unknown; some accounts fix it as late as 1590. He painted landscapes with figures, chiefly village feasts and merry-makings, but occasionally also more serious subjects. There are a few etchings by him.

BREUGHEL, PIETER, the younger, called also HELL BREUGHEL, from his love of painting diabolical monsters and

other fantastic devices representing the horrors of hell, was born at Brussels about 1568, and was the pupil of Giles Van Koningsloo. He became a member of the academy in 1609. There is a remarkable specimen of his painting in the gallery at the Hague.

BREUGHEL, JAN, called also VELVET BREUGHEL, from his winter dress of that material, was born at Brussels about 1569, and was taught painting by Pieter Goekindt, an amateur. Jan first painted fruit and flowers; he then visited Italy, and devoted himself chiefly to landscapes with figures, which he finished with great delicacy and extraordinary minuteness of detail, but with an unpleasant prevalence of blue in his colouring, especially in the distance. He became a member of the Antwerp Academy of St. Luke, of which he was one of the deans in 1602. According to some accounts he died young, leaving two daughters, whom Rubens took under his charge. He painted several pictures in which Rubens painted the figures; "Adam and Eve in Paradise" is the most celebrated of these joint productions. Many fine examples of his work are in the Pinacothek at Munich. Jan is said to have died January 13, 1625; other accounts prolong his life to 1642, but this is incompatible with the story of Rubens having taken charge of the education of his daughters after their father's death. There seems to be no accurate record of the dates of the birth or death of any of this family of painters.—(*Van Mander; Immerzeel.*)—R. N. W.

BREVINT, DANIEL, born at Jersey in 1616. He studied logic and philosophy among the protestants at Saumur in France, and on the foundation of three fellowships in the colleges of Pembroke, Exeter, and Jesus at Oxford, by Charles I., for natives of Jersey and Guernsey alternately, was elected to the latter college, and incorporated M.A. as he had stood at Saumur. Being ejected from his fellowship by the parliament visitors for refusing to take the covenant, he retired to Jersey and afterwards to Normandy, where he became pastor to a protestant congregation. During his residence on the continent he gained the notice of the viscount de Turenne, who made him his chaplain, and of Charles II., who, after the Restoration, gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln. In 1681 he was promoted to the deanery of that town. Died in 1695. His works, Latin and English, principally turn on points of controversy.—J. S., G.

BREWER, ANTHONY, a dramatic writer of the reign of James I., only known as a favourite with the wits of that time, and as the author of a play entitled "Lingua," in a representation of which, it is said, Oliver Cromwell played the part of one ambitious for a crown, and thus for the first time became conscious of his destiny. The story, as Chalmers observes, is doubtful on two grounds—that Brewer wrote "Lingua" is doubtful, and that Cromwell played in it is very doubtful.—J. S., G.

BREWER, SAMUEL, a botanist, born at the end of the seventeenth century, was a native of Trowbridge in Wiltshire, where he had a small estate. He was at first engaged in the woollen manufactory of that place, but subsequently devoted his attention to science. He assisted Dillenius, professor of botany at Cambridge. In 1726 he accompanied the professor into Wales, Anglesea, and the Isle of Man. He afterwards examined the botany of Wales, making excursions to Snowdon and other places, with the Rev. Mr. Green and Mr. William Jones. He was fond of cryptogamic botany, and assisted Dillenius in his History of Mosses. In 1728 he went to Yorkshire, and took up his residence at Bradford. He died in 1743.—J. H. B.

BREWER, THOMAS, a musician, educated at Christ's hospital, London, and brought up to the practice of the viol. He flourished in the time of Charles I., the Protectorate, and part of the reign of Charles II. He composed several excellent fantasias for the viol, and was the author of many rounds and catches inserted in Hilton's "Catch that Catch Can," 1652. He was also the composer of the pretty three-part song, "Turn, Amaryllis, to thy Swain," printed in Playford's "Musical Companion." In the Harleian MS., No. 6395, entitled "Merry Passages and Jestes," compiled by Sir Nicholas Lestrage, is the following anecdote:—"Thom. Brewer, my musical servant, through his proneness to good fellowship, having attained to a very rich and rubicund nose, being reprov'd by a friend for his too frequent use of strong drinks and sacke, as very pernicious to that distemper and inflammation in his nose—'Nay, faith,' says he, 'if it will not endure sacke, it is no nose for me.'"—E. F. R.

* BREWSTER, SIR DAVID, D.C.L., LL.D., knight of the Guelphic order, and of the United Kingdom; principal of the

university of Edinburgh: one of the most distinguished physical inquirers now living: there have been few men in Scotland, of whom their country has more reason to be proud. The life of Sir David Brewster has been one of untiring industry, issuing in signal success. Ever occupied by trains of thought leading to capital discovery, he has also, in no ordinary degree, benefited the practical arts; and his literary enterprises have been so various and important, that they might have filled up the lives of several ordinary men. In many things he may have worthy rivals, but we believe it can be said of Brewster alone, that without patrimony, and, until recently, without aid from public institutions or scientific endowments, he succeeded through effect of integrity, of prudence, and of labour that never flagged, in achieving and maintaining during long years, a position of distinguished ease, and personal and social independence.—We shall glance rapidly at the incidents of Sir David's life, the character of his leading discoveries, and the extent of his literary labours.

I. The subject of our memoir was born at Jedburgh in Roxburghshire, on 11th December, 1781. His father, the esteemed rector of the grammar school of that town—himself zealously attached to the church of Scotland—intended his four sons for the clerical profession. Sir David's three brothers entered the church, and obtained livings in it. Two of them, Dr. Brewster of Craig, and Dr. Brewster of Scoonie died comparatively recently, distinguished for piety, superior intelligence, and fidelity to their important charge. The third brother, Patrick, who occupied for many years the respectable and responsible position of minister of the abbey church of Paisley, died in 1859. Of this very able family, Sir David was the second in order of birth, but he abandoned what may be termed the family profession, avowedly through considerations of health, although, as we cannot doubt, also because of inclinations drawing him irresistibly towards the cultivation of science. He began his career of experiment so early as 1799 and 1800, while still considerably under twenty years of age; and these early investigations on the inflection of light, were a worthy first-fruit of his services to a branch of science to which he has attached himself through life, and wherein he has earned so wide and permanent a renown. In 1806 Sir David projected and began that most laborious work, the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, of which he continued editor until its completion in 1830. In 1813 he published his "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments;" and essays and memoirs were continually issuing from his pen, advancing our knowledge of Light, along those new and strange directions, which, unknown to him (intercourse being prevented by the unhappy French war) were also absorbing the attention of the great physicists of the Continent. It was most pleasing to find—when the commerce and blessings of peace returned—that no one of these distinguished men had left Brewster behind him. In 1819 Sir David started the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, in conjunction with Professor Jameson; and he afterwards carried it on alone, under the title of the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*. He had thus the merit of establishing our first regular Scottish scientific review—a review which still exists. Among other services in this direction, the merit cannot be withheld from him of pressing towards realization, if not of suggesting the idea of those annual scientific congresses, now so well known and everywhere so warmly welcomed, under the name of the "British Association."—It is grateful to record that to activity thus marked, and desert thus unquestionable, social as well as scientific honours were not slow in being awarded. Brewster has obtained from the learned societies more medals and prizes, we believe, than any other living Inquirer. He received an important prize from the French Institute; the Copley and Rumford medal from the Royal Society; also, Royal medals; and twice the Keith medals from the Royal Society of Edinburgh;—all, for distinctive discoveries. These and many similar associations hastened to enrol him among their members. For several years he has been vice-president of the Edinburgh Society. The Institute of France elected him corresponding member in 1825, and in 1849 he had the honour to succeed the illustrious Berzelius as its Associate. Nor were his services overlooked by the British State. In 1830 he received the decoration of the Guelphic order, and, on visiting London in 1832, he had the honour of being knighted by his Majesty, King William IV. He was nominated in 1838 principal of the united college of St. Salvador and St. Leonards, St. Andrews, and in 1859, on the death of Principal Lee, was transferred to Edinburgh.

II. But the true life of a man of science or literature is not constituted by its outward incidents; it is made up of the deeds he has done; i.e., of the powers of thought he has manifested, and the results they have evolved. Sir David Brewster's acts are of two descriptions. To the first, which have offered in so many directions benefit to the arts, and which may be termed his "Inventions"—we have no space, to allude except in the most cursory manner. Many now living must recollect the sensation originally produced by the ingenious and beautiful kaleidoscope; and many of these must have joined in the then universal regret, that through defects of our miserable and incongruous law of *Patents*, that benefit was withheld from the discoverer, which is due to every one whose genius augments through material forms, the comforts or pleasures of society. Multitudes innumerable of these kaleidoscopes were made and run after in Great Britain and through Europe; but the ingenuity of Sir David Brewster received little or no pecuniary reward. Next in order we might refer to the lenticular stereoscope. The discovery of the principle of the stereoscope is due to Wheatstone; but Sir David has fullest right to the claim, that in his hands—chiefly through the skilful application of semi-lenses—it started into an applicable instrument. Higher than these in pure scientific merit, are his improvements of microscopes and telescopes; his initiation of the Bude light; and highest of all, that early proposal of the use of dioptric lenses, and of zones in lighthouses. Fresnel subsequently appropriated this discovery without knowing that he did our countryman a wrong; but the verdict of the scientific world has been just.—We hasten, however, from details whose very superabundance oppresses one, to those discoveries of loftier reach, and of primary theoretic bearing, with which Sir David has enriched Optical science. Here, too, one might easily lose oneself as in a wilderness. No one had ever a quicker eye towards the *new*, than this acute Inquirer. It is an attribute belonging only to a rare class of exercised minds, which detects and separates novelty from amidst the common, and discerns at once the presence of something unexplained. Eminently possessed of this peculiar gift, Brewster has, throughout his whole life, followed memoir by memoir, demanding attention to facts as yet unexplained by theory; and in this way he has been the instrument of obtaining the correction of too general conclusions, and so of aiding the progress even of theories he had not seen reason to accept, to an extent which, amid our scientific contests, has failed to be recognized and adequately acknowledged. An impartial history of science—written when our times can be calmly surveyed—will not overlook such benefits; but no history, wherever and whenever written, can fail to record and appreciate the achievements to which we shall now advert.—Previous to the beginning of this century, Newton's Optics contained nearly all we knew concerning light, with the exception of those signal discoveries of Huyghens. But new and comparatively evanescent qualities of the energy producing that sensation, came to be discerned. We shall not speak of *inflexion*—that subject which, not having escaped Newton, was yet of so fresh an interest, that it provoked the attention of Brougham, and the early efforts of Brewster. More subtle and strange than that, light was found to be affected by modifications, scarcely recognized, and never investigated until after the first decade of this century. Nor were these modifications accidental. On the contrary, they are found to enter as prime essentials among the elements of any theory of light. These modifications are chiefly two: *first*, a ray of light is variously and apparently fantastically turned out of its path, by some action on the part of a class of diaphanous bodies into which it enters; and, *secondly*, the ray so disturbed, as also when *reflected* in a certain manner, acquires peculiar characteristics. With regard to the *first* order of subjects, we claim for Sir David Brewster the merit of having completely surveyed all the great phenomena, and laid down their general laws. The fact of ordinary refraction had indeed long been known; and Snell gave the formula that indicates the new course of the ray. As to double refraction, as produced by a certain class of crystals, Huyghens had announced a formula giving the direction of both rays: but in neither case had any connection been established between the phenomena and the nature of the body producing them. Although not earliest in order of time, we mention first in the course of our narrative, Sir David's discovery of the effects of pressure, traction, &c., in producing

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the double-refracting power. This series of facts, now no longer isolated, distinctly points, as the cause of such irregularity in refraction, to internal molecular irregularities in the body producing it; and our countryman completed the theory of the subject in several masterly memoirs, in which he connects all these phenomena with the mathematical form of crystals: their refracting qualities depending on the question, whether, like the cube, they have *three* mathematical axes; *one*, as in the case of the rhombohedral and pyramidal systems; or, *two*, as with all prismatic systems. The paper in which he unfolds the law of double refraction in the latter class of crystals, is as fine a specimen of generalization as modern inquiry has brought forth.—The triumphs of our countryman, in reference to the *second* great class of new optical phenomena, have been quite as great. The phenomena in question are the aspects and conditions of what is called *Polarized* light. We do not and cannot refer here to the multitude of unlooked-for facts detected by Brewster, in illustration of this most brilliant portion of modern experimental science. They are so numerous, and they came upon him and on the world so rapidly, that, as already stated, their real importance was often overlooked, because of the feeling of distraction occasioned by their variety. But it is necessary to remark that here, too, we owe to Sir David our first statement of fundamental laws. When Malus discovered the phenomenon of polarization, he deemed it isolated, or unconnected with known properties of the substances occasioning it. This isolation disappeared in Brewster's hands; and his first achievement was the statement of the formal laws of polarization, alike by reflection and refraction. No sooner had the undulatory theory of light begun to yield consequences, than these formal laws were explained by it; and the fortunate deduction went very far to place that theory in credit. But still more; these laws after all were only general approximations,—something akin to the theorem of the elliptical orbits of the planets. They, too, were found subject to minute "*perturbations*," which did not long escape the keen eye of Brewster; and he did much to track out the inquiry recently perfected by Jamin—an inquiry productive of results demanding those serious modifications in the old formulæ and processes of Theory, which were obtained from the subtle analysis of Cauchy.—It were needless to pursue our narrative, for, in the best form in which we can put it, it must be incomplete. One general remark, however, must be made. The speciality of Brewster's genius, viewing him as a Philosopher and not as a mere Observer, consists in his power to detect and deal with that class of laws which are termed *Empirical*—laws which express the general and formal relations of multitudes of determinate facts. More than any other man perhaps of our day, he is entitled to be held the *KEPLER* of physical optics. The achievements we have been illustrating, and others akin to them, stand towards an ultimate and absolute theory of Light, precisely as the three laws of the great German are related to the final discovery of Newton. Has the Newton of physical optics yet arrived? Does a theory already exist in that science worthy of a place analogous to that of Gravitation? Sir David doubts it: nor need it be concealed, that his successes in his own direction, and the special aptitude of his faculties for the accomplishment of his peculiar task, may have rendered him at times insensible to the actual and surprising grasp of the doctrine of Undulations. But on such remote matters, and the speculations connected with them, we have neither time nor disposition to dwell. Our distinguished physicist may well be permitted to pursue his chosen and independent course.

III. On glancing over what we have written, we feel keenly its utter inadequacy. Of some of Brewster's brilliant discoveries even in Optics we have said nothing;—e.g., those elaborate investigations concerning *absorption*, &c. Nor have we been able to refer to his services to practical meteorology, or to his contributions towards the cosmical theory of the Temperature of the globe. Space equally fails us as we touch the literary labours of this most active spirit. His writings would fill a multitude of volumes. Witness that arduous work the *Encyclopædia*, and the dissertations in it that proceeded from his own pen. Witness those editorial labours concerned with our Scottish scientific journal,—the edition of Fergusson,—the treatises on "New Philosophical Instruments," on Optics, on the Kaleidoscope, the Stereoscope, &c. &c. Witness the most interesting "Life of Newton;" the "Martyrs of Science;" the "Treatise on Natural Magic;" and that "More Worlds than One"—the latter touching

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on a subject which, we must be allowed to say, could not, even by Sir David Brewster's ingenuity, be brought within the sphere of logic or absolute science. In expressing, in conclusion, the wish that he would mature and publish, a selection, at least, of those eloquent papers on a great variety of subjects which through many years he has been in the habit of contributing to our Reviews, we only give utterance to a desire very widely felt. May health continue with him adequate to such a work—one, we hope, which may worthily and fittingly be accomplished amid the serenities of academic life.—J. P. N.

BREWSTER, WILLIAM, one of the founders of the colony of Plymouth in North America, was born probably at Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, about 1663. He was for some years in the service of Davison, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and visited the Low Countries in the train of his patron when he went as royal ambassador. We afterwards hear of him as postmaster at Scrooby, where he was connected with the separatist congregation to which Governor Bradford belonged. (See BRADFORD, WILLIAM.) Brewster accompanied the little flock in their wanderings to Amsterdam, Leyden, and at last to their new settlement of Plymouth in North America. He was, during the severe trials to which the settlers were exposed, one of those whose patience and energy bore up the most steadily against discouragement. In the distribution of functions, the office of religious instruction fell to him, and he never filled any place in the magistracy; but his counsel was sought on all occasions with an earnestness prompted by implicit confidence in his rectitude and wisdom. Having never been formally inducted into the sacred office, he had scruples about administering the ordinances, and from time to time during his life other ministers were brought from England. But the experiments were not successful, while his ministrations never failed to edify. "He would labour with his hands in the fields as long as he was able, yet, when the church had no other minister, he taught twice every Sabbath, and that both powerfully and profitably, to the great contentment of the hearers, and many were brought to God by his ministry." He loved books and found time to enjoy them. He left at his death a library consisting of 275 volumes, 60 or 70 of them being in the learned languages. "He was near fourscore years of age, if not all out, when he died," which was on the 16th April, 1643. Brewster's history of the time previous to his emigration with the Scrooby congregation has but recently been recovered, through some researches of that learned antiquary, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, of her majesty's record office.—Y. G. P.

BREYDEL, CHARLES, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp in 1677. He was a pupil of Rysbrack, and then travelled, and with his brother, Francis, entered the service of the court of Hesse-Cassel. He next went to Amsterdam, and studied the Rhenish views of Griffier, afterwards comparing them with nature. He then settled at Ghent, earning money like a miser, and spending it like the prodigal son, painting flimsy, hasty pictures to meet his wants. Latterly gout fell on him, scourging him for the sins of his youth, and he painted with less spirit, finish, and firmness. He died in 1744. His early Griffier pictures of Rhenish boats, fishermen, and vine-dressers, are well designed, and neatly wrought out, and neatly executed; but his second or Velvet Breughel pictures of battles, sieges, and encampments, are not so good, though they earned him the name of the "Chevalier." From Vandermeulen he also took figures as well as whole designs, and afterwards got into a habit of inventing after his manner. His style was either careless and laboured, or full of harmony. FRANCIS, his brother, was born at Antwerp in 1678. He was, it is supposed, a scholar of Rysbrack, and painted conversations, feasts, assemblies, and carnivals, particularly the last. Leaving these he came to England, and stayed there several years with his friend, Vandermyrn. His pictures have nature, truth, spirit, and variety. He died in 1750.—W. T.

BREYN, JAKOB, a German botanist, was born at Dantzic, 1637, and died there, 1697. He acquired his first lessons on botany from Mentzel, and afterwards prosecuted his studies at Leyden. He has published various botanical works. Among them are descriptions of exotic plants, and of rarer species cultivated in the Dutch gardens.—J. H. B.

BREYN, JOHANN PHILIP, a German physician and botanist, was born at Dantzic in 1690, and died in 1764. He published various scientific papers in the Transactions of the Societas Naturæ Curiosorum, as well as of the Royal Society of London.

He also wrote on the ginseng root, on officinal fungi, on aspidium barometz, on species of coccus, on echini, and on various testaceous animals.—J. H. B.

BREZ, JACQUES, a Piedmontese botanist and historian, was born in the valleys of Piedmont in 1771, and died at Middleburg in 1798. He published a work on the plants upon which insects feed, and on the study of insects, as well as a history of the Waldenses.—J. H. B.

BREZIN, MICHEL, a French mechanic and capitalist, famous as the founder of the Hospice de la Reconnaissance in Paris, was born 1758, and died 1828. In the course of a long and honourable career, first as a mechanic, and latterly as an ironmaster, he amassed a large fortune, which by his will was consecrated to the erection of the hospital above named. The charity is limited to aged members of the four trades successively pursued by its founder, namely, to locksmiths, mechanics, foundrymen, and the employés of iron masters.—J. S., G.

BRIAL, DOM MICHEL-JEAN-JOSEPH, a French Benedictine, born at Perpignan in 1743; died at Paris in 1828. From 1771 till the commencement of the Revolution he was occupied with Dom Clement in continuing the "Recueil des historiens de France," the twelfth and thirteenth volumes of which were published under their conjoint superintendence. Brial afterwards added to the collection five volumes. In 1805 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions, and charged with three of his colleagues to continue Rivet's Hist. Litt. de la France.

BRIDAINE or BRYDAINE, JACQUES, the celebrated French preacher, born at Chuslan in 1701; died at Roquemaure near Avignon, in 1767. Unfortunately for his fame, his splendid talents were too early enlisted in the work to which his life was consecrated; and after the fame of his labours as a missionary had spread far beyond the limits of his native country, Massillon, himself a man nobly endowed as well as a miracle of accomplishments, had to say of him that he was not the first of orators only because a fortunate culture had not developed to the full his natural powers. More qualified, but still magnificent eulogies, his wonderful gifts drew from La Harpe, Madame Necker, and Maury. The chapter of Chartres struck a medal in his honour. Pope Benedict XIII., with a munificence which would have made the recipient ridiculous if he had not been all but the first of orators, gave him the whole of christendom as a field for his missionary labours; and, what was at once the best evidence of his powers and the amplest reward of his indefatigable zeal, wherever he went (and he journeyed with apostolic diligence), crowds attended him with an enthusiasm which justified the almost incredible accounts current in the church of the number of conversions effected by his preaching.

BRIDEL-BRIDERI, SAMUEL ELISÉE, a Swiss poet and botanist, was born at Crassier in the Canton de Vaud in 1761, and died near Gotha on 7th January, 1828. He was the son of a protestant minister; and after completing his studies he became tutor to the two princes, Augustus and Frederick of Saxe Gotha. He afterwards became private secretary and librarian of the hereditary prince. He devoted much attention to botany, and published several important works on mosses. He also gave attention to literature, to antiquities, and to various departments of science, contributing papers to several journals.—J. H. B.

BRIDGE, RICHARD, a celebrated organ-builder of the last century. It is to be regretted that nothing is known of his biography. According to an advertisement in the *General Advertiser* for February 20, 1748, "Bridges, organ-builder," probably the same person, then resided in Hand Court, Holborn. We learn incidentally, from a note in Burney's History of Music, that he died before 1776. His principal organs are the following—St. Bartholomew the Great, 1729; Christ Church, Spitalfields, 1730; St. Paul's, Deptford, 1730; St. George's-in-the-East, 1733; St. Anne's, Limehouse, 1741; St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, 1757; Enfield church, Middlesex, 1758; Eltham church, Kent; Spa Fields' chapel; St. James', Clerkenwell; Paddington Parish church.—(Rimbault and Hopkins' *History of the Organ*).—E. F. R.

BRIDGEMAN, ORLANDO, a lord-keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles II. His father was bishop of Chester; he was educated at Cambridge, entered of the inner temple, and in 1632 called to the bar. Of high prerogative principles, he served the king's (Charles I.) cause in the house of commons, and at the seat of his father's see, which he by arms defended against the puritans. That assembly retaliated by expelling him from the house. On the decline of the royal cause, and during

the Commonwealth, he lived in retirement, practising only as chamber counsel and conveyancer. It is to the meditations of him and other lawyers under like conditions, that the composition of the forces of common law (seizin and terms of years), statute law (uses), and chancery law (trusts), pressed into a family settlement, by which so intractable a subject as land is subdivided into a variety of interests without destroying its integrity, was matured.—(See BOOTH, JAMES.) His forms long continued in repute, and were printed in a collection still found in law-book catalogues. At the Restoration he was rewarded with the office of lord chief-baron of the exchequer. He presided at the trial of the regicides, the shedding of whose blood he, with the acrimony of the times, urged on the jury as a proper expiatory sacrifice. Next he was made a baronet, and chief-justice of the common pleas, where he showed himself a good lawyer. He had acted as deputy or occasional speaker of the house of lords; and in 1667, on the great seal being taken from Lord Clarendon, it was given to him. This was intended to be a mere temporary arrangement, but he held the office five years. In this post, according to a contemporary witness (R. North), alike narrow in his observations and mind, he did not increase his fame. He was inapt, timid, trimming to suitors and counsel, and not sufficiently servile to the king. Upon that illegal act of the cabal ministry, the shutting up the exchequer, he could not be persuaded to grant injunctions to restrain suits against the bankers who had their customers' money locked up there; and whilst he "boggled," a successor deemed less scrupulous, Lord Shaftesbury, slipped in. He died in 1674. The earldom of Bradford is held by his descendants.—S. H. G.

BRIDGET, Sr., of Sweden, otherwise called BIRGIT or BIRGITTA, was born in the year 1302. She was of royal blood, being the daughter of Birger, legislator of Upland, and Ingeburgis, a lady descended from the Gothic kings. When very young, she was given in marriage to Ulpho, prince of Nericia, by whom she had eight children. From her earliest years, Bridget had striven to walk in the paths of christian perfection, and she found in her husband a willing partner, both in her frequent prayers and meditations, and in her unceasing works of charity. About the year 1343 they both went on a pilgrimage to the tomb of St. James, at Compostella, and shortly after their return Ulpho died. Bridget divided her husband's estates among her children, and devoted herself, for the rest of her life, to labours connected with religion. She founded, soon after her husband's death, the double monastery of Wastein in the diocese of Linköping in Sweden, under the rule of St. Augustine, with certain particular constitutions. The nuns were called Brigitines, and many monasteries of them still subsist in different parts of Europe. After spending two years at Wastein, Bridget repaired to Rome, according to a practice common in that age, to visit the tombs of the apostles. Like a more celebrated Swedish princess of a later age—Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus—Bridget seems to have been so powerfully attracted by the Eternal City, as to be induced to make it her permanent dwelling-place for the chief part of her afterlife. She employed herself in ascetical practices of devotion, and in various works of mercy among the sick and poor. We read in Fleury of a remarkable prediction made by her to Pope Urban V., whom she visited at Montefiascone in 1370, to obtain the confirmation of the rule she had given to her new order. The pope was about to return to Avignon, and St. Bridget, after in vain endeavouring to shake his resolution, predicted to Alfonso, bishop of Jaen, that if the pope returned to Avignon he would die immediately, and would have to give account to God for his conduct. Fleury proceeds to say, that nevertheless the pope left Italy, reached Avignon about the end of September, and died on the 9th December following. After obtaining the confirmation of her rule, Bridget visited Naples and Sicily, and soon after went on a pilgrimage to the holy places in Palestine. Being returned to Rome, she lived there one year longer, during which she was a martyr to disease. Feeling her death-hour approach, she summoned to her side her son, Birger, and her daughter, St. Catharine of Sweden, and after giving them her last counsels and instructions, being laid on sackcloth, she breathed her last on the 23d July, 1373. Her body was buried in a convent of Poor Clares at Rome, but was translated to her monastery of Wastein in the following year. She was canonized by Boniface IX. in 1391, during the time of the great schism in the papacy. At the council of Constance in February, 1415, the ambassadors

of the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, fearing lest a process carried on during the schism should upon any pretext be set aside, appeared before the assembled fathers, and demanded that St. Bridget should be enrolled among the saints. Her canonization was then solemnly recognized and confirmed. The works of St. Bridget consist of—Prayers on the sufferings and love of Christ, several of which still retain a place in manuals of devotion; her Rule; her Revelations (approved as profitable for instruction, but no further, by the council of Basle); and a treatise "On the Excellencies of the Blessed Virgin."—(Butler; Fleury.)—T. A.

BRIDGET or BRIDGID, SAINT, an Irish virgin, eminent for her piety, was born at Feughart, near Dundalk, in the county of Louth, about the year 453, according to the Usher Colgan and Lanigan, while others place her birth as far back as 439. Her father, Dubhthach, was a man of rank. Colgan says he was a prince of the Hermonians of Leinster; Bale calls him a nobleman; and the Book of Howth says he was a captain of Leinster. It is possible each statement is correct. While yet an infant, she was committed to the care of a bard, who watched over her with paternal care, instructing her in all the knowledge of the age. She soon became distinguished for her extraordinary learning, wisdom, and piety; and, embracing a life of celibacy, she received the veil from Macaille, bishop of Usneach in Westmeath, in the sixteenth or seventeenth year of her age. About the year 480, according to Ware, or 487, as Lanigan asserts, she founded the famous monastery of Kildare, for nuns, and the institution was largely endowed by the kings of Leinster. Colgan says the place was called Kile Dara, or the Church of the Oak, from having been erected near a great oak-tree. St. Bridget travelled all over Ireland, and founded numerous establishments of the order of Bridgidine nuns, which were celebrated through the country for many ages. The various acts of her life are collected by her numerous biographers, and though there is much of what is true, yet the truth is so interwoven with palpable fiction, that it would be a hopeless task to attempt to separate the one from the other. But it is beyond doubt that she was a very wise as well as a very holy person, and so highly was she esteemed by the bishops and clergy, not only of Ireland, but of Britain, that they frequently consulted her on the regulation of religious matters; and it is said, that on one occasion her advice was held to have been authoritative in a synod of Dublin. After a life of piety and charity (and the performance, as it is said, of many miracles), she died February 1, 525, being about seventy years of age. She was buried at Kildare, near the great altar, and her monument was ornamented with gold, silver, and precious stones, but when the Danes devastated that district in the ninth century, the remains of the saint, and the rich shrine in which they were contained, were removed to Downpatrick, and interred there in the same sepulchre as Saint Patrick and Saint Columkille. The memory of the saint has ever been held in veneration, especially in Ireland and Scotland, and numerous churches were dedicated to her. Several biographies of Saint Bridget were collected by Colgan, and published in his great work, "Trias nach Mathurga."—J. F. W.

BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS EGERTON, third and last duke of, left, it has been well said, his biography engraved in intaglio on the face of the country he helped to civilize and enrich. Pity that, in comparison with his great services, the materials for his written life should be so scanty and insufficient. He was born on the 21st May, 1736 (the birthyear of James Watt), the eighth child of Scrop, fourth earl and first duke of Bridgewater. In his twelfth year he succeeded to the dukedom, on the death of his elder brother, John (who died unmarried), having, three years before, been left an orphan by the death of his father, the first duke. In less than a twelvemonth after the death of her husband, the widowed duchess of Bridgewater was married again, to Sir Richard Lyttelton, a brother of the well-known literary lord of that name. Francis was a sickly boy, and it seemed unlikely that he would survive the four brothers who, at his father's death, stood between him and the dukedom. Happy in her second marriage, the duchess, it is hinted, ill-treated her youngest child. So far as she was concerned his education was neglected; and, according to family tradition, it was even contemplated to have him set aside at one time, on the score of mental deficiency. Little prepared to enjoy the classical associations and artistic treasures of the continent, he was sent in his eighteenth year by his guardians,

the duke of Bedford and Lord Trentham, to make the grand tour under the tutorship of Robert Wood, the Irish scholar and archaeologist, who had just returned from the East with the materials for his well-known works on Palmyra and Balbeck. The pair were ill-suited as companions, and it was with difficulty that Wood was persuaded to continue the connection. The marbles and tables of Egyptian granite which, under this archaeological control, were purchased at Rome by the young duke, remained in the original packing-cases till after their owner's death! But it is just possible that this continental tour exerted a most important, and at the time, little suspected, influence on the mind and career of the duke of Bridgewater. He *may* have inspected the Milan canal, or the much grander works of the same kind executed in the south of France, under the auspices of Louis XIV.; and, during this tour, the idea of his future enterprises *may* have occurred to him. Of direct evidence to this effect, however, there is not a tittle. On his return to England, he bought race-horses, and sometimes rode them himself, for the bulky man of after years was "a feather weight" when young. On attaining his majority, he took his seat in the house of peers, but neither then nor afterwards did he play any conspicuous part in politics. Had it not been for an accident, he might very possibly have passed through life as undistinguished as the majority of his contemporary fellow-peers whom oblivion has overtaken. Several versions are extant of the circumstances which drove the duke of Bridgewater from the dissipation of London and the sports of Newmarket, to the comparative solitude of his old manor-house at Worsley. The most authentic version is the following:—When the duke attained his majority, of the two celebrated English belles of the middle of the eighteenth century, the beautiful sisters Gunning, one was married to Lord Coventry, the other was the widow of the duke of Hamilton. To the lovely widow the enamoured duke offered another ducal coronet, and the offer was accepted. The preliminaries of the marriage were being adjusted, when the duke himself interposed an obstacle. Rumour had been busy with the fair fame of Lady Coventry, and the duke of Bridgewater insisted on a discontinuance of the natural intimacy between his intended bride and her sister. The duchess of Hamilton refused; the duke of Bridgewater broke off the match; and soon afterwards the rejected fair one married the heir to the dukedom of Argyll, and became, in due time, its duchess. The uneducated, horse-racing duke, felt like the poetic and sensitive hero of a modern novel. The result of his disappointment, however, was peculiar. He not only abandoned society, forsook the company of the fair sex, and betook himself to his Lancashire estates, but he devoted himself for life to the most useful, but most unsentimental occupation of canal-making. Just when the duchess of Hamilton was married to Colonel Campbell, the duke of Bridgewater's first canal act received the royal assent, March, 1759. It is an epoch in the history of the great expansion of British industrialism in the eighteenth century. It preceded by ten years the grant of Arkwright's first patent, and by more than a year Watt's earliest experiments on the force of steam. The canal system of Great Britain, the precursor of its railway system, owes its prime development to the pride or sisterly affection of a beautiful duchess.

The engineering peculiarities and difficulties connected with the duke of Bridgewater's parent canal, will fall more properly to be considered in the biography of his great assistant.—(See BRINDLEY.) But no estimate, however high, of the genius, energy, and perseverance of Brindley, can detract from the merits of the duke of Bridgewater, as the planner of the first English canal, and upholder of the novel enterprise amid the most trying difficulties. An attempt has been made to deprive the duke of the credit of originating the first English canal, on the strength of an act of parliament, obtained by his father and others in 1737, for rendering Worsley brook navigable, and on the ground that the Sankey navigation act was obtained in 1755, and carried out by 1760. The conversion of an unnavigable into a navigable stream is not the construction of a canal, and the claim put forth on behalf of the first duke of Bridgewater is clearly untenable. In the case of the Sankey navigation, the so-called canal ran parallel with the bed of the stream which fed it, and as closely as possible to which it was constructed. Very different was the duke of Bridgewater's first canal from Worsley to Manchester, cut not only through the dry land, and not parallel to the course of any stream, but actually carried

over the navigable Irwell by the famous Barton aqueduct. The duke's sole coadjutors were his steward, John Gilbert (brother to the founder of the Gilbert unions), and Brindley, who, in all probability, was introduced by Gilbert to the duke. The act was obtained in 1759; the Barton aqueduct was opened in 1761—a seemingly short interval of two years, but one of trying difficulty to the projector. Lancashire looked with incredulity on the whole enterprise, and at one time the duke's credit was so low that he could not get his bill for £500 cashed in Liverpool;—Gilbert had to ride about in the neighbouring districts and borrow from the farmers such small sums as they would lend. The duke's estates were extensive but encumbered, and his Worsley establishment was reduced to the very lowest scale. He lived to reap his reward even in a pecuniary sense. He constructed thirty-six miles of successful and lucrative canals. The despised projector of the Liverpool financiers could afterwards subscribe £100,000 to the loyalty loan, and return his income to the property-tax commissioners at £110,000 per annum. Nor must it be supposed that his share in the great enterprise was confined to the supply of capital and to the encouragement of others. In some curious pieces printed by Francis, last earl of Bridgewater (the testator of the Bridgewater Treatises), there are related several authentic anecdotes, which prove that the duke, even in matters of detail, occasionally over-ruled Brindley, and that his suggested alterations were successful. More than twenty years after Brindley's death, between 1796 and 1799, and in his own latest years, the duke is represented as indefatigable in improving, or trying to improve, a system with the actual results of which he might well have been content. During the period referred to, and before Bell and Fulton had applied the steam paddle-wheel to navigation, the duke of Bridgewater, at considerable expense of time, trouble, and money, tried (but unsuccessfully) the experiment of the steam-tug on the Worsley canal. He died of a cold, which had deepened into influenza, on the 8th of March, 1803, in his sixty-eighth year, at his mansion in London, on the site of which now stands the magnificent Bridgewater house, built by the late earl of Ellesmere, the duke's principal heir. In person the duke of Bridgewater was, latterly, large and unwieldy, indifferent to his dress, which was uniformly a suit of brown, somewhat similar to that of Dr. Johnson. In his habits he was simple and economical, smoking much but drinking little. His talk was chiefly of canals, and he had a marked aversion to the use of the pen. By his dependents, in spite of his rough exterior and abrupt manners, he was much liked for his familiarity of intercourse and generosity of conduct. It is somewhat singular, that though he displayed a marked aversion to the ornamental when divorced from the useful, and once reproved a labourer who, during his absence from Worsley, had planted some flowers, which he rooted up with his stick, yet he amassed the splendid collection of pictures now preserved in Bridgewater house, and valued, when he died, at £150,000.—(*Quarterly Review* for March, 1844: Art., "Aqueducts and Canals," reprinted in "Essays by the late Earl of Ellesmere," London, 1858; *Letters of the Hon. Francis Egerton*, afterwards Earl of Bridgewater, Paris, 1819; *Gentleman's Magazine and Annual Register* for 1803, &c.)—F. E.

BRIDGEWATER, JOHN. See AQUAFONTANUS.

BRIE, JEHAN DE, a shepherd of Brie in France, who composed, by order of Charles V., a work entitled "Le vray regne et gouvernement des bergers et bergères," &c., 1542.

BRIENNE, the name of an ancient and illustrious French family, the following members of which deserve mention:—JEAN, count of Brienne, married in 1209, Marie, daughter of Conrad of Montferrat, and was crowned king of Jerusalem. For awhile he made war successfully against the Saracens, but was at length obliged to place himself for protection in the hands of the Emperor Frederic II., to whom he gave his daughter in marriage. In the quarrels of the emperor with the pope, he took part with the latter. In 1229 the French barons conferred on him the crown of Constantinople, which, in spite of repeated invasions of Greeks and Bulgarians, he wore till his death in 1237.—RAOUL DE BRIENNE, count of Eu, constable of France, and a distinguished warrior under Phillip of Valois, killed at a tournament at Paris in 1344. In 1340 he successfully defended Tournay against an army of 20,000 English.—RAOUL II. DE BRIENNE, count of Eu, succeeded to the post of constable on the death of his father. He served in the English wars, especially in Normandy, where, having allowed himself to be drawn into an

engagement with superior numbers, he was taken prisoner. He was executed as a traitor in 1350.—GAUTHIER DE BRIENNE, duke of Athens, constable of France under John II., killed at the battle of Poitiers in 1356. He was brought up at the court of Robert, king of Naples, who in 1326 sent him to Florence under the title of vicar of the duke of Calabria. Here he so ingratiated himself with the people, that, on the breaking out of the war with the Pisans in 1342, they raised him to the command of the city. But his popularity was of short duration; an insurrection of the populace in 1343 obliged him to take refuge in France.—J. S., G.

BRIERE DE BOISMONT, A., a French physician, was born at Rouen about the year 1796, and took his degree of doctor at Paris in 1825. He devoted much attention to mental diseases and the nerves, and wrote an elementary work on botany, in which he particularly considers plants in their relation to medicine and in their economical uses. He was aided in this work by Pottier of Rouen.—J. H. B.

BRIELE, RABBI YCHUDAH BEN ELIEZER, presided over the Jewish congregation of Mantua, in the early part of the eighteenth century. The fame of his talmudical "Responses" spread all over Italy, says Azulai (Vaad, part 2): he has also written on grammar, and he took an active part in the controversy against Nehemiah Chayin, the propagator of Shabbatai-Zebi's cabbalistical doctrines (Wolf, v. 3, No. 702). Rossi possessed several MSS. by Briele on the Jewish-Christian controversy—an evidence of the extensive range of Rabbi Briele's studies.—T. T.

BRIFAUT, CHARLES, born at Dijon in 1781. Brifaut was one of those writers whose works, having at one time enjoyed popularity, occasioned by chiming in with a fleeting taste, or because of particular circumstances, are only referred to by after-generations as historically illustrative of the incidents of former days. Because the jealous censors of Napoleon interfered in 1807 with the representation of Brifaut's tragedy of "Lady Jane Grey," the public hastened to applaud it, when produced upon the return of the Bourbons in 1814, and gave a triumph at the same time to the sonorous versification of another tragedy, "Ninus." Elected a member of the academy in 1826, his position kept his name alive, while his agreeable manners insured him a welcome place in society. He died at Paris in 1857.—J. F. C.

BRIGANTI, VINCENZO, an Italian botanist, wrote a work on the sexual system of Linneus, which was published at Naples in 1804; also treatises on a new species of *pimpinella*, on the fungi, and the rarer plants of the kingdom of Naples, and on the use of the bark of *Loranthus europæus*.—J. H. B.

BRIGGS, HENRY, one of the greatest mathematicians of the seventeenth century, was born at Warley Wood, near Halifax, Yorkshire, about the year 1560. He studied at St. John's college, Cambridge, became M.A. in 1585, and in 1596 was chosen the first reader in geometry at Gresham college, London. In 1609 he attracted the notice of Dr. James Usher, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, and they became intimate friends. The question of a northwest passage through the straits of North America, began now to excite attention, and he wrote upon it with much skill and discrimination. Having lectured at Gresham college with success for twenty-three years, he was invited by Sir Henry Savile to accept his lecture on geometry at Oxford, with a better stipend. He removed to Oxford in 1619, and was incorporated as M.A., Oxon., in the same year. In 1620 he published in London the six first books of Euclid, restored according to the old MSS., with Fred. Commandine's version corrected. He did not give his name in this edition. In 1624 he issued his "Arithmetica Logarithmica," London, fol. He died at Merton college, Jan. 26, 1630–31.—T. J.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM, a celebrated English physician, was born at Norwich about 1650. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards travelled into France, where he attended the lectures of Viennens at Montpellier, and on his return to England in 1676, published a work on ophthalmic surgery, entitled "Ophthalmographia," &c. In the following year, 1677, he took his doctor's degree, was admitted into the College of Physicians, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1683 he became one of the physicians of St. Thomas' hospital, and after the revolution of 1688 was appointed physician-in-ordinary to William III. He died at Town-Malling in Kent in 1704. The structure of the eye, and the diseases to which that delicate organ is subject, constituted his principal study. He inserted a paper on the

theory of vision in the Philosophical Transactions, and Sir Isaac Newton corresponded with him, and esteemed him an authority in all matters connected with the visual organs. Besides the above, Briggs had a second paper in the Philosophical Transactions, and before his death he had announced other works on the eye, never published.—W. S. D.

* BRIGHT, JOHN, a democratic politician of note, was born on the 16th of November, 1811, at Greenbank, in the immediate vicinity of Rochdale, still the seat of the manufacturing operations of the firm in which he is a partner. His father, who died at an advanced age, and in possession of considerable wealth, six or seven years ago, had raised himself from the ranks to the position of an opulent master cotton-spinner, and enjoyed, in his own locality, a well-earned reputation for shrewdness and energy. Mr. Bright was the second of ten children, the eldest of whom died young, and in earlier years his own feeble health was a source of constant anxiety to his parents. He received his first education at a school in Rochdale, whence he was removed to one at Ackworth in Yorkshire, supported by the Society of Friends, to which his parents belonged, and of which Mr. Bright himself is still ostensibly a member. After a further removal to York, his health being still found unsatisfactory, he was placed under the charge of a tutor at Newton in Bolland, and, invigorated by rambles upon its breezy uplands, he returned home to take a part in his father's manufacturing industry, and to be initiated into the mysteries of buying cotton, and selling cotton-yarn on Manchester 'Change, operations which, in later years, he has allowed to devolve on younger brothers. Mr. Bright's first appearance as a politician, dates from the local agitation which preceded and accompanied the reform bill of 1831–32. Rochdale was one of the populous boroughs, until then unrepresented, to which the reform bill proposed to assign the right to return a member to parliament. Mr. Bright's voice was of course heard on the popular side, but he was then only a youth of twenty, and beyond the fact that he did address his townsmen in favour of the reform bill, no information has been preserved of his first appearance in the political arena. It is recorded, however, that when, two years later, he and some other young townsmen resolved to hold a meeting for the discussion of the temperance question (Mr. Bright has been for many years a teetotaler), they selected, for the scene of the discussion, a hamlet some miles from Rochdale, so modest was their estimate of their own powers, so unpopular the theme of debate, and so great their fear of ridicule!

The time was, however, at hand, when Mr. Bright was to become first locally, and then nationally prominent. In 1835 he made a tour on the continent and to Palestine. It was the year of Mr. Cobden's continental travels, which resulted in the pamphlets by a Manchester Manufacturer, and the first acquaintance formed by Mr. Cobden with the name of his future fellow-labourer—personally they did not then meet—was at Athens, which Mr. Bright had quitted before the arrival of Mr. Cobden. On his return home, Mr. Bright began to lecture at a literary institution in Rochdale, which he had helped to found. His first subjects were his recent experiences of travel, and thence, by an easy transition, he passed to lectures on subjects connected with industrialism and political economy. It was about this time, too, that he threw himself into one of those violent church-rate contests, for which Rochdale had long been celebrated, and replaced the usual passive resistance of his sect by an active and energetic opposition. The name of "John Bright" was now well-known as that of a sturdy and combative Rochdale radical, when, suddenly, a question arose which led to his exchanging a local for a general notoriety. The Manchester Anti-corn-law association was formed in the autumn of 1838, and Mr. Bright's name appears in the list of its first committee. Early in 1839 this purely local association became the famous Anti-corn-law league; and in the course of the same year Mr. Cobden paid a missionary visit to Rochdale. It was on this occasion that the two free-trade leaders first made each other's personal acquaintance, and Mr. Cobden was so struck by the force and fire of Mr. Bright's oratory, that he insisted on pressing him into the service of the league, of which Mr. Bright became, before long, a most successful and an indispensable champion. Mr. Cobden's lucid and logical advocacy of free-trade was supplemented by the much more vigorous and impassioned rhetoric of Mr. Bright. The calmer friends of the cause might be startled, and its enemies be shocked by the personali-

ties and all but revolutionary declamation of Mr. Bright. But the fiery tone of his addresses was well-suited to public and miscellaneous meetings. Mr. Bright was soon recognized as only second to Mr. Cobden in the effective advocacy of the objects of the league, while the more ardent spirits of the party predicted his eventual supremacy. The history of Mr. Bright's connection with the Anti-corn-law league, involves the history of the league itself, which does not fall to be written here. Suffice it to indicate, as prominent events of this section of Mr. Bright's career, his metropolitan exertions in 1843 to secure the return of Mr. Patterson, the free-trade candidate, for the city of London, and his appearance at a great meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in Exeter hall, during the course of 1844, when he advocated the application of free trade even to the sugar question, and opposed the imposition of a prohibitory or protective duty on slave-grown sugar. As a proof of his unremitting perseverance, it may be mentioned, that when he accompanied to Leamington his first and dying wife (Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jonathan Priestman, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, whom he married in 1839, and whom he lost in 1841), he delivered anti-corn-law lectures in the neighbourhood, and endeavoured to win over the Warwickshire farmers to a conviction of the agricultural benefits of free trade.

Mr. Bright first entered parliament in 1843, two years after the return of Mr. Cobden for Stockport. In the spring of that year a vacancy occurred in the representation of Durham, and Lord Dungannon was selected as the conservative candidate. In accordance with the tactics of the league, to offer a free-trade candidate whenever there was a vacancy, and whether success was probable or improbable, Colonel (now Major-general) Thompson was put forward as the free-trade candidate, and Mr. Bright was despatched to Durham to advocate his claims and to forward his canvass. From some cause or other Colonel Thompson withdrew from the contest at the eleventh hour. There was no time to lose: Mr. Bright was on the spot; and the day before the election he issued his address as a candidate. He was defeated by a majority of 101. The return of Lord Dungannon, however, was petitioned against, and he was unseated for bribery. The contest was renewed, and in July, 1843, Mr. Bright was returned for Durham by a majority of 78. The spectacle of a radical quaker sitting for the cathedral and conservative city of Durham was a strange one, and would seem marvellous even now, were it not understood that the then marquis of Londonderry refused to throw his overwhelming influence into the scale of his natural ally, the conservative candidate. Mr. Bright's first speech in the house of commons was made towards the end of a session, and in a thin house, on the 7th of August, 1843. It was in support of a motion of Mr. Ewart's for the reduction of import duties, and its delivery betrayed a certain nervousness which often characterizes Mr. Bright's parliamentary oratory, and which must surprise those who have only heard him speak to miscellaneous, excited, and altogether friendly audiences. From this period onward to the repeal of the corn laws, Mr. Bright was active in and out of parliament; but both with the public as a whole, and with the house of commons, Mr. Cobden was still the favourite. In his celebrated peroration, when proposing the repeal of the corn laws, the late Sir Robert Peel ascribed the whole glory of the free-trade triumph to Mr. Cobden. The Bright testimonial, subscribed for after the dissolution of the Anti-corn-law league, was very much inferior in amount to that raised for Mr. Cobden, although it furnished the recipient with an excellent library. Unconnected directly with the free-trade movement, two items of Mr. Bright's house of commons activity in the parliament of 1841-47, deserve to be noticed. One is the appointment procured by him in 1845, of a game law committee, which printed its evidence without a report, in 1846; and an abridgment of the evidence, with an address by Mr. Bright to the Tenant Farmers of Great Britain, was published, at his expense, the same year. The other was the appointment, also at his instance, of a select committee on the cotton cultivation of India: its labours issued in a huge blue book, frequently referred to in discussions on this interesting question.

The general election of 1847, which followed the repeal of the corn laws, and the overthrow of the Peel ministry, placed Mr. Bright in a higher position than any he had yet aspired to. Mr. Mark Phillips retired from the representation of Manchester, and the friends of Mr. Bright wished to see him the colleague of Mr. Milner Gibson in the representation of that important consti-

tuency. The liberal party of Manchester was divided. The old whigs disliked Mr. Bright's radicalism, and wished to throw off the thralldom of the league, the local leaders of which were favourable to the claims of Mr. Bright. Mr. Cobden was invited to stand, but he refused. Lord Lincoln (now duke of Newcastle) was then persuaded to become a candidate, but dissatisfied with his chances of success, he withdrew, after his committee had been formed, and Mr. Bright was returned without opposition. The ensuing six years of Mr. Bright's life, public and parliamentary, were active and busy. "Out of doors," he co-operated no longer as a subordinate, but as an equal with Mr. Cobden, in various agitations for financial and parliamentary reform, but not with the marked success which had attended the free-trade movement. In parliament, Mr. Bright spoke with increasing frequency, and succeeded gradually in the difficult enterprise, which is termed "gaining the ear of the house." It was remarked that, if still narrow in his tone, his scope was wider. Besides urging the ordinary views of a radical politician, he produced a marked effect by his treatment of the Irish and Indian questions in 1848 and 1850. After the formation of the first Derby ministry, and the consequent dissolution of parliament, his return for Manchester was opposed, but the cause of free-trade was thought to be once more in danger, and moderate liberals themselves, though disagreeing with many of his views, refused to countenance the attempt to oust him from the representation of Manchester at such a crisis. After a contest, he was again returned by a large majority. His violent opposition to the Russian war, however, united against him a majority of his constituents, many of whom, moreover, were perhaps still influenced by a jealousy of the local power of the Anti-corn-law league, which, though nominally dissolved, still kept up in Manchester a considerable organization. Soon after the formation of Lord Palmerston's ministry, Mr. Bright was compelled, by ill-health, to withdraw from attendance in parliament, and to seek repose and change of scene on the continent. The general election of 1857 found him abroad, and in his absence, Manchester rejected him as its representative. On the death of Mr. Muntz, he was elected in August, 1857, one of the members for Birmingham, and has since resumed his parliamentary duties. In 1847 Mr. Bright married a second time, a daughter of Mr. Leatham of Wakefield, by whom he has several children, in addition to one by his first marriage.—(Alexander Somerville, *Free-Trade and the League*, Manchester, 1853, &c.)—F. E.

BRIGHT, RICHARD, M.D., an eminent physician, was born in Bristol in the year 1789. He matriculated as a student at the university of Edinburgh in the year 1808, and graduated in medicine in 1812. After spending some time at Cambridge, he proceeded to the continent, and was one of the many physicians and surgeons who thronged to Brussels after the battle of Waterloo, with the double object of acquiring professional knowledge and of assisting the overtasked military surgeons in the care and treatment of the sick and wounded. Dr. Bright afterwards commenced the practice of his profession in London, and in 1820 was appointed assistant-physician to Guy's hospital—the high reputation of which, as a medical school, he did much to establish and maintain. As an author, Dr. Bright occupies the foremost position in English medical literature. His "Original researches into the Pathology of Diseases of the Kidney" have been universally acknowledged as among the most valuable discoveries in pathology; and over the whole world "Bright's disease" is recognized and described. It may be sufficient to indicate here that his discovery lay in the identification of the coexistence of an albuminous state of the urine with certain morbid changes in the structure of the kidney. On other subjects connected with pathology and practical medicine, Dr. Bright has been a copious and able writer. As a practitioner he attained great celebrity, more especially in dropsical cases, and he was one of the physicians extraordinary to the queen. Dr. Bright died in December, 1858, in the 70th year of his age.—J. B. C.

BRIGHT, TIMOTHY, an eminent English physician and divine, took his degree of doctor of medicine at Cambridge, and in 1591 became rector of Methley in Yorkshire. His most celebrated production is his "Treatise of Melancholy." His medical works exhibit a remarkable acquaintance with the doctrines of the early Greek writers. He died in 1615.

BRILL, PAUL, one of the earliest of the Flemish landscape painters, was born at Antwerp about 1556. After receiving some instruction from an obscure painter of the name of Oortel-

man, he executed small pictures for the cabinetmakers; but finding little business in his own country, he tried his fortunes in France, especially at Lyons. From Lyons he went to Italy, and joined his elder brother Matthew at Rome, who was then much employed in decorating the walls of the Vatican with processions and landscapes in fresco for Pope Gregory XIII. After the death of Matthew (in his thirty-fifth year) in 1584, Paul completed his brother's works, and continued the same class of decorations in various churches and palaces for Sixtus V., Clement VIII., and Paul V., turning his attention more especially to landscape painting; representing scenes from the lives of the martyrs, and views of the grand monastic institutions of the Roman states. These large wall paintings were executed in fresco; but Paul Brill also became distinguished for his small easel pictures in oil, which, though essentially landscapes, are generally enlivened by some figure subject. He imitated the style of Titian in his backgrounds, and also the landscapes of Annibale Caracci, but his colouring is generally considered too green. His success was great, his lowest price for a landscape being one hundred scudi, about twenty guineas; many of these being purchased by Flemish merchants and sold in the Low Countries. Several good examples are now in the Louvre. He occasionally had recourse to the assistance of other painters for the figures in his landscapes. Engravings after his works are numerous, and he etched a few plates himself. He died at Rome, October 7th, 1626, and was buried in the church of the Madonna dell' Anima. There is a portrait of him by Vandyck.—(*Baglione; Le Vite dei Pittori*, &c.)—R. N. W.

BRILLON, PIERRE JACQUES, born at Paris in 1671, and died at Paris in 1736. His father was a wealthy silk merchant, and hoped to see his son a prosperous avocat; but the demon of rhyme seized him early, and Peter James gave himself to what is called literature. He wrote imitations of La Bruyere, who felt flattered, and said they were not bad—no one said that they were good—and our poet and moralist, after some interlunary periods of verse-writing, reappeared as jurist and jurisconsult.

BRINDLEY, JAMES, a celebrated engineer, who shares with Francis Egerton, duke of Bridgewater, the honour of having founded the system of canals in England, was born at Tunstead in Derbyshire in 1716, of poor parents, by whom his education was so neglected as to give rise to the allegation, that he continued all his life without the knowledge of reading, or of writing beyond the signing of his name; but there is reason to believe that this statement is exaggerated. At the age of seventeen he was bound apprentice to a millwright of Macclesfield, of the name of Bennet, and in due time began to practise that business on his own account. His ingenuity and skill in practical mechanics were so great that he soon acquired a high reputation throughout the kingdom, and was employed to make some of the most important pieces of machinery which were executed at that period in England. It was about 1754 that he first became connected with those works of inland navigation which have made his name famous. At that time the duke of Bridgewater, possessing at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester, a rich and extensive coal-field, the advantages of which were withheld from him by the want of means of conveyance to a suitable market, formed the project of connecting it with Manchester by means of a canal—a kind of conveyance which, although it had existed in France for upwards of a century, in Italy and Holland for five centuries, and in China from time immemorial, was at that time new to England. On this project the duke of Bridgewater consulted Brindley, who approved of it, and planned the works by which it was to be carried into effect. An act of parliament authorizing the execution of this project was obtained, but not without much difficulty; for, like most new enterprises, it had to encounter a storm of opposition and ridicule from those who considered its novelty as implying impracticability, and who regarded as non-existent all previous works of the same kind out of England. In overcoming obstacles of this kind, Brindley laboured under peculiar disadvantages from his want of education, which disabled him from clearly explaining to others, and especially to the ignorant and prejudiced, his ideas, however sound; and it is much to the honour of the projector of the canal that he possessed a mind capable of discerning the genius of the engineer through his rough exterior, and of placing implicit confidence in the genius so discerned. The duke of Bridgewater, limiting his personal expenses to £400 a year, placed the rest of his income at the disposal of Brindley for the execution

of his canal, which was successfully carried forward, and completed in 1761. Great additional expense in earthwork and masonry was incurred by the determination to make this canal without locks, which are always a serious impediment to navigation; and amongst other works so rendered necessary, was an aqueduct over the river Irwell, thirty-nine feet high above the level of the stream, which was then considered a gigantic undertaking, and, until its completion, denounced as the most visionary part of the scheme. Between 1761 and 1766, Brindley planned and executed, for the duke of Bridgewater, a branch or extension of his canal twenty-nine miles in length, terminating by a junction with the estuary of the Mersey. The whole undertaking soon became profitable, and continues to the present time to be one of the most useful and successful of the British canals, of which it was the first. The success of the duke of Bridgewater's canal induced various other capitalists to project works of the same class, most of which were intrusted to Brindley while he lived; one of the most important being the Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk canal, which effects a connection between the Irish sea and the German ocean, and comprises a formidable work, the Harecastle-hill tunnel. Exhausted by excessive labour, Brindley died on the 27th of September, 1772, at the early age of fifty-six; but he had already lived to see the commencement of that British system of inland navigation which, commencing with the canal that he planned and made, has since extended itself in one connected network over England from Kendal to Portsmouth, with the addition of detached works, some of which, like the Forth and Clyde and Caledonian canals, exceed the rest in magnitude. Amongst the anecdotes which are related of Brindley, it is said, that being obliged to supply the want of education by intense thought, he was in the habit, when he had any important work to design, of going to bed, where he would remain for days together until his plans were matured in his mind; and that his zeal for his favourite mode of conveyance was such, that having been asked before a parliamentary committee, for what purpose he thought rivers were created, he answered, "to feed canals."—W. J. M. R.

BRINK, HANS JEN, born at Amsterdam; and educated by Richée van Ommeren, he acquired a taste for classical literature. He passed from van Ommeren's care to the university of Leyden, and devoted part of his time to the study of theology, a condition enforced upon him to enable him to hold an exhibition or "bourse," as it is there called, which nearly defrayed the expenses of his education. He was for a while a patriot, and made political speeches which it is easier to praise than to read. He grew older, sadder, and wiser, and began to teach Greek and Latin at the academy of Harderwyk; afterwards set up a school of his own, and in 1814, or soon after, was appointed professor of ancient literature at the academy of Groningen. He published Dutch translations of Sallust and parts of Cicero, also of Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, and of the *Medea* of Euripides. In 1815 he printed a political pamphlet, ridiculing the allies for refusing to treat with Bonaparte.—J. A. D.

BRINKLEY, JOHN, LL.D., bishop of Cloyne, professor of astronomy in Trinity college, Dublin; born in 1763, died in 1835; an eminent mathematician and observer. Brinkley's career at Trinity college was so remarkable, that the chair of astronomy was easily secured for him in 1792; and this involved his being in charge of the observatory at Dunsink. He had the good fortune to obtain possession of one of Ramsden's great circles, similar to the instrument made by the same mechanician for Piazzi at Palermo. This circle is not of the construction now usually employed; it resembles rather the *great circle* of Ertel of Munich. It has a motion in azimuth, and may be reversed by that motion; while, at present, the favourite construction rests on the opinion that all such circles ought to be fixed in the meridian. Brinkley's instrument, however, was perhaps the best existing in his time, and he employed it well. Many excellent results were obtained by him, and he had a strong impression that he had obtained the parallax of *α Lyrae*. This was vigorously contested by Pond; and a debate on the delicate point was kept up by the two observers for several years. In the end it became rather hot; so that no one regretted its termination. The decision has gone against Brinkley; professor Airy being judge. It is quite certain that he was not in a position to determine so small a quantity; and more recent investigations, conducted chiefly by Struvé, show that the parallax of that star (should any parallax be sensible) is much smaller than the Irish

observer imagined. Brinkley wrote a text-book, entitled "Elements of Astronomy." This work is still extensively used, although it cannot be doubted that better ones exist. His chief writings, however, and those that show his powers, appeared as memoirs in the Transactions of our learned societies. The subject of parallax seems to have engaged him much. He wrote frequently also on refraction, and we owe him improvements in our tables. He published an interesting and instructive essay on the solutions of Kepler's problem; and he sent to the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Ireland, a curious memoir on the shape of the orbits that would be assumed by bodies revolving around a centre, in obedience to an attractive energy decreasing according, not to the square, but to any power whatsoever of the distance. This last essay has not had, and probably never will have, any practical relations; but its execution is very creditable to Brinkley. The life of this inquirer seems to have been an undisturbed one, and marked by no accident apart from his scientific labours. It has been said that he wrought with Paley while the latter was producing his interesting treatise on Natural Theology. His episcopal duties were, no doubt, fairly performed; and as a man, he bore himself with honour, and was thereupon held by those who knew him, in corresponding esteem. His successor in the chair of astronomy, is a well-known geometer, of whom we shall speak again—Sir William Hamilton.—J. P. N.

BRINKMAN, KARL GUSTAVUS, Baron von, a Swedish statesman and poet, born 24th February, 1764, at his paternal estate in the parish of Brannkyrka and district of Stockholm. He studied at Upsala, and afterwards at the universities of Halle, Leipzig, and Jena, at the first of which he formed a strong friendship with Schleiermacher. In 1792 he was appointed secretary to the Swedish legation in Dresden, and six years afterwards consul at Paris. In 1801 he was sent to Berlin in the same capacity, where, with a slight interruption in his office, he remained till 1806, when he fled from the capital with the Prussian court. In 1807 he came as ambassador to London, whence he was recalled in 1810, and afterwards remained at home for many years, an active member of the administrative government. In 1829 he was nominated a member of the Swedish Academy, and in 1835 made over to the university of Upsala his large library of 10,000 volumes. Four years afterwards he was elevated by the king to the rank of the nobility. Brinkman was remarkable for his great learning and knowledge of languages; he was also a poet of some reputation. He published two volumes of poems while at Leipzig in 1789, which appeared under the name of Selmar; also a small volume for private circulation at Paris; and his "Philosophical Views and Poems," at Berlin in 1801, which also was published anonymously. His poem, "The World of Genius," received the first prize at the Royal Academy of Sweden in 1821. He published in 1828 his "Tankbilder" (Thought-Pictures), in the fourteenth volume of *Svea*, a Swedish periodical. He kept up for many years a lively correspondence with madame de Staël.—M. H.

BRINSLEY, JOHN, M.A., of Emanuel college, Cambridge, was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire in 1600. By his father, who was master of the grammar school at Ashby, and a man of considerable learning, he was carefully trained in letters and religion, and so profited by his opportunities that, while only in his seventeenth year, he accompanied his maternal uncle, Dr. Hall, afterwards the famous Bishop Hall, as his amanuensis to the synod of Dort. After finishing his studies at Cambridge, he officiated for some time as a preacher at Preston, near Chelmsford, and subsequently sustained the ministerial office successively at Somerleyton and Yarmouth. At the latter town he spent the greater part of his life, first as minister of the parish, and subsequently as a private inhabitant, after his ejection on "the fatal Bartholomew," when so many pious and useful pastors were cast out of their places for conscience' sake. During his later years he occupied himself chiefly in study, and in preparing for the press occasional sermons and treatises of a practical and, in one or two instances, of a controversial character. He was a steadfast presbyterian, but not so wedded to his peculiar views that he could not hold fellowship with christians of other opinions on such points. He died on the 22nd January, 1665. "He was a man," says Calamy, "of even temper, rarely ruffled with passion, and seldom warm, unless the cause of God and goodness required it." His writings show him to have been a sound scholar, a vigorous reasoner, and an earnest preacher.—W. L. A.

BRINVILLIERS, MARIE-MARGUERITE D'AUBRAY, Marquise de, the notorious poisoner, daughter of Dreux d'Aubray, a municipal lieutenant of Paris. She married the marquis de Brinvilliers in 1651; separated from him to live with her paramour Sainte Croix; and learning from that accomplished villain the use of a poison, which is now supposed to have been common arsenic, began a career of crime which is almost without parallel. To secure for herself and her lover the property of her family, she poisoned her father and her two brothers, having previously proved the efficacy of the drug with which she accomplished these atrocities, by destroying a number of poor people in the public hospitals. These crimes and others of the heartless pair were brought to light at the death of Sainte Croix, who fell a victim to his abominable trade, having let fall, while preparing a deadly volatile poison, the mask which protected his face. She fled to a convent of Liege, but by the arts of an officer of police, who made her acquaintance in the guise of an abbé, was brought back to Paris, and after being subjected to various tortures, executed with all possible indignities in 1676.—J. S., G.

BRIQUANT, JACQUES LE, born at Pontreux in 1720, and died at Tréquier in 1804. He was educated as a lawyer, but misled from professional studies and pursuits by some delusive phantom of philology or etymology. In every language he caught the lineaments of the Celtic, and insisted with wearisome zeal upon inflicting his theory on all his friends. On his seal he had the words engraved "Celticâ negatâ, negatur orbis." He addressed memoirs to all the academies and scientific bodies likely to have secretaries employed in correspondence on such topics, and printed a good many books all illustrative of what he called "la langue des Celtes Gomerites ou Bretons." A good many Tracts of his on these subjects are still in manuscript. Briquant was a mineralogist as well as a linguist, and did something to bring the marble of Bretagne into use. Five of his sons died in the armies of France—one, who proposed to remain with his father, was claimed by the conscription. It is related of Latour d'Auvergne, that he served in the young man's stead to enable him to take care of the old man, whose intellect had become impaired.

BRISBANE, SIR THOMAS MAKDOUGALL, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H.; D.C.L.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; corresponding member of the Institute of France, &c. &c., equally distinguished as a soldier and a man of science, was born at Bishopton in July, 1773, and died, 28th January, 1860. His life was one continued wise and practical offering in the service of his country and of astronomical science. He was the son of Thomas Brisbane, Esq. of Brisbane, by Miss Bruce, daughter of Sir M. Bruce of Stenhouse. He entered the army in 1789, and having joined the duke of York in Flanders at the beginning of the war, was present in every engagement, with the exception of that of the 23rd May, 1793, at which date he was suffering from a wound received in a previous action. In 1796 he went to the West Indies with Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was present at the taking of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Porto Rico, &c. In 1812 he joined Wellington in the peninsula, where, in six general actions, he commanded a brigade, fought in fourteen battles and twenty-three serious affrays, and took part in eight sieges. In all these engagements his skill and bravery were equally conspicuous. The intimacy which he had contracted with Wellington in Ireland, his conduct in the peninsula ripened into a personal attachment on the side of the commander-in-chief; and Sir Thomas, in the reminiscences which he printed for private circulation shortly before his death, has recorded, among numerous interesting anecdotes of the duke, some which exhibit the relations between the two soldiers as having been of the most friendly and familiar character. For his services in Spain, Brisbane obtained the gold cross and a clasp for Vittoria; the silver war medal and a clasp for the Nive; and he was among the general officers who received the thanks of parliament in 1813. Marked out by his promptitude and courage, exhibited on critical occasions, he was selected by the British ministry as governor, first of Jamaica, next of the island of St. Vincent, and finally of New South Wales. In 1826 he obtained the colonelcy of the 34th regiment of foot; in 1836, having been previously knighted by the duke at Paris, he was created a baronet by William IV.; in the same year he was offered but declined the command of the forces in Canada, and in 1838 the post of commander-in-chief in India. Throughout his career Sir Thomas unceasingly manifested his interest in the promotion of practical astronomy, especially in its relations to navigation, and his own ability to

advance it by personal labours; of his deserts, in this respect, he has given evident and permanent proofs. The memoirs due to his pen which are inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, are distinguished by clearness of conception and expression, and the directness with which they bear on important practical points. But these memoirs, however interesting, are but a poor representation of what astronomers and other cognate inquirers owe to him. When governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas established an observatory at Paramatta at his own expense, associating with himself Mr. Rumker and Mr. Dunlop. The catalogue of southern stars furnished by it is well known, and is the more valuable as being one of the very few records yet attainable of the condition of the Southern skies. The observatory of Paramatta, was, with a liberality as rare as estimable, presented by its founder to the British government. On Sir Thomas's return to this country, he built another observatory at his seat, Makerstoun on the banks of the Tweed; and with due regard to the wants of the moment, he furnished it with special reference to the pursuit of magnetical and meteorological research. Ably seconded by his assistant Mr. Broun, he produced several volumes of most valuable observations, by means of which (although the circumstance has been overlooked) the existence of a magnetic irregularity dependent on the periods of the moon, was established unquestionably for the first time. His interest in the progress of knowledge never wavered or diminished; appealed to on behalf of any good and attainable object, he was ever ready to aid by his purse and by his influence. He long occupied the chair of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and worthily fulfilled a varied life, whose long and honourable course was never approached by the shadow of a stain. He married, in 1819, Anna, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Makdougall. At his death he was the third senior general on the army list.—J. P. N.

BRISSAC, LOUIS-HERCULE-TIMOLEON DE COSSE, duc de, peer of France, governor of Paris; born Feb. 14, 1734; was nominated in 1791 commandant-general of the king's constitutional guard, and massacred at Versailles during the revolutionary horrors of September, 1792. He defended himself bravely against his assassins. He was a loyal and devoted servant of Louis XVI. Delille has celebrated his virtues and his death in the *Poème de la Pitié*.

BRISSEAU, PIERRE, a French physician of the seventeenth century, born at Paris in 1631; died in 1717. His most important work is a "Traité de la cataracte et du glaucome," Tournay, 1704 and 1708; Paris, 1709; in which he proves that the seat of cataract is in the crystalline lens. It was published a year before the work of Antoine Maitre-Jean, who is generally stated to be the discoverer of the cause of this disease.

BRISSON, BARNABÉ, a French magistrate and jurist, reputed one of the most learned men of his time, born in 1531; was successively advocate-general and president à mortier of the parliament of Paris in the reign of Henry III. He was latterly raised to the dignity of privy councillor, and intrusted with several important embassies, particularly to the English court. On the institution of the commission called the Chamber Royal, for the hearing of cases of treason so common in the reign of Henry III., he was named president by the king, who took occasion to say of him, that no prince in Europe could boast of so learned a subject as Brisson. After the famous day of the Barricades, Brisson fell under the power of the party of the League, and either deliberately, or of necessity, turned traitor to the king. He shortly afterwards, however, became suspected by the tyrannical club called the Sixteen, who arrested him one morning at nine o'clock, as he was going to the palace, had him confessed at ten, and hung at eleven (1591). Brisson is the author of the collection of statutes called the Code of Henry III., of "De Regio Persarum Principatu," and of "Observationum divini et humani juris liber."—J. S. G.

BRISSON, MATTURIN JACQUES, a distinguished French naturalist and physicist, was born in 1723 at Fontenay le Peuple in Poitou. He was a pupil of Réaumur, whom he assisted in his investigations, and his connection with that great philosopher soon obtained him the position of professor of physics at the college of Navarre in Paris, where he was instrumental in introducing the use of the lightning-conductor, then a new invention. In 1795 he was appointed professor of physics in the central schools, and at the Bonaparte lyceum. He died in 1806 at Broiss, near Versailles. Of the writings of Brisson, those on physics, although of great importance in his day, are now but

little valued. His reputation rests principally on his natural history writings, especially his "Ornithologia, sive synopsis methodica sistens avium divisionem in ordines," &c., Paris, 1760, in six volumes, illustrated with 26 coloured plates. In this work Brisson describes about 1500 species of birds, arranged according to a modification of the system of Linnaeus. His "Règne animal divisé en neuf classes," 1756, contains only the quadrupeds and cetacea, so that the "Ornithologia" may be regarded as a continuation of it. Brisson's arrangement of animals into nine classes, is in many respects far in advance of the sixth edition of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnaeus; and it is not improbable that, in his later editions, the great Swedish naturalist borrowed some ideas of classification from the French writer. Brisson's nine classes are—I. Quadrupeds; II. Cetacea (of these animals, since more correctly placed in the same order with the quadrupeds, Brisson appears to have been the first to perceive the true nature); III. Birds; IV. Reptiles; V. Cartilaginous Fishes; VI. True (or bony) Fishes; VII. Crustacea; VIII. Insects; and IX. Worms. The character of his orders of quadrupeds, eighteen in all, is determined principally by the number and arrangement of the teeth.—W. S. D.

BRISOT DE WARVILLE, JEAN PIERRE, the celebrated Girondist politician during the French revolution, was born at Quarville, near Chartres, January 1, 1764. His father was a wealthy inn-keeper. He manifested early a taste for literature, and with a view to intellectual improvement, travelled in many foreign countries. He became one of the editors of the *Courrier de l'Europe*, printed at Boulogne, the publication of which having been summarily stopped by the government, he removed to England. In 1780 he published "Théorie des Lois Criminelles," 2 vols. 8vo; and in 1782-86, ten volumes of the "Bibliothèque philosophique du législateur, du politique, du jurisconsulte, sur les lois criminelles;" while he took a prominent part in various discussions, having for their object the amelioration of the criminal law. About the same time he issued a work on metaphysics, entitled "De la Vérité, ou méditations sur les moyens de parvenir à la vérité dans toutes les connaissances humaines," 8vo, 1782, in which he adopts the opinions of Locke and Condillac. This, and a work on India, and on the state of art and science in England, he prepared while residing in London. Returning to France, his numerous writings, and his indefatigable zeal in the cause of liberalism, made him odious to the government. Some anonymous pamphlets, of which he was not the author, were attributed to his pen, and he was committed to the bastille. His innocence being demonstrated, he was set at liberty. This imprisonment did not conciliate his temper. His "Lettres à Joseph II. sur le droit d'émigration, et sur le loi d'insurrection," published in 1785, maintained the right of insurrection against governments, where the mere good pleasure of the sovereign constitutes the law of the subject. In 1786 appeared his "Lettres Philosophiques sur l'histoire d'Angleterre," 2 vols. 8vo. At this time he was the partisan of a limited monarchy, to which he had become attached in his admiration for the English constitution. But he soon became an equally ardent republican, when America presented to him the spectacle of a democratic and federal government. In 1787 he wrote a book, entitled "De la France et des États-Unis, ou de l'importance de la Révolution de l'Amérique pour le bonheur de la France," 1 vol. 8vo. A new anonymous work, attributed to him, now exposed him to a lettre de cachet. He was warned in time, and sought an asylum in England, from which he speedily removed to the United States. The French revolution recalled him to Europe, and he addressed to the members of the states-general a "Plan of policy for the Deputies of the People;" while he conducted a fierce journal, entitled *Le Patriote Français*. As a reward for his zeal in the cause of democracy, he was nominated one of the first municipal council of Paris; and it was as a member of this body that he received from the destroyers of the bastille, on the memorable 14th of July, the keys of the prison in which he had been formerly confined. Meanwhile, his short sojourn in America had increased his republican fanaticism. Sent to the legislative assembly by the electors of Paris, he became the determined foe of royalty and the court. He was the acknowledged head, counsellor, and guide of that deputation from the Gironde, which the eloquence of Vergniaud, the beauty of Madame Roland, and the calculations of Condorcet, first made famous, and afterwards its crimes and its misfortunes. In the question of the loyalist emigration, Brisson drew a distinction

between the men who quietly left their country, and those who marched out that they might augment the ranks of its enemies. On his suggestion, the latter were denounced with strong penalties. It is inconsistent with the limits of this article, to narrate the adventures of the Girondists through the stormy period which preceded and followed the death of Louis XVI.—a crime which they opposed in vain. Brissot was evidently shocked at the frightful excesses of a democracy coarser than his own, and began to oppose a force of resistance to the jacobin faction equal to the impulse which he had formerly given to the republican opinions. As the natural consequence, a breach arose between the Jacobins and Girondists, which daily grew wider and wider. On the 10th of April, 1793, Robespierre accused Vergniaud, Gensonné, Gaudet, Brissot, &c., of conspiring against the unity and indivisibility of the republic, and being the accomplices of the enemies of their country. This charge was the prelude of what occurred on the 31st of May. On this day the commissaries of thirty-five sections of Paris demanded of the convention the expulsion of twenty-two deputies, at the head of which was placed the name of Brissot. Two days afterwards, a majority of the convention handed them over to the vengeance of their opponents. Brissot fled to Chartres, his birthplace, which he soon left alone on foot, and in disguise. He was recognized and arrested at Moulins, brought back to Paris, and, in company with his friends, thrown into prison. On the 22d October their "acte d'accusation" was read to them, and their trial began on the 26th. Brissot entered the "salle d'audience" last but one of the party—a man of middle age, small stature, and wan features, lighted up by intelligence, and full of intrepidity. Clad with affected simplicity, his threadbare black coat was but a piece of cloth cut mathematically to cover the limbs of a man. The trial lasted a week. All the accused were declared guilty. Brissot inclined his head on his breast when he heard the fatal sentence, and remained silent. His memory survived the calumnies heaped upon it, and his widow, soon after his death, received from the nation a pension of 2000 livres. His writings, not enumerated in this memoir, were very numerous. He died as poor after three years of prominence as when he began his public career. He dwelt in an apartment on the fourth story, which was almost unfurnished, surrounded by his books and the cradles of his children. Destitute of the outside power of eloquence, he made speeches in his writings, and his burning words contributed not a little to influence the ideas and progress of the Revolution.—T. J.

BRISOT, PIERRE, a celebrated French surgeon of the sixteenth century, was born at Fontenay-le-Comte in 1478, took his doctor's degree at Paris in 1514, and died at Evray in 1522. He is particularly distinguished from his having, by reviving the method of plentiful bloodletting in pleurisy recommended by Hippocrates, given rise to a most rancorous dispute on this subject; the practice up to his time, derived from Arabian physicians and their followers, being to bleed in very small quantity, and at the greatest possible distance from the part affected. The treatises and pamphlets published in connection with this dispute fill sixty-three thick volumes, of which about half are folios. Brissot was compelled to leave Paris, and take refuge at first in Spain, and afterwards in Portugal; in both which countries he continued to operate with success, and to meet with obstinate opponents. In Spain the government attempted to root out this new heresy by force, and in Portugal, Dionys, the royal surgeon, endeavoured to crush it under a thick folio. In answer to the latter, Brissot wrote his excellent "Apologetica disceptatio de vena secunda in pleuritide," which was published at Paris in 1525, three years after the death of its author.—W. S. D.

BRITANNICUS, son of the Emperor Claudius, and of his third wife, Messalina, born A.D. 42, a few days after his father's accession. The name by which he was first known, Tiberius Claudius Germanicus, was changed in honour of the Roman conquests in Britain, the son of Messalina, until her death, being regarded as the heir-presumptive to the throne of the Cæsars. On the marriage of Claudius with his niece, Agrippina, Octavia, sister of Britannicus, was given in marriage to Lucius Domitius, son of Agrippina by a former marriage, and afterwards emperor, under the title of Nero. After the death of Claudius, Britannicus, by the arts of his stepmother, who had taken all proper precautions for that purpose, was set aside, and Nero elected to the imperial dignity. His popularity, and still more, the frequent and threatening references which Agrippina, in her quarrels

with her son, made to his being of the true stock of the Cæsars, rendered him an object of suspicion to the emperor, and ere long it was resolved to put him to death. At a banquet in presence of Agrippina, Octavia, and the future emperor, Titus, he was poisoned by command of Nero A.D. 55.—J. S., G.

BRITO or BRITTO, BERNARDO DE, a Portuguese historian, born at Almeida in 1569. He was scarcely of age when he entered the order of the Cistercians at Alcobaca. His singular accomplishments as a linguist enabled him to travel through various countries of Europe, preaching in their several tongues. Whilst so occupied, he conceived the plan of writing the general history of Lusitania, from the earliest times to his own days. Portugal was yet without a history when Brito published his, and it was, therefore, received with universal approbation. Philip III. appointed him royal historiographer. His other works are, "Monarquia Lusitana" and "La Geografia Lusitania." Many valuable manuscripts of his, such as "Tratado da antiga republica da Lusitania," are still unpublished. He died at Almeida in 1617.—A. C. M.

BRITO FREIRE, FRANCISCO DE, was born at the beginning of the seventeenth century, at Villa de Coruche in Portugal. At an early age he entered the army, and obtained a captainship in a cavalry regiment. Having been sent to Brazil as admiral of the Portuguese fleet, he compelled the Dutch garrison to relinquish their establishment at Arnembuco in 1654. His biographers are unanimous in claiming for him the honours of a patriot. Brito was married to a daughter of Pedro Alvarez Cabral, and had a son who died governor-general of Rio Janeiro. A lengthened relation of his voyage to Brazil with his fleet in 1655, and a book on the wars of Holland, are his best works. This intrepid navigator and trustworthy writer died at Lisbon in 1692.—A. C. M.

BRITTON, JOHN, the well-known writer on topography and architecture, was born of humble parentage at the village of Kington in Wiltshire in 1771, and received a scanty education at the neighbouring town of Chippenham. In his sixteenth year he was apprenticed to a wine-merchant in London, in whose employment he continued for four years and a half, lightening as he best could the dismal routine of his life by voracious reading, mostly of antiquated works which, with a forecast of his future taste for the "antiquarian trade," he had picked up at old bookstalls. Towards the termination of his apprenticeship, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Brayley, also famous as an archaeologist, and took part with him in the publication of a satirical ballad, entitled "The Guinea-Pig," which had an immense popularity. Britton afterwards was employed as cellarman at the London Tavern and at a spirit store in Smithfield, and then as clerk to an attorney in Grays' Inn, in whose service he remained three years. His evenings during this period he passed in the clubs and taverns, where he formed many interesting friendships, the recollections of which furnish several amusing chapters to an autobiography, rich in amusement as well as instruction. He thought of the stage for a profession, and at one time indeed turned his dramatic talents to account in various ways; but literature finally became his vocation, and in this he was destined soon to achieve eminent success. His first production in the department of letters, with which his name is so honourably connected, was the result of a tour in Wiltshire, undertaken in 1798; it was entitled "Beauties of Wiltshire," and appeared in 1801 in two volumes. A third volume of this work was published after an interval of twenty-four years. In 1814 Britton wrote an admirable account of his native county for the fifteenth volume of the "Beauties of England and Wales,"—a work projected by him and Brayley. His subsequent contributions to topography and the literature of architecture, surprise us by their number and research, more than the labours of almost any recent English author. A descriptive account of them has been published by his professional assistant, Mr. T. E. Jones, and to that document we must refer the reader for the long and wonderful chapter in bibliography which he might expect to find in this place, but which our limits forbid us to present. We will mention only, in addition to the autobiography above alluded to (it was published by subscription), the two great national works, "The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," and "The Cathedral Antiquities of England." Mr. Britton died on January 1, 1857.—(*Gent. Mag.*, 1857.)

BRITTON, THOMAS, commonly called the "musical small-coal man," was born at or near Higham-Ferrers in Northamp-

tonshire about the year 1651; from whence he came to London, and was bound apprentice to a dealer in small-coal, in St. John Street, Clerkenwell. After he had served his time of seven years, his master gave him a sum of money not to oppose him in his calling. On this he returned into Northamptonshire; but after spending the money, he revisited London, and, forgetting his agreement, set up in business. He hired a stable in Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, which he converted into a dwelling-house. Some time after he had been settled here, he became acquainted with his neighbour, Dr. Garenciers, through whose instructions and assistance he obtained an extensive knowledge of chemistry. He likewise attained a great degree of skill, both in the theoretical and practical parts of music, which obtained for him the name of the "musical small-coal man." He was also a great admirer and collector of old books, chiefly on the occult sciences, which he sold during his lifetime for a considerable sum; and he claims to have been the first person who established weekly concerts in London, an account of which has been left us by his facetious neighbour Ned Ward, the author of the *London Spy*. At their first institution, Britton's concerts were held in his own house. "On the ground floor there was a repository for small-coal, and over that was the concert room, which was very long and narrow, and had a ceiling so low that a tall man could but just stand upright in it. The stairs to this room were from the outside of the house, and could scarcely be ascended without crawling. The house itself was very old and low-built, and in every respect so mean as to be a fit habitation for only a very poor man." Notwithstanding all these disagreeable circumstances, this mansion had such attraction as occasionally to draw together even the genteel admirers. The principal performers at these concerts were Handel (who presided at the harpsichord), Dr. Pepusch, John Banister, Henry Needler of the excise office, John Hughes, author of the *Siege of Damascus*, Woolaston the painter, Philip Hart, Henry Symonds, Abel Whichello, Obadiah Shuttleworth, and many other artists and amateurs of eminence. The singularity of his conduct, the course of his studies, and the collections he made, induced suspicions that Britton was not the character he seemed to be. Some persons fancied his musical assembly was only a cover for seditious meetings, others for purposes of magic; and he was himself taken, by different persons, for an atheist, a presbyterian, and a jesuit. These, however, were all ill-grounded conjectures; for Britton was a plain, simple, honest man, perfectly inoffensive, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. The circumstances of Britton's death are not less remarkable than those of his life. A person named Honeyman, a blacksmith by trade, was celebrated at the beginning of the eighteenth century for his powers in ventriloquism. This man was secretly introduced into Britton's apartment for the purpose of terrifying him, and he succeeded but too seriously. Honeyman, without moving his lips or seeming to speak, announced, from a distant part of the room, the death of poor Britton within a few hours, unless, to avert the doom, he would fall on his knees immediately and repeat the Lord's prayer. The poor man did as he was told, but it did not answer the purpose. His nerves were so much shaken that he died within a few days afterwards. This event took place in September, 1714. He was interred in the churchyard of Clerkenwell, attended by a great concourse of people, particularly of the attendants of his musical club. His wife survived him, but he left very little property besides his books, his collection of manuscripts and printed music, and his musical instruments, all of which were afterwards sold by auction.—(Ward's *London Spy*; Hawkins' *History of Music*; Hearne's *Hemingi Chaturarii Ecclesie Wygorniensis*, appendix.)—E. F. R.

BRIZE, CORNELIUS, a Dutch artist, who excelled in representing ivory-bellied kites, yellow rooks, mirror shields, and bas-reliefs, highly-finished and elegantly grouped. In a picture by Gettes, at the old man's hospital at Amsterdam—the subject, Old Age persecuted by Poverty—the still life, which is even in Dutchmen's eyes wonderful, is by Brize. He died in 1679.

* BRIZEUX, JULIEN AUGUSTE PELAGE, born at Lorient, September, 1806. The Bretons are looked upon by the French of other provinces as a peculiar people, and Brizeux is essentially a Breton. Like other families of the purely Celtic race, they are fondly attached to time-honoured traditions, loving story, poetry, and song. It has been remarked of the soldiers drawn by the conscription from Brittany, that many of them pine away in regret for home, and not a few fall victims to nostalgia. It is

necessary to bear these peculiarities in mind to understand and appreciate Brizeux. Shortly after the revolution of 1830, in the height of the combat between the fresh young giants of the romantic school, and the sturdy adherents of the classic, a sensation was created by the appearance in literary saloons of a Breton peasant with a poem in his hands, the style and subject of which contrasted strangely with the author's behaviour and manner. As much as the man looked rustic and uncivilized, his poem, simply called "Marie," was polished and refined, almost to effeminacy—sentiments pure, gentle, and true, breathed through versification unusually soft and harmonious. The romanticists were enchanted. However eccentric some of their own forms were of presenting nature, in opposition to cold artificiality, yet had they inscribed "Nature" on their banners; and here was Brizeux, with his wood notes wild—here was an unspoiled peasant, who had, he knew not how, sung out of the fullness of an inspired heart. When "Marie" was published it became popular at once. Brizeux was, of course, turned into a lion. He was made put off his sabots and put on kid gloves, and turn gentleman. He was even sent to Italy to finish his education. Of course he translated Dante. After making all necessary sacrifices to the exigencies of his patrons, and becoming, as a matter of course, spoiled, Brizeux, happily yielding to the old native impulse, gave up Italian translation, and returned to the poetic traditions of his own land, which it was his mission to interpret. His poem, entitled "The Bretons," was in 1846 crowned by the French Academy. Since then he has been engaged in writing poems in his native dialect, with all good wishes for success in a path he need fear no rival.—J. F. C.

BRIZIO, FRANCESCO, an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1574. He studied first under Passerotti, then in the Caracci school, excelling in architecture and perspective. His prints are badly drawn. His son, FILIPPO, was a scholar of Guido's, and painted several Bologna altarpieces.—W. T.

BROADWOOD, JOHN, the founder of the celebrated house of Broadwood & Sons, the wide-world pianoforte makers, was born in Scotland in the year 1731; and when about twenty years of age, travelled up on foot from that country in search of employment in the great metropolis. He was a carpenter or joiner by trade, and entered the house of Tschudi, an eminent harpsichord-maker. Here he ingratiated himself so completely with his master, that he became in time his son-in-law, partner, and successor. The earliest notice of a pianoforte of the square form in Messrs. Broadwood's books is dated 1771; the earliest of the grand form is 1781. In 1783 the books of the great seal patent office contains an entry of a grant (July 18th), "To John Broadwood, of Great Pulteney Street, Golden Square, pianoforte maker, for his new-constructed pianoforte, which is far superior to any instrument of the kind hitherto made." This ingenious artist and worthy man died in 1812, at the advanced age of eighty-one. There is an excellent folio mezzotint engraving of him by Messrs. Harrison & Say. Between 1771 and 1851 the eminent firm of Broadwood & Sons made no fewer than 103,750 pianofortes. All the really important improvements in the pianoforte, during this period, have emanated from their house.—E. F. R.

BROCCHI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a celebrated Italian naturalist, was born at Bassano in 1772. Sent to Pisa to study law, he acquired a taste for natural history, and having abandoned the uncongenial pursuit, he betook himself to Rome, where he resolved to devote his time to his favourite study. From Rome he visited Venice, where he made his first appearance in the literary world, by the publication of treatises on ecclesiastical sculpture in 1792, and on garden plants in 1796; and of "Letters to a lady on Dante" in 1797. In 1801 Brocchi became lecturer on natural history in Brescia. In 1808 the attention of the French government, then ruling Italy, was called to his qualifications by the publication of "Trattato mineralogico e chimico sulle miniere di ferro del dipartimento del Mella," &c., he was appointed a councillor of mines, and commissioned to investigate the mineral treasures of the country. In 1811 he published his "Memoria sulla valle di Fassa," and in the same year carried out his plan of investigating the fossil shells of the Apennines by travelling from Modena by way of Saffaolo, Barigazzo, &c., to Rome, where he arrived in September, went to Naples in November, observed the celebrated eruption of Vesuvius on the 1st January, 1812, and returned to Modena at the end of May in the same year. A second journey with the same object was made

in 1813, and the results of the two were published at Milan in 1814 in two quarto volumes, under the title of "*Trattato di Conchilologia fossile Subapennina*." This is Brocchi's chief work, and the one on which his reputation must rest. With the fall of the French empire, Brocchi's official position in Milan also came to an end, and his tendencies were too much in favour of democratic forms of government to lead him to expect anything from the Austrians; he accordingly lived in a private station for several years, occupying himself principally with mineralogical investigations in various parts of Italy, and occasionally publishing his results in the *Bibliotheca Italiana*, and other journals. One of his most important works published at this period is his memoir "*Dello stato fisico del suolo di Roma*," 1820. In 1821 he was recommended to the viceroy of Egypt as director of mines, and after obtaining the requisite practical knowledge by a journey through Carinthia, he sailed for Alexandria in September, 1822. He arrived in Cairo on the 1st December in this year, and left it again on the 30th of that month, with a large caravan, to make an exploration of the southern parts of the kingdom, from which he only returned to Cairo in May, 1824. In 1825 he made a second expedition into Abyssinia, travelling through the most fearful heat, and returned in June, 1826, but only as far as Chartum, where he and several others of his party were carried off by fever and dysentery. His papers and valuable collections of minerals, &c., were left by him to the library of his native town of Bassano; but they were lost when already within the harbour of Trieste, and thus the results of his laborious African expeditions, from which, considering the quality of his previous works, much valuable information might have been expected, have been almost totally lost to science.—W. S. D.

BROCHANT DE VILLIERS, **ANDRÉ-JEAN-MARIE**, a distinguished French mineralogist, born at Villiers, near Nantes, in 1774. He studied mineralogy under Werner at Freiberg in 1797 and 1798. In 1804 he became professor of mineralogy in Pegai, and in 1815 in Paris. He died in the latter city in 1840. His best work is his "*Traité élémentaire de minéralogie suivant les principes de Werner*," Paris, 1801 and 1802.—W. S. D.

BROCK, DANIEL DE LISLE, chief magistrate of Guernsey, born in 1762, deserves honourable mention for the intelligence and zeal with which, in the long period of his public life, he promoted all measures calculated to develop the industry and resources of the island. He was successful in obtaining from government redress of commercial grievances weighing heavily on local enterprise, and in maintaining against an arbitrary decision of Lord-Chief-Justice Tenterden the right of his countrymen to be tried in the local courts. He died in 1842.

BROCKES, BARTHOLD HEINRICH, a German poet, was born at Hamburg in 1680, and died in 1747. He studied law at Halle, travelled in Switzerland, Italy, and Holland, and afterwards held several important offices in his native town. By his celebrated work, "*Irdisches Vergnügen in Gott*," Hamburg, 1721-48, 9 vols., he gave a religious turn to German poetry, and may be considered as a forerunner of Klopstock and Kleist. He also wrote the text of a highly-successful oratorio, and published a classical translation of Thomson's Seasons.—K. E.

BROCKMANN, JOHANN FRANZ HIERONYMUS, an eminent German actor, was born at Gratz, Styria, in 1745, and died at Vienna in 1812. His father was unable to give him an education, but bound him apprentice to a barber. The boy, however, ran away, and joined a band of rope-dancers, and afterwards another of strolling players, till 1771, when he was engaged at the Hamburg theatre by the celebrated Schröder. Under Schröder's guidance he gradually became a favourite of the public, and so accomplished a tragedian, that he was compared to Lekain and Garrick. Perhaps his most brilliant part was Hamlet, which in 1778 he performed during twelve successive nights at Berlin, with such an unparalleled success, that a medal was struck in his honour. (See "*Schink Über Brockmann's Hamlet*," Berlin, 1778.) In the same year he was permanently engaged at the Vienna Burgtheater, of which he afterwards was appointed manager. He has also written several dramatic pieces.—K. E.

* **BRODHEAD, JOHN ROMEYN**, an American historian, born at Philadelphia, January 2, 1814. In 1839 the legislature of New York authorized the appointment of an agent to procure and transcribe documents in Europe relating to the history of the state; and Mr. Brodhead was appointed to this agency. He employed three years in searching the government

archives of Holland, France, and England, and brought home the fruits of his researches in 1844. The valuable papers have been printed, under the authority of the New York legislature, in ten large quarto volumes. From 1846 to 1849 Mr. Brodhead was secretary of legation under Mr. Bancroft, then American minister to England. On his return to America, he began the work which had long occupied his thoughts, "*A History of the State of New York*," the first volume of which, embracing the Dutch period from 1609 to 1664, was published in 1853. It is intended to bring down the history to the present day.

* **BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS**, Bart., F.R.S. and D.C.L., serjeant-surgeon to the queen, was born in Wiltshire in 1783. Having devoted himself earnestly to the study of practical surgery, he was at a comparatively early period appointed surgeon to St. George's hospital; and since the death of Sir Astley Cooper, who was his friend as well as rival, he has occupied the first position as a consulting surgeon in London. His practice for many years past has been extremely lucrative. Sir B. Brodie's reputation does not rest so much upon his operative skill as upon his powers of diagnosis, and upon his knowledge of the advantageous effects of constitutional treatment in surgical affections. He has been a prolific writer. Early in his career he made a series of most interesting and valuable observations on the action of poisons, and he has published various works on surgical science, all of which are of high authority. Prominent among them stands his "*Treatise on Diseases of the Joints*," which will in all time coming be a standard authority. More recently he has turned his attention to psychological science, and his essays on that subject display the workings of a powerful mind. Sir Benjamin has had the rare honour of being serjeant-surgeon to three British monarchs.—J. B. C.

BRODIE, GEORGE, advocate, the author of "*A History of the British Empire, from the accession of Charles I. to the Revolution*," including a particular examination of Hume's statement relative to the English government. This work, published in Edinburgh in the year 1822, was written professedly to expose grave faults in Hume's brilliant history of the Stuart dynasty. The charges preferred against the historian range themselves under three categories—malversation and misprision of facts; laxity of habit in research; and servility to royalistic prejudices. Mr. Brodie has adduced voluminous evidence, obtained upon personal examination of records in the Advocates' library, Edinburgh, in the Lambeth and Bodleian libraries, and in the British museum. The work contains a mass of historical information collated with scrupulous care and some judgment from reliable sources.—G. H. P.

BRODIE, PETER BELLINGER, born in Wiltshire in 1778; died in 1854; the elder brother of Sir B. Brodie, Bart. This learned and accurate conveyancer was a pupil of C. Butler, and was called to the bar at the inner temple in 1815, having begun practice, as was usual at that period, under the bar, some years before. He was one of the real property commissioners of 1828, in which capacity he prepared the bill for abolishing fines and recoveries, the ancient expedients of the courts to get rid of entails on landed property, and to pass the freehold interests therein of married women. A fine was the accommodation of a suit concerning land brought on an imaginary title anterior to the interest to be displaced. The compromise was recognized by the court, and the sanctity of its records precluded challenge of their truth. A recovery was in like manner a fictitious suit originally brought on a supposed disposition with warranty of title, by the tenant in tail, who in his turn alleged warranty to himself by another (the crier of the court), who, when called to prove title, undertook, but failed to do so. Upon this, judgment was given against the tenant in tail, and for him over against the crier; and for the nominal recompense thus obtained the estate in tail was done away, and a new fee-simple asserted. The scheme of assurances substituted for these solemn mockeries, was in case of a fine, to have a deed executed by the husband and wife. As in the case of a fine, there was a form of private examination of the latter by the court or courts to ascertain her freedom of action in the transaction; so the substitute is required to be acknowledged by her before commissioners after a like examination. For the recovery was substituted a deed of disposition by the tenant in tail enrolled in chancery. And as a tenant in tail, whose enjoyment in possession of his estate was suspended by a prior estate for life in another, could not alone have suffered a recovery; so to insure the like duration to the entail, the

tenant for life, as "protector of the settlement," was invested with a discretion to give or withhold his consent to the proposed bar of the entail. Opinions are divided as to the merits of the scheme, some considering the innovation too great, and others that too close an analogy to the ancient fables was preserved. Unquestionably, if the measure had been divided into two acts, the one for the abolition of the old forms and other matter merely transitory, and the other for establishing the new assurances which are calculated long to endure, the reform would have been characterized by more breadth and foresight. The technical execution of so difficult a scheme has, however, received great and general commendation.—S. H. G.

BROECK, CRISPIN VANDEN, an artist, born at Antwerp about 1580. He studied under Floris, painted history, and was an architect and engraver in wood and copper. He engraved sixteen plates of the Creation, and nineteen of the Virgin's life. His daughter, **BARBARA**, born 1516, turned engraver, imitating Rota's style, and working from her father's designs. **ELIAS**, a scion of the same family, was born in 1657, and studied under Stuvén and Mignon, painting fruit, flowers, frogs, and snakes in a loose, careless, natural, enjoyable way, something in De Heem's manner of handling. He grew and fed his models in his own garden, so that he might be always observing them. He died in 1711 at Amsterdam.—W. T.

BROERS, —, a Dutch artist, who excelled in living, natural scenes of low humour. He delighted in the unclean, tipsy, revelling boor, and was clever in his grouping and backgrounds.—W. T.

BROEKHUISEN, JAN VAN, better known as Janus Broukhusius, a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1649; died in 1707. Although an adventurous soldier for the greater part of his life, he found leisure to write abundance of Latin verses, and to edit the works of a number of his classic models.

* **BROFFERIO, ANGELO**, advocate, a distinguished Italian historical and dramatic writer, and the present leader of the opposition in the Piedmontese chamber, born on the 24th December, 1802, at Castelnovo Calcea, a little village in the province of Asti, Piedmont. Brofferio studied philosophy and law in the university of Turin, where he took his degree as doctor of laws; but his tastes were literary, and he devoted himself for many years to dramatic composition, and was for some time a member of a dramatic company. His plays and comedies, though well written and much admired, appear to have brought him less pecuniary profit than applause, and he at length abandoned the drama, and devoting himself earnestly to his legal duties, became the most distinguished advocate in Turin. Imprisoned in 1881 on suspicion of being concerned in political conspiracies, he was only released on the accession of Charles Albert to the throne of Piedmont. Brofferio took an active part in the agitations which wrung from the king the constitution of 1848, and was immediately elected deputy by the electoral college of Caraglio. The unwearied opponent of the waverer policy of Charles Albert, and the minister Gioberti, Brofferio was soon acknowledged to be the most eloquent orator in the Piedmontese chamber—a reputation he still retains. In 1853 he was returned for the city of Genoa, and has maintained with equal zeal and talent his career as leader of the left during the ministry of Count Cavour. On the last election in 1857, he was chosen to represent the seventh electoral college of Turin. The election of so well-known a republican as Brofferio in the stronghold of the Piedmontese aristocracy was considered a great triumph of the democratic party in Italy, marking the progress of the idea of national unity even in the capital of Piedmont itself. Brofferio's principal dramatic writings are—"Salmor;" "The Forest of Phantoms;" "The Corsair;" "The Two Provincials at Turin;" "Kenilworth Castle;" "The Return of the Proscrit;" "The Druids of Sigisfeld;" "Endosin;" "My Cousin;" "All for the Best;" "Salvator Rosa," &c. Besides other works of minor importance, he has lately published an excellent history of Piedmont, very remarkable for the boldness with which he has narrated the faults and errors of the late king during the reign of his son. He has also written a volume of popular songs in the Piedmontese dialect.—E. A. H.

BROGLIE, House of. The founder of the three branches of this family known in history, was Simon de Broglia, who died towards the end of the fourteenth century. It was originally of Quiers in Piedmont.

BROGLIE, FRANÇOIS MARIE DE, count of Revel in Pied-

mont, distinguished for a long period in the service of Maurice of Savoy, and afterwards lieutenant-general under Louis XIII.; born about 1600. Killed at Valenz on the Po, 1656. The name of this gallant soldier is inscribed on the bronze tablets of the palace of Versailles.

BROGLIE, VICTOR MAURICE, comte de, marquis of Brezoles and Sennhes and marshal of France, eldest son of the preceding, born 1647; died 1727. He was especially distinguished in the French wars of Louis XIV.

BROGLIE, FRANÇOIS MARIE, duc de, third son of the preceding, also a distinguished soldier of the reign of Louis XIV. He was ambassador to England in 1724, was created marshal 1734, and duke 1742. Died 1745.

BROGLIE, VICTOR FRANÇOIS, duc de, born 19th October, 1718, first distinguished himself under the marshal de Coigny, who, to mark his sense of the young officer's gallantry at the battle of Guastalla, sent him with news of the victory to the king, Louis XV., who gave him the Luxemburg regiment of infantry. He was in 1742 raised to the rank of general-of-brigade, in reward for the share he took in the attacks on Prague. After further distinguished services, he was promoted in 1748 to a lieutenant-generalship, and in 1757 assisted at the battle of Hastenbech under Marshal d'Estrées. It was his misfortune to have shared in the famous defeat of Rosbach. Fortune turned in his favour at Sonderhausen, where he defeated the Prussians; and he shared in the victory of Lutzelberg. Succeeding to Marshal Contade after the loss of the battle of Minden, he was raised to the rank of marshal, in reward for the skill he displayed in covering the retreat of the army. In 1760 he won Corbach, but being present with Soubise at the battle of Villinghausen, he incurred a full share of the odium cast upon his colleague for that great defeat. The two unlucky marshals charging the blame one upon the other, the council of state instituted an inquiry, and De Broglie was exiled. His merits proved sufficient to re-establish his reputation, and in 1764 he was recalled and placed at the head of the army of Metz, and in the memorable year 1789 was made minister of war. His next appearance in the field was at the head of a body of Emigrés, who, in alliance with his old antagonists, the Prussians, attempted an invasion of France in support of Louis XVIII., and how fruitlessly need not be said. Died in 1804.—J. F. C.

BROGLIE, MAURICE JEAN MADELEINE DE, bishop of Acqui in Piedmont, and afterwards of Ghent, born at the Chateau de Broglie 1766; died 1821. Returning to France from his asylum in Poland, after the Revolution, he became almoner to the emperor, but his opposition to the imperial will in the council of 1811, caused his degradation from that post, and finally led to his incarceration.

BROGLIE, CLAUDE VICTOR, prince de, son of Victor François, born 1757, deputy to the states-general, an active member, and for a short period president, of the national assembly; was guillotined for anti-revolutionary reclamations, 1794.

BROGLIE, ALBERTINE IDA GUSTAVINE, duchess de, born in Paris, 1797. A daughter of madame de Stael must make no ordinary claims upon public attention. There is no inquiry more eagerly entered into than that concerning the influence exercised by a woman of genius upon her own offspring. Hath she, while aiming at instructing mankind, neglected the imperative claims of her children upon her first duties to them? Happily, in the case of madame de Stael, perhaps the greatest genius of her time, such inquiries can only tend to enhance her reputation, by showing that her moral and intellectual qualities sustained and illustrated each other. In 1816 the virtuous and accomplished mademoiselle de Stael was married to the duc de Broglie, a man destined to fill the highest offices in the state, even that of prime minister. The religious principles of her mother and grandfather, the famous Necker, had struck deep root in her convictions, and she remained through life a zealous protestant. To her is due an association of ladies for spreading a knowledge of the scriptures. It was the duchess of Broglie who drew up the rules and regulations of the society, and for some years wrote the annual reports, which having been lately collected, along with essays of a religious nature, offer some means for appreciating her talents and character. The duchess de Broglie gave great attention to the education of her son and daughter. The former has already figured with marked success as a historian. His history of the house of Lorraine is considered a standard work. The daughter is married to the count d'Haussonville, and he is a

distinguished writer. After an honoured life, the duchess de Broglie died in 1838, and her remains were borne to Coppet, to be laid beside those of her illustrious mother.—J. F. C.

* BROGLIE, ACHILLE LEONCE VICTOR CHARLES, duc de, son of Prince Claude Victor de Broglie, who, for having, while serving as *maréchal-de-camp* on the Rhine, refused to recognize the decree depriving the king of his rights, was guillotined in 1794. The present duke was born 28th November, 1785, and consequently only nine years of age when his father perished on the scaffold. His mother was at the same time a prisoner at Vesoul, but having providentially escaped the fate of her husband, she married the marquis d'Argenson, who took charge of his stepson's education. Upon the return of the Bourbons, the duc de Broglie, raised to the peerage, made his entry into public life, one of his first acts being to vote for the acquittal of Marshal Ney. In 1816 he married the daughter of the illustrious madame de Stael. Throughout the government of the elder branch of the Bourbons, his conduct in the chamber of peers was marked by constant advocacy of generous principles and decided opposition to the unpopular course of the court. He combated a pretended act of amnesty, which, under cover of promised pardon, preserved, and as it were ratified, a long list of proscriptions; and when the slave trade question was brought forward in 1822 he took a foremost part in the cause of emancipation. With such antecedents his place in the government of July, 1830, seemed marked. Louis Philippe named him minister of public instruction, which he held not more than three months. In October, 1832, he was nominated to the post of foreign minister, which he held until the 4th April, 1834, when terminated the public and official life, but not the political influence, of this distinguished personage. As the animating principle of Louis Philippe's foreign policy was to preserve the *status quo*, and to keep out of differences with foreign powers, he made repeated attempts to induce the duc de Broglie to return to a post in which he had proved how perfectly he could fill it to the king's satisfaction. His majesty wanted a minister who, while little inclined for hardy adventures, could yet impose, by the hauteur of his manners, upon the representatives of powers disposed to take prudence for weakness. To all appeals from the monarch this unambitious duke would plead the resolution he had formed, to devote his whole attention to the education of his children. He himself loved the cultivation of letters, and to him turned for advice in all questions of difficulty, that semi-political, semi-philosophical sect called the *Doctrinaires*. Whatever opinions may be entertained of the political conduct of M. Guizot, must apply to the duc de Broglie, who, although avoiding the responsibilities of office, secretly supported the views of his friend. After the revolution of 1848, and as soon as the republican government had made apparent its equitable intentions not to molest the old servants of the monarchy, so long as they conformed to the new state of things, the duc de Broglie, like many others, presented himself as a candidate for popular suffrages, and was elected member for the department of the Eure, and as such took his seat in the legislative assembly. His voice was never heard in any debate, but he voted invariably with that party of order, which, divided amongst themselves on some grave questions of principle, yet agreed in hostility to the republican form of government. The duke, consulted occasionally, along with Count Molé and other notabilities, by the prince-president Louis Napoleon, gave his support to a ruler, believed capable only of removing difficulties out of the way of a monarchical restoration. Discovering his mistake too late, he, with admirable fidelity to his old friend, M. Guizot, allowed the latter to lead him into that curious combination called the *fusion*—a party whose object is to reconcile the house of Bourbon and that of Orleans, at the price of the latter's surrender of prior right to future hypothetical succession. In the meantime, that vigour of attack which is so necessary for party success, being restrained by the emperor, is kept fresh by being directed against England, through the columns of the fusionist press. The duke's former secret advice has unhappily degenerated into underhand intrigue. That resolution to keep from public life for the sake of his children's education has, it must be acknowledged, been deservedly rewarded. His son, Prince Albert de Broglie, has already distinguished himself as a thoughtful philosophical historian. The duc de Broglie is a member of the French Academy.—J. F. C.

BROME, ALEXANDER, born in 1620; died in 1666. Brome was an attorney. He was faithful to the royal cause through the

civil wars and the protectorate. His songs, almost numberless, were in the highest degree popular with his party. Walton, the author of the *Complete Angler* and the *Lives of Donne*, George Herbert, &c., speaks of them as

"Those cheerful songs which we
Have sung with mirth and merry glee,
As we have marched to fight the cause
Of God's anointed and his laws."

Of the "Songs and other Poems" there have been several editions—the earliest is that of 1660. Alexander Chalmers has reprinted them in the *English Poets*, vexatiously omitting "a few of" what he calls "his inferior pieces." This kind of discretion cannot be too severely condemned, and goes far to render any collection where it is exercised worthless for the purpose of a student. He wrote a comedy called "The Cunning Lovers," and published in the last year of his life a translation of Horace, by himself and others. Brome's love of wine and song gave him among the cavaliers the name of the English Anacreon. We have a poem addressed to him by Cotton, in which he is called upon to join in the festivities for the king's return:—

"Anacreon come, and touch thy jolly lyre,
And bring in Horace to the choir."

He edited the plays of Richard Brome, whom Ellis calls his brother, but who is said by other biographers not to have been related to him.—J. A., D.

BROME, JAMES, an English traveller of the eighteenth century, author of "Travels in England, Scotland, and Wales," London, 1700; and "Travels through Portugal, Spain, and Italy," London, 1712.

BROME, RICHARD. The date of his birth is unknown. In the title of a copy of verses addressed to him by Ben Jonson, the old poet speaks of him as "my faithful servant, and by his continued virtue my loving friend;" and in the poem describes him as having learned the art of dramatic writing in an apprenticeship of many years. From this poem it is inferred, perhaps rightly, that Brome was Jonson's menial servant; yet we should think it more probable that clerk or amanuensis was meant. Brome wrote several comedies, fifteen of which remain. His plots are said to be well conceived, and his own. Most of his plays were successful on their first appearance. One of them, "The Jovial Crew," printed in Dodsley's Collection, was revived in 1731, and, aided by Arne's music, then and in succeeding seasons brought crowded houses. The comedy of "The Northern Lass, or a Nest of Fools," is one of his best pieces. When it was first published (1632), it was accompanied, according to the fashion of the period, with commendatory poems, among which the most remarkable is that of his old master. Ben ascribes the success of the new aspirant to the long apprenticeship which he had served under him. He speaks of Brome's

"Observation of those comic laws,
Which I, your master, first did teach the stage."

Fifteen comedies of Richard Brome's remain, ten of which were published by Alexander Brome in two volumes. Some of them are amusing, but have the fault of grossness, from which few of the dramatic pieces of the age in which Brome lived are free. Brome assisted Heywood in his comedies of the *Lancashire Witches*; the *Life and Death of Sir Martyn Skink*, with the *warres of the Low Countries*; and the *Apprentice's Prize*.—J. A., D.

BROMEL, OLAF, a Swedish physician and botanist, was born in 1639 in the province of Nericia, and practised in Stockholm, where he died in 1705. He was much attached to the study of botany, but published nothing upon that science with the exception of a small work entitled "Chloris Gothica," Gothemburg, 1694. Nevertheless, Plumier applied his name to a genus of plants—*Bromelia*—which includes the pine-apple.—His son, BROMEL, MAGNUS VON—born 1678; died 1751—was distinguished as a physician.—W. S. D.

BROMFIELD, WILLIAM ARNOLD, a physician and botanist, was the son of a clergyman, formerly fellow of new college, Oxford, and was born at Boldre in the New Forest, Hants, in the year 1801. He attended school at Tunbridge and Ealing, and subsequently prosecuted his studies at the university of Glasgow. He showed at that time a great taste for botany. He graduated at the university of Glasgow in 1826. He then visited the continent, and after travelling through France, Germany, and Italy, returned to England in 1830. He resided first at Hastings, then at Southampton, and finally took up his

residence at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. His circumstances were such as to render him independent of medical practice, and he devoted his attention to natural science, more especially to botany. In 1830 he became a fellow of the Linnean Society. He examined the flora of Hampshire, and especially that of the Isle of Wight, and he contributed many papers on the subject to the *Phytologist*. His researches into the flora of the Isle of Wight were carried on with assiduity and vigour. In 1842 he botanized in the south and west of Ireland, and in 1844 he went to the West Indies, and passed six months in Trinidad and Jamaica. In 1846 he spent a year in Canada and the United States. In September, 1850, he left England for Egypt, and ascended the Nile as far as Khartoum, returning to Cairo after an absence of seven months. He then proceeded to Syria, and visited Jerusalem and other parts of Palestine. On his arrival at Damascus, he was seized with typhus fever, and he died on the 9th October, 1851, at the age of fifty-one. Since his death Sir William Hooker and Dr. Bell Salter have edited his "*Flora Vectensis, or Botany of the Isle of Wight*," which is accompanied by a botanico-typographical map of the island. His letters from Syria have also been printed.—J. H. B.

BROMHEAD, SIR EDWARD THOMAS FRENCH, the second baronet of the family, was born in Dublin on 26th March, 1789, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1822. He was a member of Gonville and Caius college, and was called to the bar in 1818. He has published various sketches of natural classification, both botanical and zoological. He devoted attention to ecclesiastical architecture. He was a master of arts, and a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the Turin Society. For some years he was afflicted with blindness. He died at Thurlby Hall, Newark, in Lincolnshire, on 14th March, 1855, at the age of sixty-six. Within a few weeks of his death he distributed a corrected edition of his views of classification.—J. H. B.

BROMLEY, SIR THOMAS, was born in 1530 at Bromley, Shropshire, where his ancestors, bearing the same name, had resided through many generations. He became a student of the inner temple, where he was distinguished for good conduct and assiduity. His rise to eminence at the bar was rapid. In 1566 he was appointed recorder of London and in 1570, solicitor-general, through the aid of Sir Nicholas Bacon, then lord-keeper of the privy seal, on whose demise in 1579, he succeeded to that high office, with the title of lord chancellor. His pliant disposition and versatile talent rendered him a fitting instrument in the hands of a despotic queen, for working out her vindictive designs against the hapless Mary queen of Scots, and her warm adherent the duke of Norfolk, and others who incurred Elizabeth's displeasure. But for this, there would probably have been little in the career of Bromley to save from oblivion his somewhat unhallowed memory. In his character of solicitor-general, he made his first official appearance on the trial of Norfolk for high treason, displaying unmitigated zeal to procure the duke's conviction. Norfolk fell a victim to the charge chiefly on account of the warmth with which he had espoused the cause of Mary. After his death, Bromley was deputed, with several others, to obtain an audience and negotiate with her, but his eloquence proved unavailing. Mary firmly refused to acquiesce in anything which could peril the independence of Scotland, tarnish the honour of her race, or compromise the interests of her religion. Doubt and hesitation marked the counsels of Elizabeth's advisers. Whilst the earl of Leicester recommended poison as the safer mode of disposing of the object of royal jealousy, Burghley, supported by the lord chancellor, Bromley, thought it better to proceed by parliamentary sanction, and a mock court of justice. In the parliament, summoned in November, 1585, Bromley broached the subject in his opening speech, and a bill was brought in and carried for the trial of Mary. The lord chancellor and forty-five others, consisting of peers, privy councillors, and judges, were constituted a court for the purpose, and Bromley, at the head of these commissioners, proceeded to Fotheringay, to take command of the castle in which the royal captive was incarcerated. The base stratagems by which she was at last inveigled into an acknowledgment of their jurisdiction, need not here be detailed. After the execution of her rival, although chiefly of Bromley's devising, Elizabeth, true to the hypocritical part she had resolved to play, assumed an air of indignant resentment against the very tools who had furthered her views, and so well did she dissemble that soon

Bromley himself, apprehensive of consequences, suffered so much from alarm and agitation that he fell suddenly ill, took to his bed, and within six weeks after Mary's death, Bromley was no more. He died on the 12th of April, 1587, and was buried with much pomp at Westminster abbey, where a splendid monument was raised to his memory. As a lawyer he was far above mediocrity. As an equity judge he gave such general satisfaction that no unfavourable comparisons appear to have been drawn between him and his distinguished predecessor, Sir Nicholas Bacon; whilst his loss was long deplored in the legal arena of Westminster hall.—F. J. H.

BROMPTON, JOHN, a Cistercian monk, abbot of Jorevall or Jerevall in Richmondshire. The "*Chronicon*," which goes under his name, appears to have been procured for his monastery by the abbot, but not, as is sometimes asserted, written by him. It is an account of the years 588–1198, beginning with the arrival of Augustine the monk, and ending with the death of Richard I., and will be found in the Decem Script. Hist. Angliæ, London, 1652, fol.—J. S. G.

BROMPTON, ROBERT, an English artist, a pupil of poor, classical, red-nosed Wilson. In Italy he studied under Mengs. He accompanied Lord Northampton, the English ambassador, to Venice, and painted the portraits of the duke of York and many of our nobility. In 1767 he returned and exhibited his pictures at rooms in Spring Gardens. Finding no encouragement, he went to St. Petersburg, and there died in 1790—a bitter life and a sorry end.—W. T.

BROMS, OLOF, a Swedish poet and domestic chaplain. Born in 1673; died in 1722.—M. H.

BRONCHORST, JOHN, an early water-colour painter, born at Leyden in 1648. He seems to have been self-instructed and a discoverer. He painted birds and animals of all kinds, wild and free, after nature, with force and expression. He became a piece of still life in 1723.—W. T.

* **BRONGNIART, ADOLPHE THEOPHILE**, a distinguished French botanist, son of Alexander Brongniart, an eminent chemist and geologist, was born at Paris on 14th January, 1801. He became doctor of medicine in 1826, and devoted his special attention to botany. His name is celebrated in connection with fossil botany, and he has published one of the ablest works on this subject. In 1834 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, and he succeeded Desfontaines as professor of botany in the Jardin des Plantes. He has published many valuable botanical works, and has contributed important articles to scientific journals, and to the Transactions of societies. Among his other works may be noticed a "*History and Classification of Fossil Plants*;" "*Classification of Fungi*;" "*Memoir on the Rhamneæ*;" "*Remarks on the Development of the Embryo, and on the Structure and Functions of Leaves*;" "*Enumeration of Plants cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Paris*;" "*Description of the Phanerogamous Plants of Captain Duperrey's Voyage round the World*."—J. H. B.

BRONGNIART, ALEXANDER THEODORE, son of a Paris physician, born February 15, 1789; died June 7, 1813. His family wished him to cultivate the science of medicine, but he soon abandoned it for that of architecture. In 1773 he began to construct the edifices which have placed him in the first rank of his countrymen. The military school, the hotel of the minister of foreign affairs, and a vast number of public buildings, avenues, &c., in the French capital, attest his skill. His last and greatest work was the beautiful Bourse, which was not completed until after his death.—T. J.

BRONIKOWSKI, ALEXANDER AUGUST FERDINAND VON OPELN, a German novelist, born in 1783; died in 1834; author of a history of Poland, "*Poland in the Eleventh Century*," and "*Poland in the Seventeenth Century*."—J. S. G.

BRONKHORST, JOHN VAN, a Utrecht painter, born in 1603. He was apprenticed to John Verburg, a glass painter, and afterwards studied in Brabant under Peter Mattys. He returned home, though much employed, still disgusted with his own results. Meeting at this juncture with Poelemborg, he devoted himself bravely but foolishly, at the thirty-sixth year of his age, to the imitation of a second-rate man—a very miserable ambition. Forgetting his flower-leaf windows in Amsterdam churches, he became renowned for neatness and high finish, and he also etched some of his own and his master's landscapes. The new church at Amsterdam, in whose choir are Bronkhorst's windows, displays also on the folding doors of its organ an "*Anointing of*

Saul;" a "Triumph of David over Goliath;" and the "Attempt of Saul to slay David"—all "fetisly ywrought."—W. T.

BRONKHORST, PETER VAN, a Delft artist, born in 1588. He excelled in painting church interiors, which he filled with small historical subjects. The town-house at Delft has two pictures by him—"Solomon pronouncing judgment in the Temple," and "Our Saviour driving out the discounting money-changers." He died in 1661.—W. T.

BRONNER, FRANZ XAVER, a German author, was born of poor parents at Höchstadt, Suabia, December 23, 1758, and after a troublesome and eventful life, died at Aargau, August 17, 1850. After the model of Gesner, he wrote pastorals in prose, in which he describes the tranquil and happy life of fishermen—"Fischergedichte und Erzählungen," Zürich, 1787-97, 4 vols.; "Fahrten ins Idyllenland," 1833, 2 vols. He also published an autobiography, a description of the district of Aargau, 1844, 2 vols., Berne, &c.—K. E.

BRÖNSTED, PETER OLUF, a distinguished Danish archaeological and philological scholar, was born 17th November, 1781, at Horsens in Jutland, where his father was pastor. He studied at Copenhagen. In 1806 he went with his friend Koes to Paris, whence, after two years' residence, he proceeded to Italy. Here, associating himself with the architect Haller von Hallerstein of Nuremberg, Linckh from Wurtemberg, and von Stackberg from Estland, he proceeded to Greece, where, by digging up the buried treasures of art, they greatly aided the study of classical antiquity. In 1813 he returned to Copenhagen, and received the appointment of professor of Greek philology in the university of that city. In order to enable him to bring out the great work which his researches required, and which he believed could not be satisfactorily produced in Denmark, he was appointed by his own government their agent at the papal court, whither he went in 1818. He spent the years 1820 and 1821 in visiting the Ionian Isles and Sicily, after which, by permission of the Danish government, he removed to Paris, to superintend the printing and illustration of his works. From Paris, in 1826, he made a journey to England, and the following year paid a visit to his native land, where he was appointed privy councillor of legation. In the year 1832 he finally returned to Denmark, where he found occupation as director of the royal cabinet of antiquities, and professor of classical philology and archaeology in the university. He died in June, 1842, in consequence of a fall from his horse, being at that time rector of the university. His principal work is "Travels and researches in Greece, together with descriptions and explanations of many newly-discovered monuments of Grecian art," 2 vols. 4to., Paris, 1826-30, which appeared simultaneously in French. The publication of this work led to an attack of the author in the thirty-second volume of *Hermes*, charging him with having unwarrantably made use of Villoison's manuscripts in the royal library of Paris, especially as referred to the island of Ceos, without acknowledgment. Brönsted defended himself by a reply published at Paris in 1830, whilst Hage had already done the same the year before in Copenhagen. Besides other lesser archaeological works, as for example, "An Account of some Greek Vases found near Vulci," London, 1832; and "The Bronzes of Siris," Copenhagen, 1837, Brönsted published valuable contributions to the History of Denmark, from the manuscripts of North France, 2 vols., Copenhagen, 1817-18; also "Memorable Events in Greece during the years 1827-28," derived from the papers of the late Major Frederick Müller of Altdorf, Paris, 1833.—M. H.

BRONTË, CHARLOTTE, born at Thornton, near Bradford, in April, 1816; died at Haworth parsonage, March, 1855. When Charlotte Brontë was four years of age, her father, the Rev. Patrick Brontë, removed to Haworth, a small village not far from Keighley, situated in the heart of one of the bleakest regions in Yorkshire. Mrs. Brontë died after a year's residence at Haworth, and an aunt took charge of her six children. In July, 1825, Charlotte and Emily went to Cowan Bridge (the Lowood of *Jane Eyre*), where two elder sisters had already been boarded. When, twelve months after her sisters' deaths, Charlotte left this establishment, she spent two years at Roehead, under the more favourable auspices of Miss Wooler. In consequence of the unfortunate irregularities of their brother, the Misses Brontë were much thrown upon their own resources in preparing for the struggle of life. After some futile attempts to open a school at the parsonage, Anne and Charlotte obtained situations as governesses. Neither were fortunate in this capacity,

and Anne's health gave way; when, therefore, in 1841 an opportunity presented itself for two of the girls to obtain teaching abroad, she remained at home, while Emily and Charlotte went to Brussels. They were recalled at the close of the year to attend their aunt, and after her death, Miss Brontë returned to Brussels alone for other six months. Early in 1846 the sisters published jointly a small volume of poems, under the assumed names of Ellis, Acton, and Currer Bell. It met with little success, but they resolved to venture with a prose tale. "*Wuthering Heights*," "*Agnes Grey*," and "*The Professor*," sought acceptance from various firms in London. Charlotte's unsuccessfully; but she received encouragement to attempt a more elaborate work. In the midst of harassing domestic circumstances she began "*Jane Eyre*," and its publication was followed by a success beyond her hopes. "*Wuthering Heights*" and "*Agnes Grey*" stole out in December, 1847, but at first attracted little notice. The following winter was a dark one at Haworth. Branwell and Emily Brontë died within a few weeks of each other. Charlotte was prostrate with a fever; and Anne, always delicate, grew rapidly worse. The two went together to Scarborough in the succeeding spring. There the younger sister died, and the other returned to her desolate home. "*Shirley*," which had been in progress before Emily's death, was now resumed, and continued as steadily as Charlotte's own health would permit. It was published in October, 1849, and its frequent references to Yorkshire people and scenery, led to the discovery of the authoress. During this winter she visited London, and formed the acquaintance of several literary men. In the autumn of 1850 she commenced "*Villette*," and brought it to a conclusion in the November of the succeeding year. In June, 1854, she became the wife of Mr. Nicholls, one of her father's curates. Nine months followed of calm happiness—months of respite and of rest. It was the sunshine of sunset. During the next winter she was confined to a sickbed, from which she never rose. She died, after a long and weary illness, bravely as she had lived. The career of Charlotte Brontë is one of the most beautiful and one of the saddest on record. In little things, as in great, we recognize her stern submission to the law of duty. Constitutionally delicate, her nervous temperament rendered her unusually sensitive to criticism. Yet she never shrunk from it, and showed a wise discretion in the selection of advice. She had none of the selfishness of genius. During the height of her renown as an authoress, she was the same obedient daughter as when a girl at school. Her life from first to last is an example of courage, patience, and devotion. Miss Brontë's writings have indubitably placed her in the highest rank of female novelists. She has attained very closely to the ideal of a work of fiction. Her plots possess the merit of rare interest; her characters, however eccentric, stand out as unmistakable realities. Even in "*Jane Eyre*" there is little that is either impossible or unnatural. "*Shirley*" and "*Villette*" are still more remarkable for simplicity of outline. "*Jane Eyre*" is perhaps the most dramatic, and therefore the most interesting of her works; but, in artistic beauty, "*Villette*" must take pre-eminence; nor has the authoress elsewhere equalled the eloquence and graphic description which mark the closing scenes of that wonderful tale. Her heroes and heroines may sometimes be weak or morbid—her books are all vigorous and healthy. If we except "*Shirley*," perhaps the greatest defect is a want of humour. Miss Brontë's style is powerful and concise. She is peculiarly felicitous in her choice of words, and we seldom desire either to contract or expand a single sentence. A detailed life has been written by Mrs. Gaskell. It is a work of much interest, and partakes of merit; but has the fault of mixing up with Miss Brontë's history private incidents which had been better forgotten.—A. J. N.

BRONTË, EMILY, born in 1819; died in 1848: ANNE, born in 1822; died in 1849—sisters of Charlotte. They shared the vicissitudes of her life, became companions of her authorship, and exhibited opposite phases of her character. We have few distinctive memorials of Anne's life. She leant on those around her for guidance, and in turn fulfilled the offices of kindness. Emily seems to have lived somewhat apart, even in the narrow circle of her isolated family. If the incidents in her career are few, they are emphatic, and impress us with a sort of wonder that such a stern spirit could be found in one of the softer sex. Anne's death was in accordance with her whole life; her spirit passed in a bright morning in May, quietly as the breath of an infant. Emily, too, died as she had lived—proudly,

almost selfishly, refusing the aid and comfort of those nearest and dearest—sternly in the bleak December, in the bleak parsonage she would never leave. Anne's claim to memory rests on a novel, "Wildfell Hall," a short tale, and a few verses. The former cannot be called successful. The subject was alien to her genius, and the grace of its style does not remove a feeling of the distaste the authoress herself must have had in the composition. "Agnes Grey" is a quiet romance of her own experience. Emily has left behind her "Wuthering Heights," which with all its imperfections is one of the most wonderful creations of female genius. It is a rude, but colossal monument of power; a terrible transcript of some of the strangest of the strange scenes which the manners and traditions of that wild country had made familiar to her mind. The tale itself is of thrilling interest; if it has a too pervading power, it is full also of touches of exquisite simplicity. The characters are vivid, and if we may hope they are singular, we also feel that they are real. The style is abrupt but vigorous, and it has words that cling to our memory. Some one has well said—"Let the critic lay down the book in what mood he will, there are some things in it he can lay down no more." It impresses us with a remembrance of grandeur, like a "granite block on a solitary moor." The poems written by Ellis Bell display more grace and melody than her sister's verses. Some of them ought not to be forgotten. That entitled "Remembrance" is perhaps the finest, and may well be associated with the whole tragedy of the Brontës.—A. J. N.

BRONZINO, AGNOLO, a Florentine painter, born in 1511. He studied under Pontorno, and learned to imitate his brush with apish exactness, although Caracci was morose and kept his finishing tricks a secret. The industry and good-nature of Bronzino, however, softened the millstone, and made him beloved by his master. He imitated Michel Angelo in his draperies, though certainly that great prophet's mantle did not fall on Bronzino's shoulders, for he painted leaden and chalk flesh, and used rouge instead of the life-blood of Titian's carnations. Kugler praises his "Descent of Christ into Hell," which, though cold, is carefully painted and not over-mannered. He is known too as a friend of earnest, chatty Vasari, the pleasantest of all art chroniclers. On the death of Pontorno, Bronzino was employed to finish the chapel of St. Lorenzo in Florence. He also painted for Francis I. a Venus embracing Cupid, surrounded by jealousy, fraud, and other allegorical nonentities. A Nativity of his was also much praised. He excelled greatly in portraits. His pencil was neat and free, but his figures are stalty and stilted.—W. T.

BROOKE, CHARLOTTE, was the first to collate the scattered poems in the Celtic language, and translating them into English verse, in the year 1787 published them, together with the originals, in a volume entitled "Reliques of Irish Poetry." She was the last surviving child of Henry Brooke, the poet, and was born at his house of Rantavan, in the county of Cavan. She had much of her father's turn in poetry—some brightness and pathos, side by side with the inflation of the day. At one time she was enthusiastically attached to the drama—a hereditary inconsistency—and wrote "Belisarius," a tragedy, the MS. of which her friends accuse John Kemble of having pirated. Died in Dublin in 1793.—R. S. B.

BROOKE, HENRY, poet, politician, dramatist, novelist, and divine, was born in 1706, at his father's house of Rantavan, in the county of Cavan. His family came from Cheshire, where the name is still found among the oldest gentry, and settled in Ulster in the time of Elizabeth. His father, the Rev. William Brooke, was a scholar of Trinity college, Dublin, and rector of the large union of Killinkere, &c., in Cavan. His mother was Lettice, daughter to Simon Digby, bishop of Elphin. From his father he inherited his love of study; from his mother—one of the handsome Digbys, whose features are immortalized by Vandyck—he had a royal descent, and probably his good looks; and no doubt he derived a strain of talent from the Sheridans, who were his near cousins. While yet a boy, Swift had in his father's house prophesied his future eminence, while deprecating his predilection for poetry, which the dean designated "a beggarly calling." He was educated by Dr. Sheridan, and at the age of eighteen we find him in London at the temple; and noticed and caressed by Lord Lyttleton and Pope, he seems to have won his own way into society by the engaging sweetness of his manner, his vivacity, his truthfulness, and his genius. We have this record of him:—"Mr. Brooke was young, fresh-looking, slenderly

formed, and exceedingly graceful. He had an oval face, ruddy complexion, and large soft eyes, full of fire. He was of great personal courage, yet never known to offend any man. He was an excellent swordsman, and could dance with much grace." With these attractions, and at the imprudent age of twenty, Brooke wooed and wed his first cousin, Catherine Meares, before she had left school, or attained her fifteenth year; and the result of these precocious hymeneals was fifty years of unbroken happiness, and a family of twenty-two children, all of whom died young, except Charlotte the poetess, and Arthur a captain in the army. From 1728 to 1740 Brooke spent much time in London literary life. He had been called to the bar, and practised as a chamber counsel, but loved rhyme better than law, and in 1735 published his "Universal Beauty," under the auspices of Pope; and being introduced by Lord Chatham to Frederick, prince of Wales, he became warmly attached to the company as well as to the cause of his royal patron, who repaid his devotion by "caressing him with great familiarity." When "Gustavus Vasa" was forbidden to be acted in 1739, because of its reflections upon the prime minister, Walpole, Brooke published it by subscription. Lord Chesterfield had 40 copies, the prince took 400; and so popular was the play between its own merit and the political heat of the times, that Brooke netted 1000 guineas from its sale, and Dr. Samuel Johnson honoured him by publishing his "Complete Vindication"—a sarcastic brochure, which, while it eulogized his tragedy, keenly satirized the government, which had prohibited its representation. In 1740 Brooke, through ill health, retired to his property at Rantavan, whence he corresponded with his kind patron and prince. A letter from Mr. Pope to him is to be found in the second volume of Brookiana—a little work full of gossip and sparkle, published in London in 1804, author unknown. Here, in rural leisure, he flung from his pen poetical tales, translations from the Italian, tragedies, comedies, and tracts, political and agricultural. In 1745 appeared his "Farmer's Letters," which drew from Garrick the well-known Address to Mr. Brooke, beginning "Oh thou, whose artless, free-born genius charms." In 1766 he published "The Fool of Quality," which in one year ran through three editions in the London press. With many faults, it has rare beauties of style and incident. It is thoroughly original, and written in the purest English. In these latter days, John Wesley published an edition of it, and spoiled it. Southey styled its author "a man of undoubted genius." Charlotte Brontë made it the study of her youth, and the Rev. Charles Kingsley, in his Two Years Ago, pronounces the mind of the man who wrote it as a hundred years in advance of his time in political and religious questions. Brooke died in 1783, full of piety and years. His judgment was below his genius, and thus he made mistakes in life; but his walk was so pure and so noble, and his temper so engaging, that the love of his friends amounted almost to a vain idolatry. His works were published in 4 vols. octavo, in 1792, by his daughter.—R. S. B.

* **BROOKE, SIR JAMES**, rajah of Sarawak and governor of Labuan, was born in 1803. His father held an appointment in the Indian civil service, and was thus enabled to procure for his son a cadetship. At the age of sixteen he went to India, and had obtained considerable distinction in the first Burmese war, when he received a wound in the lungs of so serious a nature as to necessitate his return home. He spent the subsequent ten years in travelling, which so far restored his strength as to permit him to re-embark for India in 1829. The vessel in which he sailed was wrecked on the Isle of Wight, and, in consequence of the delay, his furlough had expired ere he reached his destination. It was on the homeward voyage that he first saw Borneo; its fertility and beauty impressed him deeply; he read and inquired, and became more and more convinced of the practicability of the suppression of piracy and the overthrow of the slave trade. Looking back on his career, on the great work he has begun, and the conquests he has achieved, can we regard that shipwreck as nothing more than a chance detention? His father does not appear to have believed in his adaptation for the mighty enterprise; but in a mother's sympathy he found that support which has so often been the foundation of a son's greatness. After his father's death had left him possessed of a considerable fortune, finding his appeals to government for aid fruitless, he resolved to try what one man could do. In a spirit of adventure, worthy of the old discoverers, he purchased and manned the yacht *Royalist*, and set sail with a picked crew from Devon-

shire in December, 1838. Arriving at Singapore six months afterwards, he rested there some time in order to procure minute information before proceeding to Borneo. Previous to his leaving England he had written out a statement of his views of the present condition of the Malayan archipelago, and its probable future value; an abstract of this appeared in the journal of the Geological Society, but it was first published as a whole among his "Private Letters" in 1853. He speaks of the degrading effects of Dutch rule in Java and Sumatra; deplores the timidity and ignorance of government in refusing to support Sir Stamford Raffles in his energetic and successful sway, and urges his countrymen not to reject a fresh opportunity of restoring civilization and peace. "Java," he says, "exhausted and rebellious, submits, but remembers the period of British possession. The wild Battas of Sumatra successfully repel the efforts of the Dutch to reduce them. The Chinese of the southern part of Borneo are eager to cast off the yoke of masters who debar them every advantage. The Dutch are strong enough to defy any native power directed against them; but their doubtful tenure would render the downfall of their rule in the archipelago certain and easy before the establishment of a liberal government and conciliatory policy." Mr. Brooke did not advocate conquest, or any imperfect mere missionary scheme. He wished that Britain should use and extend her possessions by influencing—not subduing the natives—by leading them gradually to order and freedom, and teaching the benefits of industry and education, by making them sharers in them. Remaining but a short time at Singapore he proceeded to Borneo, and anchored in the Sarawak river. The Rajah Muda Hassim, uncle to the sultan of Borneo, and governor of Sarawak, received the strangers kindly, and granted them permission to go into the interior of the island. A rebellion among the natives prevented Mr. Brooke from penetrating far, and he found the country distracted by internal warfare, carried on by the Sarebas and Sakarran dyaks, piratical and fierce tribes, speaking a different dialect, and having no resemblance to those peaceful dyaks whom they treated as slaves. The report of his expedition preceded his return to Singapore; the merchants presented him with congratulatory addresses, but the governor received him coldly. "He," says Brooke, in writing to his friend Templar, "would fain have me lay aside all politics; but whilst I see such treachery and baseness on one part, and such weakness, imbecility, and indifference on the other, I will continue to upraise my voice at fitting seasons—I will not leave my native friends to be betrayed by either white nation, and I will speak bold truths to native ears, convinced that it is the best means of preserving the independence of the Malay states. Don't think, however, that I would intrude, or force opinion or advice. Until asked, I am silent." He had not long to wait this invitation. At his next visit Muda Hassim was still struggling to repress the rebellion; he urged Mr. Brooke to remain and assist him in quelling it. He consented, and in three months accomplished what the rajah had failed to do in four years. He also succeeded in gaining the lives of the rebels who surrendered—a task rendered difficult by Muda Hassim's conviction that they had forfeited all title to mercy. Feeling that without this opportune assistance his country had been lost, and, despairing of governing it alone, he besought Mr. Brooke to accept it under him, on payment of a stipulated sum to be given yearly to the sultan. Mr. Brooke consented, on condition that the rajah should give him "his sincere support and assistance in saving the lower classes from oppression and pillage." From the spring of this year, 1841, we may therefore date the commencement of Mr. Brooke's beneficent rule; but he had much to contend with before coming to a final and satisfactory arrangement with the rajah. There were debates about the taxes, abolition of forced labour, and warfare against piracy. Muda Hassim promised fairly, but acted treacherously, allowing pirates to invade his own country, and withholding the promised right of working the antimony ore.

During Muda Hassim's absence from Borneo proper, Pangeran Usop—another uncle of the sultan's—a clever and designing man, had striven to undermine his authority. The sultan, a weak prince, too readily gave ear to Usop's crafty designs; and but for Mr. Brooke's exertions, Muda Hassim's power would have been limited to the province of Sarawak. Some time after, Mr. Brooke accompanied him to Borneo, re-established his influence there, and, by so doing, gained both his goodwill and that of the people. Muda's friendship with the English remained

henceforth unbroken; and fidelity to his promise of assisting in the destruction of pirates, was too surely the cause of his violent death.—In a paper written during this winter, the new rajah's plan of government is clearly unfolded. "I wish it therefore to be understood," he says, "that it is on public grounds I request the support of government, or the assistance of the commercial community; that my objects are to call into existence the resources of one of the richest and most extensive islands of the globe; to relieve an industrious people from oppression, and to check—if possible to suppress—piracy and the slave trade, which are openly carried on within a short distance of three European settlements, on a scale and system revolting to humanity." Acting on these principles, he began his reign, unaided and alone, devoting his whole energy to the elevation of his people. A small duty on rice was the only one imposed; but, as he could not carry on government without means, having already expended £10,000 of his private fortune, and received no encouragement from home, he was forced to retain a monopoly of the antimony ore. The pirates continued most formidable enemies; but in a few years he was so far successful in repelling their attacks, that the labouring dyaks began to come down from the interior, and settle near Sarawak, happy and industrious under the protection of their "Tuan Besar," or "Great Man." In 1843 he writes:—"You must not fancy that I say little about the country, for the truth is I have nothing to say, as we are living in a state of profound quiet. When the stores of the *Samarang* lay exposed in every direction—and they were tempting—there was not a case of complaint against a native. The dyaks, the poor oppressed dyaks, are really quite fat and happy-looking, and yearly improving." A short extract from a letter of Mrs. Douglass, the missionary's wife, shows the love and admiration Brooke's devotion inspired:—"The rajah was in England in 1848, but Pa Jenna, a reclaimed pirate, coming into my room, spied his picture hanging against the wall. I was much struck with the expression of involuntary respect which both the face and attitude of this untutored savage assumed. He raised the handkerchief from his head, and saluting the picture with a bow, such as a Roman catholic would make at his patron saint's altar, he whispered to himself—"Our great rajah." During the seven years between his settlement at Sarawak, and his visit to England in 1847, several of her majesty's ships had from time to time visited the island; the *Samarang*, with the especial purpose of investigating the island of Labuan, where Mr. Brooke was desirous of an English station being established. Meanwhile—for want of a single war-ship—he had been forced to allow poor Muda Hassim to fall a victim to the jealousy of his own kindred. His adherence to his compact against piracy excited their hatred to such a pitch, that he and all his family, except one son, were cruelly murdered by their nearest relatives. Captain Keppel, who had assisted Mr. Brooke in fighting the pirates in 1844, returned to England, and published a diary of Brooke's, by means of which the public were made acquainted with the principal events of his career. When he came to London, he found himself famous; he had really become a hero and was feted and lionized. The knighthood of the bath was conferred on him; he was created governor of Labuan, and commissioner and consul to the native states of Borneo. After a short stay, he set sail for the scene of his new government in February, 1848.—With no slight humiliation and surprise, we turn from this brief survey of his actual accomplishments, to the history of the persecution which followed. It is a history which places the name of Sir James Brooke in illustrious, though unfortunate similitudes; but never were calumny and injustice more bravely met, false charges more clearly exposed, and truth and equity more faithfully maintained. Mr. Hume had the unenviable distinction of leading the persecution; but the inquiry seems to have arisen at the instigation of Mr. Henry Wise, Sir James' agent, and long his confidant and friend. A complete detail of the charges brought against him, along with their able refutation, may be found in three interesting volumes of the "Rajah's Private Correspondence," edited by Templar, and which were published in 1853. In a letter addressed to Henry Drummond, M.P., Sir James thus recapitulates his presumed offences:—"The first grave charge which Mr. Hume advanced was to the effect that I had massacred innocent people, falsely asserting them to be pirates. Next he endeavoured to prove that I was a merchant whilst engaged in the public service. He asserted that an unnecessary loss of life had been inflicted in

the action of July, 1849; he cavilled at the title by which I hold Sarawak; he has accused me of cold-blooded murders; he has denounced me for neglect of public duty, for abuse of official power; for impeding the progress of commercial enterprise; and for establishing a trading monopoly." This frightful list of offences was privately printed and privately circulated, with letters of approval from Mr. Hume, after the evidence upon which they were founded had been twice weighed by parliament, and twice found insufficient. The piratical character of the Malays of the archipelago had never been disputed; it was regarding the Sarebas and Sakarran dyaks that the question was raised. To disprove the first charge, it was only necessary to show that these tribes were not prosecuting mere intertribal feuds, when they burst upon their peaceable neighbours, burnt their dwellings, stole their goods, and carried "women and children into captivity, with the heads of their decapitated husbands and fathers." Sir James produced a list of twenty-one names, in support of his averment, among which were—Monsieur Cornet de Groot, 1839, secretary-general to the Netherland colonial minister; Captain Keppel, 1848-44; the Rajah Muda Hassim; Mr. Church, resident-councillor of Singapore; Colonel Butterworth, governor of Singapore; Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane; and lastly, the decision of the court of admiralty in Singapore. As he most justly remarks—"A fact cannot be more than proved;" if this array of evidence is insufficient, further argument were hopeless. On the next charge he says—"If by a merchant be meant a person who buys and sells for his own profit, then I have never been a merchant at all. In the year 1845 I was the unpaid agent of the English government; in 1847 I was appointed commissioner and consul-general; and in 1848 became governor of Labuan." During the first years of his residence at Sarawak, Sir James states that he "was obliged to resort to trade to obtain the means of carrying on government;" but no personal benefit accrued to him, as even "so late as 1851 there was an excess of expenditure over receipts, which I willingly made good from my private fortune." The anxiety occasioned by business was distasteful to Sir James; and anxious to place the revenue on a more permanent basis, he, in 1846, leased the antimony ore and opium farm for five years to the Eastern Archipelago Company. Then began Mr. Wise's endeavours to induce Brooke to enter into speculations which would have made him one of the richest commoners in England. His refusal to "risk the welfare of this people for any motives, whether of cupidity or ambition," seems to have excited a feeling of jealousy on Mr. Wise's part towards the man whose disinterestedness he could not understand, and which a subsequent mistake about some letters only served to increase. But Mr. Wise's transactions have been sufficiently exposed. The dealings of the Eastern Archipelago Company have also been laid bare, and the publication of their forgeries and slanders casts an irredeemable blot on the man, who, with every means of investigation in his power, raised the hue and cry against his great countryman on no surer foundation. We have already given the detail of the events by which Sir James was installed as governor at Sarawak. We do not envy any one who, after reading the correspondence with his mother and Mr. Templar on that subject, can accuse him of mean or unworthy motives. The simplicity and beautiful confidence running through all those "private" letters ought to disarm suspicion. Muda Hassim's concession was afterwards officially confirmed by the sultan. It is unnecessary to enter here into a detailed refutation of the remaining charges; but if we have succeeded in giving any idea of his devoted and philanthropic character, and of the love and veneration in which he was held at Sarawak, the designations of "murderer" and "thief," as applied to him, will not receive an *imprimatur* from our readers. Yet these charges were repeated year after year, during his absence, and again while in London during 1852, with undiminished acrimony. Even then, however, the "great heart of the world was just;" in April, 1852, a public dinner was given him by a large and influential body of men, who were proud to call Sir James Brooke "countryman." More recently, fullest justice has been appropriately done him at Manchester, by an assembly of its greatest and most enlightened merchants.—We conclude this notice by an extract from a critic not usually given to over-praise. Had the extract stated that Sir James eminently possesses a share of the qualities distinguishing the illustrious persons with whom he is compared, we should have fully agreed with it. As it stands, it manifests the enthu-

siastic regard in which he is held by those who have taken the trouble to study his whole career, and have the power to judge a great man impartially. "Contemplating and judging the work and the man with entire impartiality—without the slightest bias one way or another in his case—being utter strangers to him and all his connections, his friends and his enemies—being in possession of the entire material for a study of his life and acts—and having really and truly studied both—our final conviction is, that James Brooke is one of nature's princes—a man of genius to begin with, and of that high order of genius which can act in any direction; that he has the devout pertinacity of a Columbus, grounded upon a similar sagacity; the gay magnanimity of a Raleigh; the adventurousness of a Cortez; the administrative ability of a Penn; the joyful devotedness of a Père d'Estévan; the moral courage and good sense of a Wellington; the domestic affections of a Collingwood; the robust purity of a hero whose energies are occupied with adequate aims; and the simplicity which is always supposed, when genius is described, because simplicity is its most prominent and inseparable attribute."—It may be added, without presumption, that on the success of Brooke's present mission, or on the resolution of our government as to the formal acceptance of Borneo as a British possession, depends much of the security and extension of our power in the East.—A. J. N.

BROOKES, JOSHUA, an English anatomist and physiologist, was born 24th November, 1761. Having received his diploma, he visited Paris, where he practised for some time at the Hôtel Dieu. On his return to London, he began to study anatomy, and to form a museum. He was well known as a dissector, and succeeded in making a preparation for preserving his subjects from decay, the composition of which he communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow. He taught anatomy and physiology during forty years, to more than 5000 pupils in all. He published some small papers on subjects connected with his favourite science, and died in 1833.—J. B.

BROOKES, RICHARD, an English physician, lived about the middle of the eighteenth century, and published works on chocolate, on the natural history of vegetables, on systems of natural history, also an "Introduction to Physic and Surgery," and a "History of China and Tartary."—J. H. B.

BROOKING, an ingenious but unhappy artist, born about 1720. He had a situation in Deptford dockyard, and, suiting his art to his opportunities, "he rose," Pilkington says, "to an eminence little inferior to Vandervelde or Backhuysen." He lived forgotten, and died unknown in 1759.—W. T.

BROOKS, COLONEL JOHN, LL.D., a distinguished American officer in the revolutionary army, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, June 6, 1752. He served throughout the war with a high reputation as a brave, discreet, and patriotic officer; and when peace was at hand and disaffection pervaded the army, as manifested in the celebrated Newburgh Letters, he was one of those who most actively seconded the exertions of Washington in preventing the officers and troops from taking the redress of their grievances into their own hands. Then he went back to private life, and resumed the medical profession, for which he had been educated. In 1816, on the withdrawal of Governor Strong, he was chosen governor of Massachusetts, and held that office by successive re-elections for seven years, when his advanced age induced him to refuse any longer service. He died, March 1, 1825, leaving a highly-honoured name, untarnished by a single spot either in his public or private career. He published a few orations and discourses, and one medical tract.

BROOKS, MARIA, an American poetess of minor fame, born at Medford, Massachusetts, about 1795; died in Cuba, November 11, 1845. Her maiden name was Gowan or Gowen, her *nom de plume* "Maria dell' Occidente." She wrote "Judith, Esther, and other poems," 1820; "Zophiel, or the Bride of Seven," a poem of six cantos; and a pure romance, telling the story of her own life, and named "Idomen, or the Vale of Yumuri." In 1830 she accompanied a brother to Paris, and spent the spring of 1831 at Keswick with Southey, who prepared an edition of "Zophiel" for the press. The Doctor pronounced her "the most impassioned and most imaginative of all poetesses;" and Longfellow, in Kavanagh, quotes some "tender, melancholy lines," from her poem on "Marriage."

BROOME, WILLIAM, born in Cheshire; died at Bath in 1745; the date of his birth is not known; educated on the foundation

at Eton, and afterwards at St. John's, Cambridge. Broome translated some books of the Iliad into prose, which were printed in the book called Ozell's Homer. He was soon afterwards employed by Pope in making extracts from Eustathius for the notes to his translation of the Iliad; and when he undertook the Odyssey, he abridged his labours by getting Broome and Fenton to translate a considerable part of it. Broome translated the second, sixth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-third books: he wrote all the notes.

Pope came off clean with Homer, but they say—
Broome went before, and kindly swept the way.

The alliance produced no cordiality. In the Art of Sinking, Broome is reckoned as one of "the parrots who repeat another's words in such a hoarse odd tone as makes them seem their own;" and in the Dunciad we have the couplet—

"Hibernian politics, O Swift, thy doom;
And mine, translating ten whole years with Broome."

Broome was rector of Starston in Suffolk, where he married a wealthy widow. In 1728 he became doctor of laws. He afterwards obtained some crown livings. In 1739 he published a collection of poems, among which was a part of the eleventh book of the Iliad in what he calls the style of Milton. It is curious that both he and Fenton, Pope's other assistant in the Odyssey, should both have left specimens of translations of the Iliad into blank verse, as if they had proposed to themselves the task reserved for Cowper.—J. A., D.

BROSAMER, JOHN or HANS, an old German engraver, one of the "little masters;" born at Fulda about 1506. He worked on wood and copper in the style of Aldegrever. He executed portraits of Luther and Paracelsus, and seven sheets of a great procession by christian and pagan heroes on horseback.—W. T.

* BRORSSEN, an astronomical observer of much merit at Kiel. We owe him the discovery of several comets, especially the periodical one whose period round the sun is 5581 years.

BROSCHI, CARLO.—See FARINELLI.

BROSSES, CHARLES DE, born at Dijon in 1709, and died at Paris in 1777. He was a magistrate at Dijon, and, in addition to the performance of his public duties, cultivated letters with great zeal. He became president of the parliament of Dijon, and in 1746 was nominated a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was the first person to write a description of the ruins of Herculaneum. He published in 1760 a dissertation, in which he sought to identify the modern African fetichism with the old Egyptian religions. He had before this, at the suggestion of Buffon, published "L'Histoire des Navigations aux terres Australes," and he has the honour of being the first to use the names of Australasia and Polynesia. He wrote a treatise "On the Mechanism of Language," a work of some character. A work on which he expended considerable time, was the "Histoire du Septième Siècle de la République Romaine," in three volumes. It is a piece of skilful mosaic, in which such fragments as he found useful to his purpose are worked into a consistent whole. De Brosse died before he had completed his work; and a fourth volume which he had left in manuscript, containing the texts of Sallust and other writers whom he relied on as authorities, has never been printed. He printed a good many memoirs in the Academy of Inscriptions and in the Dictionnaire Encyclopédique. "Letters from Italy, Historical and Critical," have been published under his name. The book is of doubtful authenticity.—J. A., D.

BROSSETTE, CLAUDE, lord of Varennes-Rappetour, a learned Frenchman, born at Lyons in 1671; died in 1743. He published, with historical illustrations, the works of Regnier and Boileau, with the latter of whom he maintained a long correspondence.

BROTERO, FELIX DE AVELLAR, a celebrated Portuguese botanist, was born at Santo-Antão de Tojah, near Lisbon, on 25th November, 1744, and died on 4th August, 1828. He was deprived in early life of his parents, and his education was intrusted to a paternal uncle, and his maternal grandfather. He studied in a college founded by the monks of Mafra. He appears to have been in very poor circumstances, and in 1763 we find him engaged as a singer in the cathedral at Lisbon. He devoted himself, however, with ardour to his studies, and acquired a good knowledge of Latin and Greek. He was offered the chair of Greek at Bahia in Brazil, but he declined it. He went to Paris, and remained there for twelve years. There he took the name of Brotero, derived from the Greek words mean-

ing mortal love. In Paris he became acquainted with Daubenton, Vicq d'Azyr, Brisson, Laurent de Jussieu, Condorcet, Cuvier, and Lamarck. He prosecuted natural history studies, and particularly gave his attention to botany—a science in which he afterwards attained great celebrity. At the time of the French revolution he had to leave Paris, and in 1790 he returned to Portugal. In 1791 he was appointed to the chair of botany and agriculture at Coimbra. Subsequently he became director of the royal museum and the botanic garden at Lisbon. Brotero's scientific studies were interrupted by the French invasion, and he had to take refuge in a faubourg of Lisbon, where he might have died from want had it not been for the kind intervention of Geoffrey St. Hilaire, who got the French government to give assistance. In 1811 he became professor in the university of Lisbon, and he continued to give regular courses of lectures on botany and natural history for more than twenty years. In 1821 he was elected a member of cortes for the province of Estramadura, but he did not long retain this appointment. He retired finally from active life, and quietly pursued his natural history studies. He died at Acolenade-Belem, at the age of eighty-four. Among his published works are the following—"Account of the rare plants of Spain, as well as a Flora Lusitanica;" "A Botanical Compendium;" and Principles of Philosophical Agriculture." He also contributed papers to the Linnæan Society, and to the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon.—J. H. B.

BROTIER, ANDRÉ CHARLES, the nephew of Gabriel, born at Taunay in 1751. Before the French revolution he took orders; but like many ecclesiastics of that age, he chiefly applied his mind to mathematics, botany, and literature. In 1791 he was one of the principal conductors of the *Journal Général de France*. A royalist by conviction, he plotted against the republic, and after many adventures was transported to Cayenne, where he died a victim to the climate in his sixty-ninth year. He published a new edition of the Theatre of the Greeks in 1783, which contains his own translation of Aristophanes.—T. J.

* BROUGHAM, HENRY, Lord, was born in Edinburgh on the 19th September, 1778. He was the eldest son of Henry Brougham, Esq., of Brougham Hall, and Eleanor Syme, only child of the Rev. James Syme, by Mary, sister of Dr. Robertson the historian. He was educated at the High school of Edinburgh along with Sir Walter Scott and Lord Jeffrey, and in 1793 he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies under Dugald Stewart, Professor Robison, Dr. Black, and Professor Playfair, then professors of moral philosophy, natural philosophy, chemistry, and mathematics, in that institution. Although he took a high place in all the classes which he attended, yet mathematics and natural philosophy particularly fixed his attention. In the year 1795, when he was only seventeen years of age, he devoted himself to the study of the inflexion, reflexion, and colours of light, and communicated the results which he obtained to the Royal Society of London, in a paper entitled "Experiments and Observations on the Inflexion, Reflexion, and Colours of Light" (Phil. Trans., 1796, pp. 227-277). In the following year he communicated another paper to the society, entitled "Farther Experiments and Observations on the Affections and Properties of Light" (Phil. Trans., 1797, pp. 352-385); and in 1798 he transmitted to the same body a mathematical paper, entitled "General Theorems, chiefly Porisms" (Phil. Trans., 1798, pp. 378-397). The two papers on light evince much ingenuity and knowledge of optics, and were sufficiently important to call forth a discussion of some of the more important points by Professor Prévost of Geneva (Phil. Trans., 1798, pp. 311-332); but the key which Dr. Thomas Young subsequently discovered to the class of phenomena discussed by Mr. Brougham and Professor Prévost, was required to determine the laws that regulate the influence which bodies exercise upon the light which passes by them. In the year 1800 Mr. Brougham was admitted to the Scottish bar, and was then one of the members of the Speculative Society, where so many distinguished Scotsmen acquired the habit of public speaking. When the *Edinburgh Review* was established in 1802, Mr. Brougham became one of its most active contributors, and exhibited a variety and extent of knowledge, seldom possessed by the same individual. These qualities were equally conspicuous in his "Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," a work which appeared in Edinburgh in 1803, and made him favourably known in the political world. In 1807, when he was pleading a case of appeal in the house of lords, he resolved to qua-

lify himself for the English bar, and in 1808 he began to practise in the court of queen's bench and on the northern circuit. The eloquence and talent which he exhibited at the Scottish bar, found in the metropolis a nobler field for their development, and a year had hardly elapsed before he was returned to the house of commons for the burgh of Camelford. His maiden speech on the 5th March, 1810, when Mr. Whitbread brought forward his motion against the earl of Chatham, though able and eloquent, did not call forth his gigantic powers of debate; but they gradually unfolded themselves, and he soon became the rival of George Canning, and his most powerful opponent in the great political questions which then agitated the country. On the dissolution of parliament in 1812, Mr. Brougham failed in contesting with Mr. Canning the representation of Liverpool, and he was thus excluded from the house of commons during the long period of five years. In 1816, however, he was returned for Winchelsea, a borough which he represented till 1830, when he resigned it on account of some difference of opinion with its patron, the earl of Darlington. He was, however, immediately returned for Knarborough; and on the death of George IV. he successfully contested the county of York, and thus occupied a position which added the influence of a great constituency to that which he already possessed in parliament. Mr. Brougham now stood forth the champion of parliamentary reform, and the house of commons had no sooner met than he announced, for the 16th November, his intention to bring in a bill embracing a comprehensive measure of reform—the enfranchisement of large towns—the reduction of rotten boroughs—the curtailment of the English and Irish representation—and the grant of the franchise to copyholders, leaseholders, and all householders whatever. A ministerial crisis, however, supervened. The duke of Wellington having been defeated on a government measure, resigned, and the formation of a new government under Earl Grey, including Lord Brougham and Vaux as lord chancellor of England, who had not previously filled any of the subordinate law offices of the crown, placed in the hands of the ministry the great question of parliamentary reform. But though no longer a representative of the people, and personally relieved from the charge of the reform bill, his best powers were called forth in support of it; and his speech on the 7th October, 1831, when the bill was read a second time in the house of lords, was a display of eloquence of the highest order. While Lord Brougham occupied the woolsack, from 1830 to 1834, he availed himself of his high position to perform services to his country which posterity alone can duly appreciate. As the only British minister who devoted his powers and used his influence in the promotion of national and general education—in the instruction of the working classes—in the establishment of unfettered universities—in the diffusion of useful knowledge by popular publications—in the improvement of the patent laws—and in obtaining for the higher classes of literary and scientific men the honours and emoluments so long and so unjustly withheld from them, his name will shine in the future history of learning with a brighter lustre than that of the Richelieus and Colberts of former days. ["In my opinion, the teachers of the age of George III. covered it with still greater glory than it drew from the statesmen and warriors that ruled its affairs."—*Works*, vol. i.] Nor did these various duties, when performed during his occupation of the woolsack, interfere with the onerous functions of his office. His activity as a judge was unexampled. In the course of a few months he decided 120 cases of appeal; and upon quitting office in 1836, he "did not leave a single case unheard or a single letter unanswered." As one of the most successful reformers and improvers of our laws, both civil and criminal, Lord Brougham has earned the gratitude of his country. His bill for the establishment of law courts, and his exertions in abolishing imprisonment for debt, amending the criminal code, putting an end to capital punishment for various classes of crimes, and thus humanizing the bloody laws of his country, have already endeared his name to the philanthropists of every clime. Wherever oppression, under the form of English law, struck at an individual, or crushed a race, the heart and head of Mr. Brougham were combined to defend and relieve them. His defence in 1824 of Mr. Smith, a Wesleyan missionary, against the slaveholders of Demerara, and in 1825 of another missionary expelled from Barbadoes, had a salutary influence far beyond the localities of the oppression. His exertion, too, in the abolition of colonial slavery, and in suppressing the slave trade, which the rapacity of civilized nations still permits to

exist, will ever be one of the brightest leaves in his chaplet. The same indomitable hatred of illegal power, whether exercised against the high or the low, was exhibited in 1820 and 1821 in his defence of Queen Caroline, when she laid claim to the honours of queen-consort on the accession of George IV. to the throne. As her attorney-general he pled her cause in the house of lords in the trial for her divorce, and before the privy council for her right to coronation, and by these two remarkable displays of forensic eloquence, his reputation and popularity were greatly extended. The labours of Mr. Brougham in promoting the various social and political reforms which have illustrated the first-half of the present century, can hardly be enumerated in the brief space allotted in our pages—his inquiry, through a commission, into the 19,000 charitable trusts in Great Britain; his labours in procuring catholic emancipation; in improving our municipal jurisprudence; in the complete reforms of the Scottish municipal corporations; in the settlement of the bank charter; in the radical reform of the poor-laws; in the partial reform of the Irish church by the suppression of ten bishoprics; and in the removal of the monopoly of the East India company and the opening of the East India trade.

In the year 1834, the reform government, under which Lord Brougham had done so much for his country, quitted office, and was succeeded by the short-lived ministry of Sir Robert Peel. In 1835 the whigs again returned to power, with Lord Melbourne as premier, and Lord John Russell as home secretary; but, from causes yet to be explained, and much to be deplored, Lord Brougham was excluded from the cabinet. The ties which bound him to the whigs as a party being now dissolved, he was at liberty to take an independent course in parliament, when he criticised the acts of both parties, and sometimes brought forward measures of his own. His conduct, in this respect, has been very unjustly blamed, and he has been charged with abandoning the whig principles which he maintained while in office. In political life, a member of a party, whether in or out of power, is sometimes obliged to support measures which he does not wholly approve; but when he has assumed an independent position, and thrown himself loose from all party ties, he may honestly oppose measures to which he formerly consented, and originate others to which he could not previously obtain the assent of his friends. When the conduct of public men shall be judged calmly, and uninfluenced by personal and party feeling, we have no doubt that Lord Brougham will be regarded as a consistent statesman, who occasionally modified his opinions when he was called to express them under altered circumstances and new conditions.

As a relief from his severe parliamentary duties, Lord Brougham purchased an estate about a mile to the east of Cannes, in Provence, where he built the beautiful chateau of Eleonore Louise, commanding a charming view of the Mediterranean, the Lerin isles of St. Marguerite and St. Honorat, and the grand range of the Esterel mountains, which terminate on the coast between Cannes and Frejus. In this delightful retreat, beloved by the French and English residents in his neighbourhood, Lord Brougham spends a portion of every year, pursuing undisturbed his literary and scientific studies, and adding to his high reputation as an orator and a statesman the more European fame of an author and a philosopher. Under the clear sky of Provence, and with a fine apparatus constructed by the late M. Soleil of Paris, he resumed his early researches on the inflexion and diffraction of light, and made some important discoveries which he communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and to the Royal Society of London, in whose memoirs and transactions they are published. (A brief notice of them will be found in Sir David Brewster's *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton*, vol. i., pp. 208-210.)

Lord Brougham was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London on the 3d March, 1803. In 1825 he was appointed lord rector of the university of Glasgow. In 1833 he was chosen one of the five foreign associates of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the Institute of France, and more recently a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Naples. His lordship is also president, and may be regarded as the founder, of University college, London. In 1819 Lord Brougham married Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas, fourth son of Sir John Eden, bart., of Windleston, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom died in 1820, and the other in 1839.

Besides his work on the "Colonial Policy of the European

Powers," already mentioned, Lord Brougham published, in 1839, in connection with Sir Charles Bell, an edition in 2 vols. of Paley's *Natural Theology*, with dissertations on subjects of Science connected with *Natural Theology*, a work which has gone through many editions.

In 1838, "a collected edition of his speeches," up to that date, was published in four volumes. In 1839-1843, appeared his "Historic Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George III." In 1845 he published his "Lives of Men of Art and Science who flourished in the time of George III." In 1849 he published a letter to the marquis of Lansdowne on "The late Revolution in France," which went through five or six editions. In 1855 he published, conjointly with E. J. Routh, an "Analytical view of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia," which is now used in Cambridge. (This work was first published in 1839, omitting the *second* and part of the *third* books, defects which have been supplied in the new edition.) In 1857 he collected and published his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review* in 3 vols., 8vo. An edition of Lord Brougham's writings, entitled "The Critical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Works of Henry Lord Brougham, F.R.S., Member of the National Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Naples," has just been published by Messrs. Richard Griffin & Co., in 10 vols., 1855-1858. So recently as the 17th and 31st of May, 1858, Lord Brougham read to the Academy of Science a very interesting paper on the structure of the cells of bees, in a zoological and mathematical point of view. It is published in the *Comptes Rendus*, &c., 31st May, tom. xlv., p. 1024, under the title of "Recherches analytiques et experimentales sur les alveoles des Abeilles." In October, 1859, a few days previous to his election as lord chancellor of the university, Lord Brougham was entertained at a public banquet in Edinburgh.—D. B.

BROUGHTON, ARTHUR, an English botanist who lived towards the end of the 18th century. He resided in Jamaica, and published in 1794 a catalogue of the more valuable and rare plants growing in the public botanic garden in the mountains of Liguanea, in the island of Jamaica; also of medicinal and other plants growing in North and South America.—J. H. B.

BROUGHTON, HUGH, an eminent Hebrew and rabbinical scholar, was born in 1549 at Oldbury in Shropshire. Being the child of poor parents, he received his education at the school which had been founded, and was sustained, by the excellent Bernard Gilpin at Houghton in the county of Durham. By the same benevolent man he was supported at Cambridge, where he became a student, and afterwards a fellow of Christ's college. From an early period he devoted himself to Hebrew literature, and being a close student, he acquired unusual proficiency not only in the biblical, but also in the later Hebrew, as well as in some of the cognate tongues. Unfortunately, he conceived at the same time such an inordinate sense of his own superiority, that he was constantly afterwards involving himself in disputes and difficulties. In London, where he first appeared after leaving Cambridge, he sought notoriety by attacking others both in the pulpit and from the press. Having published a book on scripture chronology and genealogy, he was allowed to deliver lectures in defence of his system in St. Paul's cathedral. At this time he ranked with the puritans, but having quarrelled with them he set up a conventicle for himself. In 1589 he left England in disgust, and travelled for some time in Germany, where his great scholarship procured him the favour of several eminent persons, but where his arrogance and pugnacity exposed him to the same disagreeable consequences as had caused him to leave England. He officiated for some time as pastor of the English church at Middleburg in Zealand, and whilst here he came into collision with Henry Ainsworth, and had that violent dispute with him, to which reference is made in the life of the latter. (See AINSWORTH, H.) He returned to England in 1611, and died at Tottenham High Cross in the following year. His principal works were collected and published by the learned Dr. Lightfoot, with the following title—"The Works of the Great Alabion Divine, renowned in many nations for rare skill in Salem's and Athens' tongues, and familiar acquaintance with all Rabbinical learning, Mr. Hugh Broughton," folio, 1662. Some of these writings are in Hebrew, and all of them indicate large acquaintance with Jewish learning. The style, however, is very bad, "curt, harsh, and obscure," as his editor admits, and they are disfigured by constant outbursts of petulance and dogmatism. Broughton is frequently referred to by Ben Jonson.—W. L. A.

BROUGHTON, RICHARD, an ecclesiastical historian, born at Great Stukely in Huntingdonshire, was educated at the English college of Rheims. After taking priest's orders in 1593, he returned to England and began his labours as a missionary, which he pursued quietly but zealously for the space of forty-two years. Died in 1634. His principal works are—"An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain from the Nativity to the Conversion of the Saxons," Douay, 1633; "A True Memorial of the Ancient, most Holy, and Religious State of Great Britain, &c., in the Time of the Britons and Primitive Church of the Saxons," 1650; and "Monasticon Britannicum," 1655.—J. S., G.

BROUGHTON, THOMAS, a learned divine and miscellaneous writer, one of the original authors of the *Biographia Britannica*, born in London in 1704, was educated at Eton and at Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1728. After taking priest's orders he became curate of Offley in Hertfordshire, and in 1739, on the presentation of John, duke of Bedford, was instituted to the rectory of Stepington or Stibington, Huntingdonshire. Having been chosen reader to the Temple he became known to Bishop Sherlock, then master, who gave him the vicarage of Bedminster, near Bristol, and a prebend of Salisbury. Died at Bristol in 1774. His enthusiasm for ancient music led to his making the acquaintance of Handel, whom he furnished with words for many of his compositions. Shortly after his death a volume of his sermons was given to the world by his son. His principal works are the following—"Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature, in three parts, in Answer to Christianity as Old as the Creation;" part of the New Edition of Bayle's Dictionary, in English, corrected, with a Translation of the Latin and other quotations; "Original Poems and Translations, by John Dryden, Esq., now first collected and published together," 2 vols.; "A Translation of some of the Orations of Demosthenes;" "Hercules," a musical drama; and "Bibliotheca Historico-Sacra, an Historical Dictionary of all Religions from the Creation of the World to the Present Time," 1756, 2 vols. fol.—J. S., G.

BROUGHTON, WILLIAM GRANT, D.D., first bishop of Australia, 1835-53, was born at Canterbury in 1789. While a curate at Hartley Westpall, in Hampshire, he became known to the great duke of Wellington, who, when it was determined in 1829 to send an archdeacon to preside over the church in Australia, selected Mr. Broughton for the office. There was much need for an energetic and judicious man; the colony was full of convicts, but neither for them nor for the settlers had any care been taken to provide the means of religious instruction. The archdeacon laboured diligently, and not without success, till 1835, when he came to England to plead the cause of his people; and the result was that the see of Australia was founded, and he returned, with a large increase of clergy, to be the first bishop. He soon afterwards offered to resign half his income, that the diocese might be divided, "and, when this might not be, made over a fourth part." That which was then the diocese of Australia, now comprises the sees of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Newcastle, Perth, Tasmania, New Zealand, Christ Church, Wellington, Nelson, and Waiapu. For seventeen years Bishop Broughton never quitted his post. In the autumn of 1852 he came home to make arrangements with others of the home and colonial bishops, for the more effective government of the church. The vessel in which he returned to England was the *La Plata*, on board which the yellow fever broke out with great virulence, and, in the words of Archdeacon Harrison in his funeral sermon, "his christian pastoral zeal impelled him to supply with assiduous care to the sick and dying the sacred ministrations of religion; and when now, on the shores of England, leave was given to those who had escaped the pestilence, to quit the ship and go on shore, the bishop, faithful to his sense of duty, would not leave. The effects of these trying scenes he never recovered; he died in 1853, and was buried in Canterbury cathedral.—T. S. P.

BROUNCKER or BROUNKER, WILLIAM, viscount of Castle-Lyons in Ireland, first president of the Royal Society, born about 1620. He studied at the university of Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of physic in 1646. From its incorporation in the reign of Charles II., he was president of the Royal Society during the long period of fifteen years, his lease of the dignity being renewed annually. A few scientific papers are extant under his name. He also held some offices about court. He died in 1684.—J. S., G.

BROUSSAIS, FRANÇOIS VICTOR JOSEPH, a celebrated

French physician, who enjoyed an almost romantic but very brief popularity as the founder of the so-called physiological school of medical theorists, was born at St. Malo, 1772, and died 1838.

BROUSSIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, Count, a French general, born in 1766; died in 1814. In 1798, after some brilliant services as a volunteer, he was sent to Italy in command of a small force, with which, having drawn a body of Austrians, 10,000 strong, into an ambuscade near Benevento, he cut them in pieces almost without the loss of a man. For his share in the taking of Naples, and his exploits in the province of Apulia, where, with a handful of men, he annihilated the army of Cardinal Ruffo, he was rewarded by the directory with a sword of honour. In 1804 he was commandant in Paris; in 1805 named general of division; in 1806 again sent to Italy, where he revived the memory of his former successes, by manœuvring his division with equal skill and intrepidity, in the face of three armies, for the period of a month, and in spite of fearful odds occasionally giving battle; "one against ten" was inscribed on the colours of one of his regiments by order of Napoleon, who wished to perpetuate the remembrance of his general's audacity. At Wagram, according to Napoleon, he covered himself with glory. He was created count of the empire for his services in that engagement. After subduing the Tyrol, he took part in the march to Moscow, increased his reputation, and returned broken in health to witness the ruin of the empire.—J. S., G.

BROUWER or BRAUWER, ADRIAN. This dissolute rollicking boor, and the best painter of boors perhaps that ever lived, was born at Haerlem in 1608, the flat country folk receiving him at his birth without, as we have ever heard, any very peculiar honours. His parents were very poor, miserably poor, and his mother lived by selling to the peasants bonnets and handkerchiefs and simple lace work, on which her child Adrian painted rude flowers and birds. The great Franc Hals, Vandyck's friend, on passing the cabin one day, saw the boy at work, watched him, and was surprised at the facility and taste with which he drew. More from greediness than kindness, old Hunx Hals offered to take him as apprentice, and off, delighted, goes Adrian. Soon he beats all his companions, and is declared a genius. Hunx liking such a milch-cow, locks him up in a garret to paint all day, like a slave, small pictures, which Hals sold for large prices. He flogs, he starves the milch-cow, and milch-cow not having got her full horns, does not gore him, but moans bitterly, and wishes for the butcher, death. One day a head peeps into the garret—it is Ostade's, his old friend, who tells him, with kindling eye, how cruel and unjust Hunx is—lets him out, and sets him off, God speeding, on the Amsterdam road, much to Hunx's dismay when he comes up for his next pail of milk. Horses and after him; he is found in a church and dragged back again, when the old cruelty returns; he escapes, and getting to Amsterdam, to his astonishment finds himself in a sort of Dutch paradise—his pictures in the windows—his name up. He paints some boors fighting; the innkeeper or printseller where he lodges brings him back for it a hundred ducatoons—more money than he had ever seen. Now the old swine's blood breaks out; he spends it all in ten days, and thanks God he is free of it, and once more able to work. Brouwer should have lived at Portsmouth, and painted and drank with sailors. This Brouwer was the Dutch Morland. He went on—now drinking, and working, and burning pictures for which he could not get his price; then longing for new honour, and knowing that Rubens admired his works, he set out for Antwerp, at a time when the states-general are at war with Spain. Careless, and taking no passport, he is arrested as a spy and thrown into the citadel prison, where the duke d'Artemberg was then confined. The prisoner laughs at Brouwer; the duke gets interested, and sends to Rubens for brushes and paints, to try the supposed cheat or madman. The prisoner sets calmly and confidently to work, and paints some soldiers playing at cards under the window. Rubens' eyes sparkle when he sees it; he cries out—"This is Brouwer." He offers the duke 600 guilders for it; the duke will not part with it, but rewards Brouwer largely. Rubens obtains his release, and takes him to his own house; but the rules and dignity of that great mansion do not please the pothouse man. He leaves Rubens, wanders about France, returns a vagabond, is struck with fever, and dies in 1640 in the hospital. Again the princely Fleming steps in, and the body of the poor swinish genius is buried with kingly ceremonies in the church of the Carmelites, and a superb monument erected to the son of the Haerlem bonnetmaker. For

finish, transparency, and colour, Brouwer is inestimable; several of his designs were etched by himself. In humorous expression he anticipated Hogarth. His subjects were—droll conversations; tavern rows; drunken frays; boor card-players; surgeons dressing wounds; monkeys smoking; peasants dancing; flageolet-playing; women making cakes; in fact, "what he saw not, what he did not see," as Keyler says of him. He never falls into the mannerism of Teniers, nor the common-place want of meaning which may sometimes be observed in Ostade. When he caricatures, which he often does, it is always without effort, and the exaggeration only consists in a higher degree of merriment or animation, or of suffering under the hands of the village barber. In one picture we see the most delightful expression of stupid gravity in the face of a boor, who is lighting his pipe; in another, it is a singer, who cannot forbear to chant his accustomed strain in all the smoke of the alehouse; or a fellow who endeavours, in the most ridiculous manner, to conceal his pain, whilst the doctor takes the plaster from his arm. Brouwer's native country possesses few of his pictures, but in the German galleries they are not rare—that of Munich, in particular, contains a great number of them. Joseph Cruesbecke, a baker, is said to have been the companion of Brouwer in his dissolute courses, and to have received instruction from him in painting. The pictures ascribed to him in the Schleissheim gallery resemble Brouwer's, but are less spirited. In the Imperial gallery of the Belvedere, and the Lichtenstien gallery of Vienna, there are some pictures under his name of less vulgar subjects, treated in the manner of Rembrandt's school.—W. T.

BROWALL or BROWALLIUS, JEAN, a Swedish theologian and naturalist, was born at Westras on 30th August, 1707, and died 25th July, 1755. He studied theology at Upsal, and in 1737 was elected professor of natural history at Abo. He finally became bishop of Abo, and a member of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm. He wrote many works on natural history and botany. Among others, an examination and defence of the Linnæan system, remarks on the transmutation of species, and on the fructification of plants as compared with animal generation. Linnæus dedicated the genus *Browallia* to him.—J. H. B.

BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN, an American novelist and man of letters, born at Philadelphia, January 17, 1771; died February 22, 1810. He was of a highly respectable family, of Quaker descent. Soon after he was sixteen, he devoted himself to the composition of three unpublished epic poems on the discovery of America, and the conquests of Peru and Mexico. He studied law with great ardour, but took a disgust to the practice of the profession, and abandoned it for literature. His first publication was "Alcuin, a Dialogue on the Rights of Women," which appeared in 1797; followed in 1798 by "Wieland, or the Transformation," a novel; and in 1799 by "Ormond, or the Secret Witness." In 1798 he established himself in the city of New York; and when the yellow fever broke out there, Brown refused to forsake his friends and neighbours; and after performing the last offices of affection for one of them, a young physician, was himself attacked by the pestilence. His conceptions of the disease he embodied in his next work, "Arthur Mervyn, or Memoirs of the Year 1793." Soon after he became editor of the *Monthly Magazine and American Review*, a periodical which came to an end in the course of the ensuing twelve-month. The publication of "Arthur Mervyn" was quickly succeeded by that of "Edgar Huntly, or the Adventures of a Sleep Walker." The second part of "Arthur Mervyn" appeared in 1800; and "Clara Howard" in 1801; and in 1804 the series of his romances was closed with "Jane Talbot," first printed in England. In 1801 he returned to Philadelphia, and soon undertook the management of the *Literary Magazine and American Register*. In 1804 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Linn, a presbyterian divine of New York. He projected the plan of an *Annual Register*, the first work of the kind in the United States, and edited the first volume of it in 1806. To the pages of the two last-named periodicals, as well as to those of the *Portfolio*, his contributions were large and various. Between 1803 and 1809 he published three political pamphlets, which excited general attention. His health gave way, and a voyage to Europe was recommended; but he could not make up his mind to leave his family for any length of time, and tried only a short excursion into New Jersey and New York in the summer of 1809. Finding this was of no effect, he agreed to go abroad in the following spring, which he did not

live to see. Brown's life was blameless, and his disposition full of benevolence; his manners were gentle and unaffected; and his conversational resources considerable, though he was somewhat silent in large or mixed companies. His reading, though desultory, was very extensive; and his facility in writing only too great, as it induced him to compose story after story, trusting apparently to luck for the disentanglement of his plots. He threw off three romances in one year, "with the printer's devil literally at his elbows." His style was often deficient in ease and simplicity; and he was apt to stop short in the midst of his most exciting narrations to philosophize upon them; but his romances were much admired in his time, and are still read with interest. He had a powerful but somewhat morbid imagination, considerable descriptive power, and much intensity of conception.

BROWN, DAVID, formerly provost of Fort-William college, Calcutta, and senior chaplain of the Bengal presidency, was born in the year 1763. His father was a respectable farmer in the East Riding of Yorkshire; but through the kindness of a clergyman, who took an interest in the boy, he was able to give his son a good education. From the grammar-school of Hull he passed, about the age of twenty-one, to the university of Cambridge, and was entered at Magdalene college. Here, though much interrupted by illness, he prosecuted the usual studies; but from which he was called off by an unforeseen and remarkable offer of a position in India—viz., that of chaplain to an orphan asylum near Calcutta. Having obtained full orders from the then bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Watson—Mr. Brown, together with his newly-married wife, sailed in November, 1785, and reached Calcutta in June of the following year. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed to the chaplaincy of the sixth battalion, residing at Calcutta. This post he held in conjunction with his duties as head of the asylum, till, about a year and a half after, he resigned the latter establishment, in order that he might be able to take under his ministerial charge the "old mission" church, which belonged to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, but was just then vacated by its missionaries, and must have been shut up, had not Mr. Brown taken it under his care. For the space of more than twenty years he never ceased to minister to the large and influential congregation attending this place of worship, till death put a period to all his labours. From the year 1799 he enjoyed the benefit of the able help and counsel of his friend Dr. C. Buchanan, alike as presidency chaplain and minister of the mission church. On the college of Fort-William being founded in 1800, by the marquis of Wellesley, then governor-general of India, such was the high estimation in which that distinguished nobleman held Mr. Brown, that he appointed him its first provost; and for the six years that he occupied this useful position, it may be seen, from various accredited reports, with what fidelity, ability, and usefulness, he laboured here also. Freed, however, by an order of the court of directors, from this engagement, he was able to give the more personal attention to the education of his own large family; and also to an object which, if possible, was still dearer to his heart—viz., the translation of the inspired volume into India's various languages. In 1806, therefore, he became corresponding secretary to the then newly-formed British and Foreign Bible Society; and with all the help which it could supply, together with the aid of native translators and transcribers, he laboured for the last years of his life, to aid the accomplishment of this great design. It was, as he himself expresses it, his "dreaming thought in the night, and his waking idea in the day." Whether Mr. Brown is viewed in his endeavours to diffuse the charm of his own personal piety, and sound christian principles, amongst the young civilians in the college of Fort-William—his able preaching in the church of Calcutta, of which for twenty-four years he was the head chaplain—the esteem and affection entertained for him by all classes of the community, from successive governor-generals downwards—it must be confessed that few persons have rendered more benefit to the native and European population of British India than the lamented subject of this brief sketch. He died at the age of forty-nine, and was buried in Calcutta, within the church in which he had so long officiated, and over which is inscribed a just tribute of affection and esteem. See his Life, with a selection of his sermons; London, 1816.—J. W. D.

* BROWN, SIR GEORGE, G.C.B., General, the third son of Provost George Brown of Linkwood, near Elgin, N.B., was born in Scotland in 1790. He was educated at the Royal Military

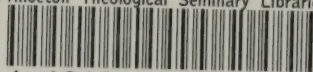
college at Great Marlow and High Wycombe, and entered the army in 1806, as ensign in a foot regiment. In the following year he was present at the siege of Copenhagen, and subsequently served with distinction through the greater part of the Peninsular campaigns. He was severely wounded at Talavera. From 1824 to 1842 he commanded a battalion of the rifle brigade. In the latter year he was appointed deputy-adjutant-general, and subsequently adjutant-general of the forces. On the outbreak of the Russian war in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the light division in the East, and took part in the Crimean campaign; he was in the thickest of the fight at the passage of the Alma, and was severely wounded at the battle of Inkermann. In 1855 he was nominated a knight grand cross of the bath, and colonel of a battalion of the rifle brigade, and made full general in the army in reward of his services in the Crimea, for which also he subsequently received the order of the Medjidie of the first class from the sultan of Turkey, and the grand cross of the legion of honour from the emperor of the French in 1856.—E. W.

BROWN, JAMES, an eminent American publisher and bookseller—the "John Murray," as he was called, of the United States—died at his seat in Watertown, near Boston, March 10, 1855, aged fifty-five. The son of a farmer in very humble circumstances, in Acton, Mass., he raised himself by his shrewdness, sagacity, and enterprise to be the head of one of the largest and most successful firms in the book-trade in America. Their publications were standard works of a high character; and Mr. Brown's fine taste and patriotic pride were gratified by so far improving the mechanical execution of them—the paper, print, and binding—that they rivalled the handsomest productions of the English and Scotch press. Mr. Brown also made large purchases of English and Scotch publications, often importing a whole edition of a standard work, and fearlessly putting it into the market to contend against a cheap and inferior American reprint. Very rarely were his excellent judgment and instinctive anticipation of the public taste deceived in these gigantic speculations. He was himself well acquainted with bibliography, his shop was a favourite resort of all the literati of New England, and he never forgot the name of a book once inquired for, or the well-considered judgment of a competent person upon its merits. The fortune which he had fairly won was munificently used in numerous liberal benefactions.—F. B.

BROWN, JOHN, a weak-stamina'd Scotch artist, the son of an Edinburgh watchmaker, and born in 1752. In 1771 he went to Italy and stopped there ten years, which was his ruin, copying Michel Angelo, and trying to think other men's thoughts. The result of this tarry in Capua was that he drew well, but was afraid to colour. Titian and Murillo made him tremble and despair. Still hunting about, he accompanied Mr. Townley (marble Townley) and Sir William Young to Sicily, and made some beautiful drawings. On his return home he went to him in Edinburgh, where the eccentric Lord Monboddo showed him kindness. In 1786 the magnetism of the south drew him to the black Babylon, and, compelled to stow away his great ideals and hopes as unsaleable lumber, he took to painting small graceful black-lead portraits with very indifferent success. Soon death brought him the best and only real balm for breaking hearts, and he died of consumption in Scotland in 1787. Mr. Brown was a mild, clever man, too general in his tastes and too varied in his occupations. He was acquainted with painting, sculpture, and music, and left a posthumous work, called "Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera," 1789.—W. T.

BROWN, Colonel JOHN, an officer in the American army during the Revolution, was born in Sandisfield, Mass., in 1744, graduated at Yale college in 1771, and commenced the practice of law at Caghawaga, New York, where he was appointed king's attorney. But he soon returned to Pittsfield, in his native state, and took an active share in the patriot movements at the opening of the Revolution. He was sent on a secret mission to Canada in 1774, to ascertain if the inhabitants of that province were disposed to unite with the people of New England in their measures of opposition to the British ministry. He made two of these hazardous visits, and returned safely, but without encouraging intelligence. In May, 1775, he served under Allen and Arnold in their successful expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and was sent as special messenger to the congress at Philadelphia with the news of their success. When Ethan Allen, in September of the same year, made his wild

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